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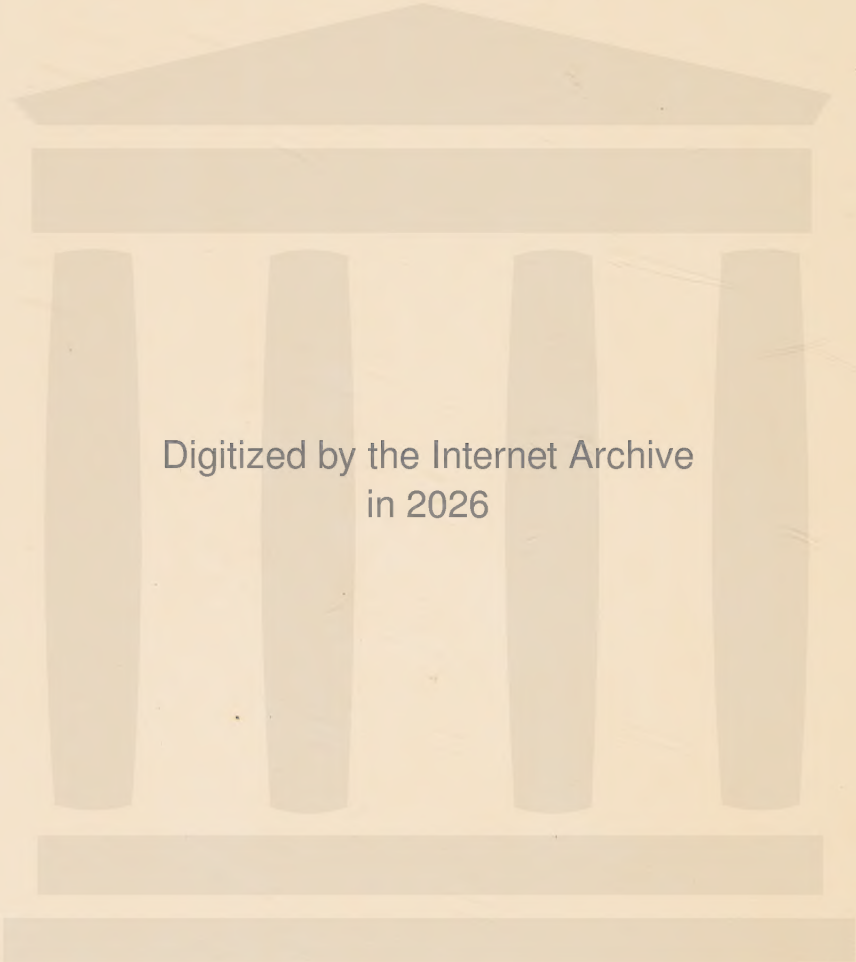
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FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS

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PREFACE TO THE DICTIONARY

THE first object of the Dictionary is to afford a handy, condensed reference to the names of the authors written of and quoted in the main part of the work, and to enable the reader to get at a glance the main facts of the lives of such authors and the titles of their principal works. But besides these, some thousands of additional names have been selected, which will be of service to the reader in many departments of intellectual activity. It has not been any part of the plan to attempt a comprehensive list of those who have written books; but, following the idea of the LIBRARY, to present names, in many departments, fairly representative of literary history. While this general and cosmopolitan plan has been adhered to, considerable prominence has been given to American names, and to writers who have won distinction in works on law, art, travel, and exploration, and indeed in all liberal pursuits.

A literary dictionary, within the space at the editor's command, can only give a clue to the great maze of literature; but in doing this is promoted the object of the whole work, which is to encourage, stimulate, and assist the general reader, not only in the acquisition of knowledge and the widening of his mental horizon, but in the rational enjoyment of life. The «promotion and diffusion of knowledge among mankind» has been held to be an object worthy of the highest human effort. To have contributed to this effort has been the purpose of those engaged in this work.

In preparing it the best authorities in many languages have been consulted; but those familiar with dictionaries and cyclopædias know how liable they are to err. If we have erred as to dates or names in this, it has probably been from having to make a choice between several authorities disagreeing and of good standing.

MARKS OF PRONUNCIATION

VOWELS

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
â as in fall, talk, paltry.
ȧ as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet.
ė as in her, fern.
i as in pin, it.
ī as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon.
ô as in nor, song, off.
u̇ as in tub.
ū as in mute, acute.
u as in pull.
ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud.

CONSONANTS

ċ as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ç as s — façade, Français, etc.
G as in German Abensberg, Hamburg — nearly as k.
H Spanish g before e and i; Spanish j; etc. (a guttural h).
ṅ French nasalizing n, as in toṅ, eṅ.
ñ ny', as in lanyard, poniard, onion.
th as in thin.
TH as in this.
y as in yet, youth.
y' after l, n, r, (ly', ny', ry') indicates the sounds in halyard, poniard, warrior.

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF AUTHORS

A * at the end of a biographical notice indicates that the author named has been more fully treated elsewhere in the Library.

Aar, Alexis (är), pseudonym of Anselm Rumpelt. A German poet; born at Chemnitz, Saxony, Feb. 10, 1853. His collection entitled 'Will o' the Wisps' (1878) manifests a noteworthy talent in the field of historical lyrics.

Aarestrup, Emil (â're-ströp). A Danish poet (1800–56). He was not duly appreciated until after his death, but is now acknowledged as one of the foremost lyric poets of Denmark, being ranked by critics next to Christian Winther. 'Collected Poems,' with critical sketch by G. Brandes (Copenhagen, 1877).

Aasen, Ivar Andreas (â'sen). A Norwegian philologist and poet; born at Örsten, Aug. 5, 1813. His great aim was to construct from the older elements of the various Norwegian dialects a new national language ("Landsmaal"), as a substitute for Danish, in pursuance of which end he published several valuable philological works. As a poet he produced 'Symra,' a collection of lyrics (3d ed., 1875); 'Ervingen,' a drama (4th ed., 1887).

Abba, Giuseppe Cesare (äb'bä). An Italian poet; born in 1838 at Cairo Montenotte. He took part in the expedition of Garibaldi into Sicily in 1860, which he celebrated in his poem 'Arrigo.' Among his other works are a tragedy, 'Spartaco,' a historical novel, and lyric poems.

Abbe, Cleveland. A distinguished American meteorologist; born in New York city, Dec. 3, 1838. He studied astronomy in Germany, and was director of the Cincinnati Observatory from 1868 to 1870. Since 1871 he has been professor of meteorology in the National Weather Bureau. Among his chief publications are: 'Treatise on Meteorological Apparatus'; 'Preparatory Studies for Deductive Methods in Meteorology'; 'Solar Spots and Terrestrial Temperature'; 'Atmospheric Radiation.'

Abbot, Ezra. An American Greek scholar; born at Jackson, Me., April 28, 1819; died at Cambridge, Mass., March 21, 1884. Besides his valuable work as one of the editors of the American edition of Smith's 'Bible Dictionary,' he wrote 'The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel' (1880), in which was announced the important discovery of Tatian's "Diatessaron," and which took high rank; compiled 'Literature of the Doctrine of a Future Life' (1864), etc. He was one of the American committee of New Testament revisers.

Abbot, Francis Ellingwood. An American philosophical writer and journalist; born at Boston, 1836. Besides notable magazine articles, he wrote: 'Scientific Theism' (1886); 'The Way Out of Agnosticism' (1890); etc. He was for a number of years editor of the liberal journal, The Index.

Abbot, Willis John. An American journalist and author; born in Connecticut in 1863. He is connected with the New York press. With the exception of a 'Life of Carter Harrison,' his works consist principally of popular histories for young people, among which are: 'Blue Jackets of 1776'; 'Blue Jackets of 1812'; 'Blue Jackets of '61'; 'Battle Fields and Camp Fires.'

Abbott, Charles Conrad. An American writer on archæology and natural history; born at Trenton, N. J., 1843. He has discovered palæolithic human remains in the Delaware valley, and shown the likelihood of the early existence of the Eskimo race as far south as New Jersey. His principal works are: 'Primitive Industry' (1881); 'A Naturalist's Rambles about Home' (1884); 'Cyclopædia of Natural History' (1886); 'Upland and Meadow' (1886); 'Waste-land Wanderings' (1887).

Abbott, Edward. An American clergyman, editor, and author, son of Jacob Abbott; born in Farmington, Me., July 15, 1841. He was the editor of the Congregationalist from 1869 to 1878, and of the Literary World from 1878. Among his works are: 'Dialogues of Christ'; 'Paragraph History of the American Revolution' (1875); 'Revolutionary Times' (1876); 'Long Look Series of Juvenile Tales' (1876–80).

Abbott, Jacob. An American writer; born in Hallowell, Me., Nov. 14, 1803; died at Farmington, Me., Oct. 31, 1879. His works, comprising over 200 titles, chiefly of stories for the young, were widely read in his own day. Among the best known are: 'The Rollo

Books' (28 vols.); 'The Franconia Stories' (10 vols.); 'The Marco Paul Series' (6 vols.).

Abbott, John Stevens Cabot. An American biographer and historical writer; born at Brunswick, Me., Sept. 18, 1805; died at Fair Haven, Conn., June 17, 1877. Brother of the preceding; author of 'The Mother at Home' (1833); 'History of Napoleon'; 'History of the Civil War' (1863-66); 'History of Frederick the Great' (1871); 'The French Revolution of 1789'; 'Napoleon at St. Helena'; 'History of Napoleon III.' (1868); and numerous other works on kindred themes.

Abbott, Lyman. An American author; born at Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1835. At first a lawyer, he was ordained minister of the Congregational Church in 1860. After a pastorate of five years in Indiana he came to New York, and rose rapidly to distinction through his contributions to periodical literature. He is pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, being the immediate successor of Henry Ward Beecher. He was associated with Mr. Beecher in the editorship of the Christian Union, and is now editor of The Outlook, formerly the Christian Union. His writings include 'Jesus of Nazareth' (1869); a 'Life of Henry Ward Beecher' (1883); 'In Aid of Faith' (1886); 'Christianity and Social Problems' (1896); 'The Evolution of Christianity'; 'Signs of Promise'; 'An Evolutionist's Theology'; and 'New Streams in Old Channels.'

Abbt, Thomas (äpt). A German essayist; born at Ulm, 1738; died 1766. Fired with admiration for Frederick the Great and his generals, he wrote his best-known work, 'On Death for One's Fatherland' (1761). In 1762 he became associated in Berlin with Nicolai and Moses Mendelssohn in the publication of the 'Literary Letters,' from which Lessing had just retired. After a tour through Southern Germany, Switzerland, and France, he wrote the work which securely established his fame, 'Of Merit' (1765).

A Beckett, Arthur William. An English dramatist; born at Hammersmith, Oct. 25, 1844. Son of the following, and since 1891 editor of the London Sunday Times; he has written several comedies, including 'About Town' and 'Long Ago.' His 'Papers from Pump-handle Court' were a feature in Punch, whose staff he joined in 1874.

A Beckett, Gilbert Abbott. An English humorist (1811-56). An original founder of Punch (1841), and author of the 'Comic Blackstone,' one of the cleverest burlesques in the language (London, 1845); he also published a 'Comic History of England' (1848); 'Quizziology of the British Drama' (1846), and more than 50 plays, some of which still keep the stage.

À Becket, Thomas. See **Thomas.**

Abélard, Pierre (ä-bā-lär'). A noted French scholastic philosopher and theologian; born near Nantes, 1079; died April 21, 1142. Lecturing on theology, he attracted students from all parts of Europe. Several of his disciples afterward became famous; for example, Pope Celestin II., Peter Lombard, Berengarius, and Arnold of Brescia. The story of his romantic and tragic love for Héloïse is told in his 'Story of My Misfortunes'; in her first 'Letter' to him on receipt of the 'Story'; and in the two 'Letters' from her that followed. The poets have taken the loves of this unfortunate pair as the theme of their elegies in every age since the death of the lovers. *

Abonyi, Lajos (ob'on-yē). A Hungarian novelist; born Jan. 9, 1833. His subjects are taken from popular life and national history: 'Tales by the Fireside'; 'The Poor Lad's Cloth'; 'The Widow's Cow'; 'Lena's Inheritance.'

About, Edmond (ä-bō'). A distinguished French novelist; born in Dieuze, Lorraine, Feb. 14, 1828; died in Paris, Jan. 17, 1885. One of the few younger authors of note who adhered to the second empire, he enjoyed the special favor of Napoleon III., and in 1870 accompanied the army of Marshal MacMahon as reporter for Le Soir. In that paper, after the war, and from 1875 as editor-in-chief of the XIX. Siècle, he was the champion of the moderate republicans. He was elected a member of the Academy in 1884. Among his best works are: 'Contemporaneous Greece' (1854); 'Tolla Féraldi' (1855); 'The King of the Mountains' (1856); 'The Marriages of Paris' (6 tales, 1856); 'The Man with the Broken Ear' (1861); 'A Notary's Nose' (1862); 'Madelon' (1863); 'The Infamous One' (1866-69); 'Romance of a Good Man' (1880), directed against Zola and his school; 'The Roman Question' (1859), a political treatise. *

Abraham a Sancta-Clara (ä'brä-häm ä sänk'tä-klä'rä). A celebrated German pulpit orator and satirist; born at Krähenheinstetten, Baden, July 4, 1644; died in Vienna, Dec. 1, 1709. His family name was Megerle. He was appointed preacher to the imperial court, 1669, and thereafter was one of the celebrities of Vienna. His sermons were characterized by force, broad humor, and impartial denunciation of the follies of all classes, but especially of the courtiers. A good specimen of his manner, both in its elevation of thought and in its grotesqueness, is seen in his 'Judas the Arch-Knave' (1686-95).

Abraham ben Meir ibn Ezra (ā'bra-ham ben mā-ēr' 'b'n ez'rä). A noted Jewish-Arabic poet and scholar; born at Toledo, Spain, 1092; died, 1167. He wrote 150 liturgical poems which are still used in the Jewish worship, besides works on Hebrew grammar and philosophy, a treatise on chess, 'Sefer Moznaïm,' a 'Book of Weights,' etc. He was one of the earliest Biblical critics.

Abrányi, Emil (o'brän-yē). A Hungarian poet; born in Buda-Pesth, 1851. Brother of the following. He is a representative of the cosmopolitan tendency in poetry, his verse being

published under the collective title 'Home of Freedom' (1888). He translated into Hungarian, Byron's 'Manfred' and 'Don Juan.'

Abrányi, Kornel (o'brän-yē). A Hungarian poet, novelist, and publicist; born in Buda-Pesth, Dec. 31, 1849. As a member of the Hungarian Diet and as editor of the Pesti Naplo, he is an important political figure in Hungary. His poems are mainly of a political tendency, and his novels deal with the problem of matrimony. 'The Infallible,' a comedy, and the fictions 'The Husband's Philosophy'; 'Who Is the Stronger?'; 'The Only Remedy against Deceit,' are best known.

Abulfaraj (ä'böl-fä-räj') or **Abulfaragius** (ab'ul-fą-rā'ji-us). A Syriac and Arabic writer; born at Malatia, Armenia, 1226; died at Maragha, Persia, 1286. His full name was Gregory Abulfaraj ibn al Harun; his father was a Jew. Of numerous writings, the best now known are a universal history in Syriac from the time of Adam down to his own date, and an autobiography.

Abulfeda, Ismail ibn Ali (ä-böl-fā'dä). A celebrated Arabian historian and scholar (1273–1331). Prince of Hamah, and patron of men of letters. He compiled an abridged 'History of the Human Race,' portions of which have been translated into Latin and published under the titles of 'Moslem Annals,' etc.

Abu-Nuvas (ä'bö-nö'vas). An Arabic poet; died 815. He flourished at the court of the caliphs of Bagdad, writing, in the style of Anacreon, some of the most notable songs of love and wine in all Arabic literature.

Accius or **Attius, Lucius** (ak'shi-us). A Latin tragic poet; born about 170 B. C. He took most of his themes from Grecian history and mythology; but in some instances he dramatized scenes from the history of Rome, for example, in his tragedy of 'Brutus': but only fragments of his works remain.

Accolti, Bernardo (äk-kōl'tē). An Italian poet (1465–1535). Greatly admired by his contemporaries, especially for his brilliant gift as an improviser, he was styled "The Only (one) of Arezzo" (L'Unico Aretino). Leo X. esteemed him highly, and made him apostolic secretary, cardinal, and papal legate at Ancona. He drew up the Papal Bull against Luther (1520).

Achard, Louis Amédée (äsh-är'). A French novelist and publicist (1814–75). Originally a merchant, he became a contributor to several papers in Paris in 1838. After the revolution of 1848 he was for a time active as a political writer in support of the royalist cause. From 1848 to 1872 the Revue des Deux Mondes brought out a new story from his pen almost every year. He depicts pre-eminently conflicts in family life and society. 'Parisian Letters' (1838, under the pseudonym "Grimm") made his reputation; his other works are: 'Belle Rose' (1847); 'The Royal Chase' (1849 50); 'Castles in Spain' (1854), a collection of stories; 'The Shirt of Nessus' (1855); etc.

Achilles Tatius (a-kil'ēz tā'shi-us). A Greek writer of romances; born at Alexandria; flourished in the 5th century of our era. He wrote 'The Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe,' an erotic story in florid style, and without much regard to unity or consistency of plot. That the story was very popular in its day is proved by the number of copies of it that are still in MS. An English translation by Anthony Hodges was published in 1638.

Achsharúmov, Nikoléï Dmitriyevich (äch-shä-rö'mōf). A Russian novelist and critic; born in St. Petersburg, Dec. 15, 1819. Among his successful novels are: 'The Double' (1850); 'The Gambler'; 'The False Name'; 'An Unusual Case'; and 'The Model.' As a critic he attracted attention by his comments on the writings of Herbert Spencer, Tolstoy, Turgeniev, Dostoievski, etc.

Ackermann, Louise Victorine (äk'er-män). A French poet; born in Paris, Nov. 30, 1813; died near Nice, Aug. 3, 1890. Maiden name Choquet. Her philological studies took her to Berlin, where she married the theologian Paul Ackermann. After his death in 1846 she lived in retirement in an old convent near Nice. Her poems are for the most part pessimistic but passionate. Principal works: 'Tales in Verse' (1855), chiefly Oriental and Ancient Greek subjects; 'Tales and Poems' (1863); 'Philosophical Poems' (1872); 'Thoughts of a Lonely Woman' (1883).

Aclocque, Charles Paul Jacques (äk-lok'). A French novelist and journalist; born in 1832. He was a frequent contributor to the Parisian journals and the author of several romances. His best-known works are: 'Breton Legends' (1862); 'Contraband Love' (1866); 'Love by Double Entry' (1868). In collaboration with his brother he has written 'The Eccentric Huntsmen' (1876) and other works.

Acosta, José d' (ä-kos'tä). A Spanish Jesuit historian; born at Medina del Campo, Old Castile, 1540; died at Salamanca, Feb. 15, 1600. Besides various theological works, he wrote 'Natural and Moral History of the Indies' (1590), which was translated into several European languages. He visited Peru and Rome, resided for some time in Mexico, and was head of the Jesuits' College at Valladolid and of the college at Salamanca.

Acuña, Manuel (ä-kön'yä). A Mexican poet (1849-73), the principal theme of whose poems was disappointed love, which is said to have induced him to die by his own hand.

Acuña de Figueroa, Francisco (ä-kön'yä dē fē-gā-rō'ä). A Uruguayan poet; born at Montevideo, in 1791; died there, Oct. 6, 1862. His works are, in the best sense, a classic in Spanish-American literature, owing to the perfection of his verse in the collection styled 'Poetic Mosaic,' which comprises odes, satires, epigrams, heroic poems, and even Biblical

hymns and psalms. In most respects flawless as metrical compositions, these pieces have been criticized as wanting in the ardor usually associated with the southern temperament. A diary in verse, called 'The Siege of Montevideo,' contains many fine passages.

Adam, Juliette. See **Lamber.**

Adam de la Hale (ä-doṅ' de lä äl). A French poet and composer; born at Arras, about 1235; died at Naples, about 1287. Nicknamed the Hunchback of Arras, although he was not deformed. His satirical extravaganza, 'The Play of Adam, or The Play in the Arbor' (1262), constitutes the earliest comedy in the vulgar tongue; while the pastoral drama 'The Play of Robin and of Marion' may be looked upon as the earliest specimen of comic opera.

Adami, Friedrich (ä-dä'mē). A German author; born at Suhl, Oct. 18, 1816; died in Berlin, Aug. 5, 1893. Besides numerous dramatic pieces, prologues, stories, and short novels, he wrote a very popular biography of 'Louise, Queen of Prussia' (13th ed., 1890) and 'The Book of Emperor William' (1887–90).

Adams, Abigail. Wife of John Adams, second President of the United States; born at Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 23, 1744; died at Quincy, Mass., Oct. 28, 1818. Her letters, contained in 'Familiar Letters of John Adams and his Wife Abigail Adams, during the Revolution,' evince keen political sagacity, and throw valuable light upon the men and the public affairs of the time. *

Adams, Bertha Leith (Mrs. Laffan). An English novelist; her first work, 'Mabel Meredith's Love Story,' was published in All the Year Round. This was followed in 1877 by 'Winstowe,' 'Madelon Lemoine,' and 'Aunt Hepsy's Foundling,' the last being her best-known work.

Adams, Brooks. An American essayist and politician; born at Quincy, Mass., 1848. He is the son of Charles Francis Adams, and a lawyer by profession. Besides contributions to magazines, he has written 'The Emancipation of Massachusetts' (1887) and 'The Law of Civilization and Decay.'

Adams, Charles. An American historical and religious writer; born in New Hampshire in 1808; died in 1890. He was a Methodist clergyman. Among his numerous works are: 'Evangelism in the Middle of the 19th Century' (1851); 'Women of the Bible' (1851); 'Life of Cromwell' (1867); 'The Earth and its Wonders' (1869); 'Life Sketches of Macaulay' (1880).

Adams, Charles Follen. An American dialect poet; born at Dorchester, Mass., April 21, 1842. Published 'Leedle Yawcob Strauss and Other Poems' (1878); 'Dialect Ballads' (1887).

Adams, Charles Francis. An eminent American statesman, publicist, and miscellaneous writer; born at Boston, Aug. 18, 1807; died at Boston, Nov. 21, 1886. He was candidate for Vice-President in 1848, twice elected to Congress, was minister to England from 1861 to 1868, and member of the Geneva Arbitration Commission of 1871. His chief literary work was 'Life and Works of John Adams' (10 vols., 1850–56), his grandfather. He also edited the writings of his father, John Quincy Adams.

Adams, Charles Francis (Jr.). A prominent American publicist, lawyer, and politician; born at Boston, May 27, 1835. He served in the Union army during the Civil War. Besides notable articles in the North American Review on railroad management, he has published: 'Chapters of Erie' (1871); 'Three Episodes of Massachusetts History' (1892); 'Essays on Educational Topics' (1879). He was for several years president of the Union Pacific Railway, but resigned in 1890.

Adams, Charles Kendall. An American historian and educator; born at Derby, Vt., Jan. 24, 1835. He became president of Cornell University (1885), of the American Historical Association (1890), of the University of Wisconsin (1892). He wrote: 'Democracy and Monarchy in France' (1872); 'Christopher Columbus, His Life and Work' (1892); besides many valuable papers on historical and educational topics in reviews.

Adams, Francis Colburn. An American writer; prominent in the South about the time of the Civil War. He was a resident of Charleston, S. C., and wrote extensively under several pseudonyms. Among his works are: 'Manuel Pereira, or the Sovereign Rule of South Carolina' (1853); 'Uncle Tom at Home' (1853); 'Life and Adventures of Major Potter' (1858); 'An Outcast, a Novel' (1861); 'The Story of a Trooper' (1865); 'The Von Toodleburgs' (1868).

Adams, George Burton. An American historical writer; born in Vermont in 1851. He is a professor of history at Yale University. He is the author of 'Civilization during the Middle Ages' (1883) and 'The Growth of the French Nation.'

Adams, Hannah. An American literary pioneer; born at Medfield, Mass., 1755; died at Brookline, Mass., Nov. 15, 1832. Her principal works were: an 'Autobiography'; 'History of New England' (1799); 'History of the Jews' (1812); besides several writings on topics connected with religion.

Adams, Henry. An American historian; born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 16, 1838; grandson of J. Q. Adams. He was for some time editor of the North American Review, and professor of history in Harvard College. He wrote biographies of eminent public men: 'The Life of Albert Gallatin' (1879); 'John Randolph' (1882);—and studies of particular episodes of American history: 'Documents Relating to New England Federalism' (1877). His principal work is the 'History of the United States from 1801 to 1817,' which constitutes an authoritative history of that period. *

Adams, Henry Carter. An American writer on political economy; born at Davenport, Iowa, Dec. 31, 1852. He has been instructor at Iowa and Cornell Universities, and is now professor in the University of Michigan. At one time he was statistician to the Interstate Commerce Commission. His chief works are: 'Taxation in the United States, 1789–1816' (1884); 'Public Debts' (1887).

Adams, Herbert Baxter. An American historian; born near Amherst, Mass., April 16, 1850. After a course of study at Amherst, Heidelberg, and Berlin, he was appointed instructor in history at Johns Hopkins University, and is now professor there. He is the editor of 'Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science,' and author of 'The Study of History in American Colleges and Universities' and 'Jefferson and Higher Education in Virginia.'

Adams, John. An eminent American statesman and publicist; second President of the United States; born at Braintree (now Quincy), Mass., Oct. 19, 1735; died there, July 4, 1826. In the days preceding the outbreak of the Revolution, he frequently defended in the public prints the right of the colonies to throw off the English yoke. His most important contribution to the literature of the science of government is his 'Defence of the Constitution and Government of the United States' (1787). The 'Familiar Letters' of John Adams and his wife are of great value for the history of the American Revolution. *

Adams, John Quincy. An American statesman and publicist; sixth President of the United States; born at Braintree, Mass., July 11, 1767; died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 21, 1848. Before he reached the Presidency he had served as his country's representative in England, France, Prussia, and Holland; in his youth, too, he had accompanied his father, John Adams, when he was American minister at London. He was a frequent contributor to the press, of articles on political topics. He translated Wieland's 'Oberon' into English (1797); published 'Letters on Silesia' (1803). The 'Diary of J. Q. Adams,' with his 'Memoirs,' in 12 vols., was published in 1874–77, edited by his son. *

Adams, Myron. An American clergyman and writer, a native of New York State; born in 1841; died in December 1895. He was pastor of a Congregational church in Rochester, N. Y. His chief works are: 'The Creation of the Bible'; 'The Continuous Creation, an Application of the Evolutionary Philosophy to the Christian Religion.'

Adams, Nehemiah. An American clergyman and author; born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 19, 1806; died in Boston, Mass., Oct. 6, 1878. He will be chiefly remembered as the author of a work entitled 'A South Side View of Slavery' (1854), which was severely criticized by the antislavery party. Among his other publications are: 'Under the Mizzenmast' (1871); 'Walks to Emmaüs' (1879); 'Remarks on Unitarian Belief'; 'Life of John Eliot.'

Adams, Oscar Fay. An American compiler and miscellaneous writer of the present day. Besides various compilations, including a 'Dictionary of American Authors' (1897), he has written: 'Dear Old Story-Tellers' (1889); 'The Story of Jane Austen's Life' (1891); 'The Presumption of Sex, and Other Papers' (1892).

Adams, Sarah Flower. An English hymn-writer; born at Great Harlow, Essex, Feb. 22, 1805; died August 1848. In 1834 she was married to William Bridges Adams, a noted inventor. She was the author of 'Vivia Perpetua,' a dramatic poem (London, 1841); and of many lyrics and hymns, the most popular of which is 'Nearer, My God, to Thee' (1860). *

Adams, William. A prominent American clergyman and religious writer; born at Colchester, Conn., Jan. 25, 1807; died at Orange Mountain, N. J., Aug. 31, 1880. He was long pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York, and was president of the Union Theological Seminary in New York city from 1873 to 1880. Among his publications are: 'In the World, not of the World' (1866); 'The Three Gardens' (1867); 'Conversations of Jesus Christ with Representative Men' (1868).

Adams, William Davenport. An English journalist and critic; born in 1851. He has published: 'A Dictionary of English Literature' (1878); 'The Witty and Humorous Side of the English Poets' (1880); 'By-Ways in Bookland' (1888); 'A Book of Burlesque' (1891); 'With Poet and Player' (1891).

Adams, William Taylor. See **Optic, Oliver.**

Addison, Joseph. A celebrated English essayist and poet; born at Milston, Wiltshire, May 1, 1672; died in London, June 17, 1719. He was educated at Oxford. He was Under-Secretary of State in 1706, and in 1709 secretary to Wharton, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he formed a friendship with Swift. In 1716 he married the Countess of Warwick; in 1717 was appointed Secretary of State, but resigned in 1718. He wrote 41 original papers in the Tatler, and 34 with Steele; 274 in the Spectator, embodying his famous creation, the character of Sir Roger de Coverley; 51 essays in the Guardian, which succeeded the Spectator; 24 to a revived Spectator, and 2 to Steele's 'Lover.' His tragedy 'Cato' was acted at Drury Lane in 1713; although it is weak and incongruous, it was greatly admired and variously translated. Besides Latin poems, occasional addresses, and political essays, the following works deserve mention: 'Letter from Italy,' a poem (1703); 'The Campaign,' a poem on the battle of Blenheim (1704); 'Remarks on Several Parts of Italy' (1705); 'Fair Rosamond,' an opera (1707). *

Ade, George. An American journalist and author; born in Illinois in 1866. He has published: 'Artie, a Story of the Streets and Town'; 'Pink Marsh' (1897), a dialect story.

Adelung, Johann Christoph (ä'de-löng). An eminent German philologist and lexicographer; born at Spantekow, Aug. 8, 1732; died in Dresden, Sept. 10, 1806. His life was devoted to an exhaustive investigation of his native language, which he traced to its remotest origins with a patience and a thoroughness that have remained unsurpassed, the principal result being 'A Grammatical and Critical Dictionary of the High German Tongue.' Science is further indebted to him for 'Mithridates, or Universal Language Lore,' in which all living tongues are directly or indirectly represented; and for a series of text-books that are still authoritative, and to all appearances will long continue so.

Adenet Le Roi (äd-nā' lê-rwä'). A French troubadour of the 13th century, whose surname is interpreted as meaning king (leader) of the minstrels, which function he performed at the court of Henri III., Duke of Brabant. His work consists of remodelings of three famous Chansons de Gestes and of the romance of adventure, 'Cleomades,' his last and most important effort.

Adler, Felix (ä'dler). An American lecturer and scholar; born at Alzey, Germany, 1851. The son of an eminent Jewish rabbi, he emigrated when young to the United States, where and at Berlin and Heidelberg he was educated. After being for some time professor at Cornell University, he founded in New York (1876) the Society of Ethical Culture, of which he is lecturer. Similar societies have been established elsewhere in the United States and in other countries. He is an effective writer and speaker. He has published: 'Creed and Deed' (1878); 'The Moral Instruction of Children' (1892).

Adler, Hermann (ä'dler). A German writer; born in Hanover, May 29, 1839. He has lived most of his life in England, where he has held many positions of high trust connected with his race, having been since 1891 chief rabbi of the British empire, and has been active in general benevolence. Besides sermons, lectures, etc., he has written: 'The Jews in England'; 'The Chief Rabbis of England'; 'Ibn Gabirol, the Poet Philosopher,' etc.

Adlersfeld, Eufemia von. See **Ballestrem.**

Adolphus, John. An English historical and miscellaneous writer; born Aug. 7, 1768; died July 16, 1845. He was admitted an attorney in 1790, but after a few years abandoned his profession and devoted himself to literature. His principal work is a 'History of England from the Accession of George III. to the Conclusion of Peace in 1783' (1802).

Ælianus, Claudius (ē-li-ā'nus). A Roman sophist who flourished in the first half of the second century. Of his works, written in Greek, three are extant: 'Peasants' Letters,' purporting to be written by peasants in Attica; 'Various Histories,' or narratives, in 14 books; 'Of the Nature of Animals,' anecdotes of animals. ✻

Æschines (es'ki-nēz). A great Athenian orator (389–314 B. C.), rival of Demosthenes. Only three of his 'Orations' have come down to our time. He was specially brilliant in his extemporaneous efforts. In his more studied orations his great merit was the clearness and fullness of the narrative part. ✻

Æschylus (es'ki-lus). The greatest of the Greek dramatists; born at Eleusis, Attica, 525 B. C.; died at Gela, Sicily, 456 B. C. Of his very numerous works (72 or even 90 dramas), seven tragedies only remain: 'The Suppliants,' one of his earliest productions; 'The Persians,' founded on the contemporary triumph of Greece over the invading Persian hosts; 'The Seven against Thebes,' the only extant member of a tetralogy, the other members of which were 'Laius,' 'Œdipus,' and 'The Sphinx.' The grand tragedy, 'Prometheus Bound,' is the sole survivor of a trilogy, the other two members of which were 'Prometheus the Fire-Bearer' and 'Prometheus Loosed.' In portrayal of grandeur of action and sublimity of heroic character, the 'Prometheus' is almost without an equal in the history of dramatic literature. The remaining three tragedies, 'Agamemnon,' 'Choephori,' and 'Eumenides,' are specially precious, constituting the only complete trilogy that is extant from any ancient Greek tragic poet. ✻

Æsop (ē'sop). A Greek fabulist who lived in the 7th century B. C. According to tradition, he was a captive of war and for part of his life a slave. Many of his fables have been traced to Egyptian and Indian sources. Socrates, during his imprisonment, put into verse a portion of the Æsopian fables. A more complete collection of them was by Babrius, a Greek fabulist. In the lapse of time what might be called the Æsopian canon was much obscured, and spurious fables were incorporated into it. ✻

Afzelius, Arvid August (äf-tsā'li-ös). A Swedish writer and poet (1785–1871), esteemed particularly for his researches in old Norse history and literature; translated the poetical Edda, and with Geijer edited a famous collection of old Swedish folksongs (Stockholm, 1814–17, 3 vols.). As a poet he is best known by his 'Romances.'

Ágai, Adolf (ä'goy). A Hungarian humorist; born 1836. Editor of Borzsem Jankó (John Peppercorn), the best Hungarian comic paper. His sketches from society, character drawings of national types, and personal reminiscences, constitute a rare mine of witty ideas and sound humor, clothed in brilliant language.

Agassiz, Alexander (ä-gä-sē'). An American zoölogist and geologist, son of J. L. R. Agassiz; born in Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Dec. 17, 1835. He came to this country with his father in 1849; graduated from Harvard in 1855; and received the degree of B. S. from the Lawrence Scientific School in 1857. In 1859 he went to California as assistant on the

United States Coast Survey. From 1860 to 1865 he was assistant curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard University; and from 1866 to 1869, superintendent of the Calumet and Hecla mines, Lake Superior. On the death of his father in 1873, he was appointed curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, holding that position until he resigned in 1885. His chief works are: 'List of Echinoderms' (1863); 'Exploration of Lake Titicaca' (1875–76); 'Three Cruises of the Blake, a Contribution to American Thalassography' (1880).

Agassiz, Mrs. Elizabeth (Cary). An American scientific writer, wife of J. L. R. Agassiz; born in Massachusetts in 1822. She is part author, with Alexander Agassiz, of 'Seaside Studies in Natural History' (1865); 'Marine Animals of Massachusetts Bay' (1871). She also wrote a life of her husband.

Agassiz, Jean Louis Rodolphe. An eminent Swiss naturalist; born at Motier, Switzerland, May 28, 1807; died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 14, 1873. He studied medicine and comparative anatomy in the universities of Zürich, Heidelberg, and Munich. He gave many years to study of fossil fishes, and his first great work bore that title (1834). His next special researches were directed toward the explanation of glaciers, and he published 'Studies of Glaciers' (1844). In 1846 he made a lecturing tour of the United States, and in 1848 became professor of geology at Harvard, and in 1859 curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy. His contributions to the development of the facts and principles of natural science in his special departments are very numerous and of highest authority. Chief among his works written in English are: 'Principles of Zoölogy'; 'The Structure of Animal Life'; 'Scientific Results of a Journey in Brazil.' *

Agathias (a-gā'thi-as). A Greek poet and historian; about 536–581. He collected a 'Cycle' of contemporary poems, in which were a few of his own composition. We have still 101 of his 'Epigrams,' and the whole of his 'History' of the years 553–558. *

Agathon (ag'a-thon). A Greek tragic poet (448–402 B. C.). He was a close friend of Euripides and of Plato; and the famous 'Symposium' of Plato immortalizes the banquet given on the occasion of Agathon's dramatic triumph, 416 B. C.

Agoult, Countess d'. See **Stern, Daniel.**

Agrippa, Heinrich Cornelius (a-grip'ä). A German philosopher (1486–1535); born at Cologne. He was of all professions in turn,—university professor, soldier, magistrate, physician, court historiographer to Charles V. His most notable writings are: 'Of the Nobleness and Pre-eminence of the Female Sex'; 'Occult Philosophy'; 'Uncertainty and Vanity of the Sciences and Arts.'

Aguilar, Grace (ä-gē-lär'). An English novelist; born at Hackney, June 2, 1816; died in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Sept. 16, 1847. She was the daughter of Jewish parents of Spanish origin. Her first books were in defense of the Jewish religion: 'The Spirit of Judaism' (1842); 'The Jewish Faith' (1846); and 'Women of Israel' (1846). She is now best known by her domestic and sentimental novels, only one of which, 'Home Influence' (1847), appeared in her lifetime. Among others are: 'The Vale of Cedars' (1850) and 'The Days of Bruce' (1852). *

Aguilera, Ventura Ruiz (ä-gē-lā'rä). A Spanish poet; born in Salamanca, Nov. 2, 1820; died in Madrid, July 1, 1881. Studied but did not practice medicine; afterwards went to Madrid, where he pursued journalism, and later on became director of the archæological museum. Among his works are: 'National Echoes'; 'Elegies' (considered masterpieces and translated into nearly all European languages); 'The Book of the Fatherland' (1869); 'Christmas Legend' (1872); Complete Works (Madrid, 1873).

Ahlgren, Ernst (äl'gren), pseudonym of Victoria Benedictsson. A Swedish novelist (1850–88): author of 'From Schonen' (1884), a collection of tales descriptive of native types; 'Money' (1885) and 'Dame Marianne' (1887), novels; 'Folk-Life' (1887), a collection of stories; and others. She ranks very high among the recent female writers of Sweden.

Ahlquist, August Engelbert (äl'qvist). A Finnish poet and philologist; born at Kuopio, Aug. 7, 1826; died at Helsingfors, Nov. 20, 1889. He was appointed professor of Finnish language and literature at the University of Helsingfors in 1862. His poems appeared under the title 'Sparks' (4th ed., 1881); besides which he wrote several grammatical and philological works, and translated Schiller and others into Finnish.

Ahlwardt, Theodor Wilhelm (äl'värt). A German Orientalist; born at Greifswald, July 4, 1828. He is the first living authority on old Arabic poetry. His chief works are: 'On the Poetry and Poetics of the Arabians' (1856); 'The Divans of the Six Ancient Arabic Poets' (1870).

Aicard, Jean (ā-kär'). A French poet; born in Toulon, Feb. 4, 1848. His 'Poems of Provence' (1874) and 'The Child's Song' (1876), were both crowned by the Academy. Noteworthy among his other works are: 'Miette and Noré' (1880), an idyl in Provençal, which caused him to be ranked with Mistral, the modern troubadour; 'On the Border of the Desert' (1888), poems, enthusiastic traveling impressions from Algiers; 'Father Lebonnard' (1890), a drama; 'The King of Camargue' (1890), a novel of Provence.

Aïdé, Hamilton (ä-ē-dā'). An English novelist and poet; born in Paris, France, in 1830. He was educated at Bonn, and became an officer in the British army. His poems include: 'Eleanore and Other Poems' (1856); 'The Romance of the Scarlet Leaf and Other

Poems' (1865), and 'Songs without Music' (1882). Among a long list of novels are: 'Rita,' an autobiography (1859); 'Carr of Carlyon'; 'The Marstons' (1868); 'Poet and Peer' (1880); 'The Cliff Mystery' (1888); 'Voyage of Discovery,' depicting American society (1892).

Aikin, Lucy. An English poet and historical writer (1781–1864); daughter of John Aikin (1747–1822), a physician and author, from whom she received a thorough classical education; subsequently devoted herself to the study of English history and literature. Her works include: 'Epistles on Women' (1810); 'Lorimer' (1814), a tale; 'Memoirs of the Court of Elizabeth' (1818); 'Memoirs of the Court of James I.' (1822); 'Memoirs of the Court and Reign of Charles I.' (1833); 'Life of Addison' (1843).

Aikman, William. An American religious writer; born in Ireland in 1824. He was a Presbyterian clergyman. Among his works are: 'The Moral Power of the Sea' (1864); 'Life at Home' (1870); 'A Bachelor's Talks about Married Life' (1884).

Aimard, Gustave (ā-mär'). A French novelist (1818–83). He came to America as a boy and spent a number of years among the Indians; and afterwards traveled through Spain, Turkey, and the Caucasus, and returned to Paris in 1848. His stories, in imitation of Cooper's Indian tales, although abounding in improbabilities, hold the attention of the reader: 'The Trappers of Arkansas' (1858); 'The Great Chief of the Aucas' (1858); 'The Pirates of the Prairie' (1859); 'The White Scalpers' (1873).

Aimwell, Walter. See **Simonds, William.**

Ainslie, Hew. A Scottish poet; born in the parish of Dailly, Ayrshire, April 5, 1792; died at Louisville, Kentucky, March 11, 1878. He emigrated to America when thirty, and is remembered for the good verse in his 'A Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns' (1820), and for various songs and ballads, the most popular being 'The Rover of Loch Ryan.'

Ainsworth, William Francis. An English naturalist and writer of travels; born at Exeter, Nov. 9, 1807; died Nov. 27, 1896. He accompanied Chesney's Euphrates expedition as physician and naturalist, and was sent in 1838 by the Geographical Society and the Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge, to make investigations in Asia Minor and Kurdistan. His chief works are: 'Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, etc.' (1838); 'Travels and Researches in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, etc.' (1842); 'Travels in the Track of the 10,000 Grecks' (1844); 'Wanderings in Every Clime' (1870); 'A Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition' (2 vols., 1888). He was for a time proprietor and editor of the New Monthly Magazine.

Ainsworth, William Harrison. An English novelist; born in Manchester, Feb. 4, 1805; died in Reigate, Jan. 3, 1882. Educated in Manchester, he went to London, edited Bentley's Magazine in 1840, Ainsworth's Magazine 1842–53, and the New Monthly Magazine. He wrote 250 novels and enjoyed enormous popularity. His books are still read for their vivacious narrative and powerful descriptions. The most widely known among them is probably 'Jack Sheppard' (1839). *

Aird, Thomas. A Scottish poet (1802–76); studied in the University of Edinburgh, where he formed an intimacy with Carlyle which was maintained to his death. As a contributor to Blackwood's Magazine he earned the goodwill and praise of Professor Wilson, became editor of the Weekly Journal in 1832, and of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Herald (Dumfries) in 1835, retiring from it in 1863 His principal works are: 'Religious Characteristics,' a series of prose essays (1827); 'The Captive of Fez,' a narrative poem (1830); 'The Old Bachelor in the Scottish Village' (1846), a prose delineation of Scottish character, which became very popular.

Airy, Sir George Biddell. A celebrated English astronomer; born at Alnwick, Northumberland, July 27, 1801; died Jan. 4, 1892. Soon after graduation from Trinity College, Cambridge, he was appointed professor of astronomy and director of the observatory. Here he introduced improvements and inventions that led to his selection as director of the Greenwich Observatory. It was due to his efforts that the observations taken at Greenwich from 1750 to 1830 were compiled. Among his works are: 'Reduction of Observations of the Moon' (1837); 'Sound and Atmospheric Vibrations' (1871); 'Treatise on Magnetism' (1871).

Akenside, Mark. An English poet; born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Nov. 9, 1721; died in London, June 23, 1770. Studied at first theology, then medicine in Edinburgh and in Leyden, where he took his degree, 1744. Having practiced, not very successfully, at Northampton and later (1745–47) at Hampstead, he soon after, through the aid of a friend, became prosperous and eminent in London, and in 1761 was appointed physician to the queen. His literary fame rests on the 'Pleasures of the Imagination,' a didactic poem (1744, remodeled and enlarged 1757 and 1765). *

Aksákof, Konstantin Sergeyévich (äk-sä'-kof). A Russian poet and prose writer (1817–60), son of the following. From 1846 he was the leader of the Slavophile party, and one of the most active contributors to all periodicals of that tendency. Works: 'The Life of the Old Slavs in General and of the Russians in Particular' (1852); 'Prince Lupovickij,' a comedy (1857); 'Oleg before Constantinople,' a dramatic parody (1858); 'Lyrics.'

Aksákof, Sergey Timofeyévich. A Russian author (1791–1859), distinguished for a rare charm of diction and warmth of feeling, especially apparent in his principal work, 'Family

Chronicle and Reminiscences' (1856), a masterly description of Russian family life; 'The Childhood of Bragoff, the Grandson' (1858), a sequel to the former.

Alaman, Lúcas (ä-lä-män'). A Mexican historian and statesman; born at Guanajuato, Oct. 18, 1792; died in Mexico, June 2, 1853. He is best known by his 'History of the Mexican Republic' (1844–49) and 'History of Mexico' (1849–52). He performed important political services for Mexico, among others as Secretary of the Interior, 1823–25; and established many important public works, including the Mexican Museum.

Alamanni, Luigi (ä-lä-män'nē). An Italian poet; born in Florence, Oct. 28, 1495; died at Amboise, France, April 18, 1556. At first in great favor with Cardinal Giuliano de' Medici, he became implicated in a conspiracy against the life of his patron, 1522, and had to flee to Venice and thence to France. On the expulsion of the Medici in 1527 he returned to Florence; but on their restoration in 1532 again took refuge in France, where Francis I. and Henry II. intrusted him with embassies to Charles V. and the republic of Genoa. His fame rests chiefly on the didactic poem on agriculture, 'Cultivation' (1533), one of the best imitations of Virgil's 'Georgics.'

Alanus ab Insulis (a-lā'nus ab in'sū-lis) or **Alain de Lille** (ä-laṅ' dé lēl). A noted French scholastic philosopher (1114–1203). Of his voluminous theological writings the best known is the treatise on 'The Articles of the Faith.' His poem 'Anti-Claudianus, or On the Duties of a Good and Perfect Man' is one of the most celebrated poetic compositions of the Middle Ages.

Alarcon (y Ariza), **Pedro Antonio de** (ä-lär-kōn'). A distinguished Spanish novelist, poet, and politician; born in Guadix, March 10, 1833; died at Valdemoro, near Madrid, July 19, 1891. His critical contributions to papers, political and literary, his description of the Moroccan campaign, but especially his novels and short stories, are among the best of their kind, and present a picture of modern Spanish society as true to life as it is variegated. His clever essay 'The Poet's Christmas' went through over 100 editions. An imposing number of his stories appeared under the collective titles 'Love and Friendship'; 'National Tales'; 'Improbable Stories.' Among them 'The Three-Cornered Hat' and 'The Scandal' deserve special mention. *

Alarcōn y Mendōza, Don Juan Ruiz de (ä-lär-kōn ē mān-dō'thä). A noted Spanish dramatist; born at Tasco, Mexico, about 1580 or 1590; died in Madrid, Aug. 4, 1639. Little is known about his early life, but he came to Spain in 1600 and became royal attorney in Seville. From 1608 to 1611 he was in Mexico; then he took up his residence in Madrid, where he was appointed reporter of the royal council of the Indies, about 1628. The last great dramatist of the old Spanish school, he may be considered also as the creator of the so-called character comedy. Elevated sentiment, harmony of verse, and correctness of language distinguish his works, the principal of which are: 'The Weaver of Segovia'; 'Suspicious Truth,' the model for Corneille's 'Liar'; 'Walls Have Ears'; 'The Proof of Promises'; 'The Anti-Christ.' Complete edition of his works by Hartzenbusch (Madrid, 1866).

Albee, John. An American miscellaneous writer; born at Bellingham, Mass., 1833. His best known works are: 'Prose Idyls'; 'St. Aspenquid of Agamenticus' (1879), an Indian idyl; 'Literary Art' (1881), a conversation; 'Poems' (1883); 'New Castle, Historic and Picturesque' (1884), descriptive of New Castle or Great Island, on the coast of New Hampshire, his place of residence.

Alberdingk-Thijm, Josephus Albertus (äl-ber-dink-tīm). A Dutch poet and art critic (1820–89), brought up to be a merchant, and for a time head of a publishing firm; soon devoted himself entirely to art and literature, and was appointed professor of art history at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Amsterdam in 1876. As a prose writer he excels in the historical tale and literary sketch in narrative style, of which his 'Portraits of Joost van den Vondel' (1876) is a masterly specimen. Besides this the 'Collected Tales in Prose' (1879–83, 3 vols.) are noteworthy.

Albergati Capacelli, Francesco (äl-ber-gä'-tē kä'pä-chel'lē). An Italian dramatist (1728–1804). Of an old patrician family, he devoted his time and fortune to the promotion of dramatic art. Having killed his wife in a fit of jealousy in 1785, he had to take refuge in various cities, and only returned to his estate at Zola after a number of years. He excelled as a comedy writer. Voltaire was his ideal; next to whom he esteemed Goldoni. His comedies 'The Wise Friend' and 'The Slanderous Gossip' hold the Italian stage to this day.

Albert, Paul (äl-bār'). A French literary historian (1827–80); succeeded Loménie as professor of French Literature at the College of France. His works include: 'French Literature' (1872–82); 'Poets and Poetry' (1881); 'Moral and Literary Varieties' (1881).

Alberti, Konrad (äl-ber'tē), pseudonym of Konrad Sittenfeld. A German novelist and critic; born at Breslau, July 9, 1862. He is an uncompromising exponent of the naturalist school, and his occupation is that of dramatic critic. His novels are: 'Who Is the Stronger' (1888); 'The Old and the Young' (1889); 'Rosa of Hildesheim' (1895), an historical romance.

Alberti, Leone Battista. An eminent Italian architect, philosopher, writer on art, and poet; born in Venice, Feb. 18, 1404; died in Rome, April 1472. He excelled simultaneously in Latin comedy with his 'Philodoxios,' long accepted as an ancient classic, in criticism with

his 'On Painting,' in architectural theory with his 'Building Art,' and in theology and law with his interesting and sensible essays; moreever, he painted well, designed and built many noble structures, and penned some of the most delightful Latin and Italian poetry in the fifteenth-century anthology.

Alberti, Luigi (äl-ber'tē). An Italian dramatist and poet; born in Florence, 1822. Of his numerous comedies (collected, Florence, 1875), 'Peter the Workman' is considered the best. A fantastic drama, 'Asmodeo' (1885), gave rise to lively literary discussions on its first performance in 1887.

Alberti, Sophie. See **Verena.**

Albertus Magnus (al-ber'tus mag'nus). ("Albert the Great," Count von Bollstädt.) A famous German scholastic philosopher; born at Lauingen, Suabia, 1193; died at Cologne, Nov. 15, 1280. He became Bishop of Ratisbon in 1260. One of the greatest scholars of his age, he taught philosophy and theology at Cologne and Paris, the celebrated Thomas Aquinas being among his pupils. So great was his knowledge that he was accounted a magician by his contemporaries. He introduced Aristotle's philosophy to the comprehension of his age. His works, which constitute an encyclopædia of the learning of the times, though treating chiefly of physical science, fill twenty-one volumes. They appeared in 1651.

Alberus, Erasmus (äl'ber-ös). A German poet and scholar (1500 53). He studied theology in Wittenberg; was active as a teacher and preacher in many places; a friend of Luther, and one of the stanchest champions of the Reformation. His most noteworthy works are: 'The Book of Virtue and Wisdom' (1550), containing 49 rhymed fables with a strong satirical element; 'The Barefooted Friars' Owlglass and Alkoran' (1542), a satire in prose, with a preface by Luther.

Albery, James. An English dramatist; born in 1832; died Aug. 16, 1889. He studied architecture, but entered upon a commercial career. He early devoted himself to playwriting, but it was not until 1870 that he achieved success with 'The Two Roses.' Among his other comedies are: 'Pink Dominoes'; 'The Denhams'; and 'Featherbrain.'

Alcæus (al-sē'us). One of the foremost Greek lyric poets; native of Mitylene; flourished in the sixth century B.C. Of his poems we have only fragments; some were hymns to the gods, others battle songs, still others were in praise of liberty; very many were love songs of pronounced erotic character. He is said to have been the literary model of Horace. *

Alcantara-Chaves, Pedro Carlos de (äl-kan'tä-rä chä'ves). A Portuguese dramatist; born in Lisbon in 1829. Among his best known works are: 'Garibaldi' and 'Sin and Forgiveness.' He has also published a volume of lyric poetry.

Alcázar, Baltasar de (äl-kä'thär). A Spanish poet; born at Seville in 1530; died at Ronda, Jan. 15, 1606. His light poems, not very numerous, received flattering notice from Cervantes and others. He had, in his time, many imitators, but few equals. His best known poem is 'The Jovial Supper.' *

Alciphron (al'si-fron). A Greek rhetorician who flourished in the second century of the Christian era, and attained celebrity through his series of more than a hundred imaginary letters purporting to be written by the very dregs of the Athenian population, including courtesans and petty rogues. Their importance in literature is due almost wholly to the insight they afford into the social conditions and manners and morals of the day. The letters from the courtesans (hetairai) are based upon incidents in Menander's lost plays, and the new Attic comedy was likewise drawn upon for material. *

Alcman (alk'man). One of the earliest and greatest of Greek lyric poets, belonging to the 7th century B.C. He is supposed to have been a native of Lydia, and to have been taken as a slave to Sparta. Only small fragments of his odes remain. He used the broad, homely Doric dialect. His poems were love ditties, hymns, pæans, processional chants, etc. *

Alcott, Amos Bronson (âl'kŏt). An American philosophical writer and educator, one of the founders of the transcendental school of philosophy in New England; born at Wolcott, Conn., Nov. 29, 1799; died at Boston, March 4, 1888. From 1834-37 his private school in Boston, conducted on the plan of adapting the instruction to the individuality of each pupil, attracted attention. He was on terms of friendship with Emerson, Hawthorne, Channing, Thoreau, Margaret Fuller, and many other noted persons. After 1840 he lived in Concord, Mass., and was the projector and dean of the Concord school of philosophy. Lectures on speculative and practical subjects occupied his later years. His chief works are: 'Orphic Sayings,' contributed to the Dial (1840); 'Tablets' (1868); 'Concord Days' (1872); 'Table-Talk' (1877); 'Sonnets and Canzonets' (1882); 'Ralph Waldo Emerson, his Character and Genius' (1882); 'New Connecticut' (1886).

Alcott, Louisa May. An American author, daughter of the preceding; born in Germantown, Pa., Nov. 29, 1832; died in Boston, Mass., March 6, 1888. She wrote at an early age; her 'Flower Fables' (1855) and 'Moods' (1865, revised ed., 1881) made little impression; but 'Hospital Sketches' (1869), 'Little Women' (1868), 'Little Men' (1871), and many others of like character and popularity, made her famous. *

Alcuin (al'kwin). An eminent English scholar; born at or near York, about 735; died at Tours, France, May 19, 804. One of the

most learned men of his time, teacher and intimate adviser of Charlemagne. 'Lives of the Saints'; 'Poems on the Saints of the Church at York,' and a treatise 'On Grammar,' are among his celebrated works. In Prof. West's 'Alcuin' (1893) a full account of his life and work is given. *

Aldana, Ramón (äl-dä'nä). A Mexican poet (1832-82). Besides four dramas, among which are 'Honor and Happiness' and 'Nobility of Heart,' he produced lyric poems and sonnets, and contributed many literary articles to journals.

Alden, Henry Mills. An American editor, poet, and prose writer; born at Mt. Tabor, Vt., Nov. 11, 1836. He was graduated at Williams College and Andover Theological Seminary; settled in New York in 1861, became managing editor of Harper's Weekly in 1864, and editor of Harper's Monthly Magazine in 1868, which post he now holds. He has published: 'The Ancient Lady of Sorrow,' a poem (1872); 'God in His World' (1890); and 'A Study of Death' (1895). *

Alden, Isabella. An American writer of juvenile books; born in New York in 1841. She has written extensively under the name of "Pansy," the series called the 'Pansy Books' numbering about sixty titles.

Alden, Joseph. An American educator, editor, and writer of juvenile literature; born at Cairo, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1807; died in New York city, Aug. 30, 1885. During his career he was professor of Latin, rhetoric, and political economy at Williams College, and of mental and moral philosophy at Lafayette College. He was president of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., from 1857 to 1862, and principal of the Normal School at Albany, N. Y., from 1867 to 1881. He was also editor of the New York Observer. Besides books for young people he wrote: 'Citizens' Manual'; 'Christian Ethics' (1866); 'Science of Government' (1866); 'Elements of Intellectual Philosophy' (1866).

Alden, William Livingston. An American humorous writer and journalist; born at Williamstown, Mass., Oct. 9, 1837. He introduced the sport of canoeing into the United States. He was for a time United States consul-general at Rome. Among his principal writings may be named: 'Domestic Explosives' (1877); 'Shooting Stars' (1878); 'The Canoe and the Flying Proa' (1878); 'Moral Pirates' (1880); 'The Comic Liar' (1882); 'Cruise of the Ghost' (1882); 'Life of Christopher Columbus' (1882); 'A New Robinson Crusoe' (1888); etc.

Aldrich, Anne Reeve. An American poet and novelist; born in New York, April 25, 1866; died there, June 22, 1892. She was the author of: 'The Rose of Flame' (1889); 'The Feet of Love,' a novel (1890); and 'Songs about Life, Love, and Death' (1892).

Aldrich, James. An American poet; born at Mattituck, L. I., July 14, 1810; died in New York, Sept. 9, 1856. Of his poems the best known is 'A Death-Bed,' to which Poe's comment called particular attention.

Aldrich, Thomas Bailey. A distinguished American poet, essayist, and writer of fiction; born in Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 11, 1836. He spent his early youth in Louisiana, but at the age of seventeen entered a mercantile house in New York. Removing to Boston in 1866, he became editor of Every Saturday, and in 1881 editor of the Atlantic Monthly. He has become almost equally eminent as a prose writer and poet. Among his prose works the best known are: 'The Story of a Bad Boy' (1870); 'Marjorie Daw and Other People' (1873); 'Prudence Palfrey' (1874); 'The Queen of Sheba,' a romance of travel (1877); 'The Stillwater Tragedy' (1880). Of his poems, formerly published in separate collections, most are included in 'Complete Poems' (1882) and 'Household Edition' (1895). *

Aleandro, Girolamo, the Younger, (äl-ä-än'drō). An Italian poet and antiquary; born in Friuli, 1574; died in Rome, 1629. He was distinguished for the accuracy of his taste in literature. The 'Tears of Penitence,' a series of tenderly conceived odes, was completed when he was sixteen years old. A later work is the 'Penitential Psalms'; but the most solid memorial of his talent is a volume on 'Ancient Marble Tablets.'

Aleardi, Aleardo, Count (ä-lā-är'dē). An Italian poet and patriot; born near Verona, Nov. 4, 1812; died there, July 17, 1878. He studied first philosophy and natural science, and then jurisprudence. His political principles, as revealed in his poem 'Arnaldo' (1842), brought him under suspicion, and public office under the (Austrian) government was denied him. Others of his works are: 'Primal Histories' (1857), a poem on the intellectual, ethical, and social evolution of man; 'An Hour in My Youth,' a piece inspired at once with tenderest love of nature and intense devotion to Italian independence; 'Letters to Mary'; 'Raffaele and the Fornarina'; 'The Maritime Cities of Italy'; and 'A Political Ode,' directed against Pope Pius IX. (1862). *

Alecsandrescu, Grigoic (ä-lek-sän-dres'kö). A Rumanian poet and statesman (1812-86). After serving three years as an officer in the army he became a writer and a politician. His 'Satires' and 'Fables' enjoyed wide popularity. His poem 'The Year 1840' was like a bugle call, and aroused the enthusiasm of the Wallachians and Servians to the highest pitch. His collected works, 'Meditations, Elegies, Epistles, Satires, and Fables,' were published at Bucharest, 1863.

Alecsandri, Basile (ä-lek-sän'drē). A Rumanian poet (1821-90). He pursued literary studies in Paris, 1834-39; edited a patriotic journal, Literary Dacia, at Bucharest; was afterward director of the French Theatre at Jassy, for which he composed a series of comedies. He excels in the description of natural scenery.

His war poems (1877–78) had a powerful influence on public opinion in the Danubian principalities. Other works are a poem, 'In Praise of the Latin Race' (1874), and 'Rumanian Folk-Songs.'

Alemān, Matteo (ä-lā-mān'). A Spanish novelist; born in Seville about 1550; died in Mexico after 1609. For some time an official in the royal treasury, he either resigned or was dismissed in consequence of an annoying lawsuit, and about 1608 went to Mexico. His fame rests on the satirical romance, 'The Life and Deeds of the Picaroon Guzman de Alfarache,' which, like its forerunner and model, the 'Lazarillo de Tormes' by Mendoza, is one of the most famous representatives of the "picaresque" novel. Its first part, under the title of 'Watch-Tower of Human Life,' appeared in 1599 in three editions, and up to 1605 attained to 26 more editions of over 50,000 copies. This immense success induced a literary freebooter to publish a spurious second part in 1603, which was followed by the genuine in 1605. The work was translated into every European language, and in 1623 even into Latin. The best edition of the original is in vol. iii. of Aribau's 'Library of Spanish Authors' (Madrid, 1846).

Alembert, Jean Baptiste le Rond d' (ä-loṅ-bār'). An eminent French philosopher, mathematician, and man of letters; born in Paris, Nov. 16, 1717; died there, Oct. 9, 1783. His treatises on mathematical and physical problems brought him celebrity while yet under middle age. For the great French 'Encyclopedia' he wrote the admirable 'Preliminary Discourse' or introduction. Among his works of more or less popular or literary character may be named 'Literary and Philosophical Miscellanies' and 'Elements of Philosophy.' *

Alencar, José Martinião de (ä-len-kär'). A noted Brazilian novelist; born at Fortaleza, May 1, 1829; died in Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 12, 1877. A lawyer by profession, he was also active as a conservative politician, and in 1868–69 was minister of justice. His novels, in the style of Cooper, treat subjects from Brazilian history, and city and country life, chiefly based on Indian traditions, and contain masterly descriptions of tropical nature.

Alexander, Archibald. An American theological and philosophical writer; born near Lexington, Rockbridge county, Va., April 17, 1772; died at Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22, 1851. He was a Presbyterian minister, president of Hampden Sidney College, Virginia, and professor at Princeton Theological Seminary. His principal works were: 'Evidences of Christianity' (1823); 'Treatise on the Canon of the Old and New Testaments' (1826); 'Outlines of Moral Science' (1852). He was a distinguished preacher.

Alexander, Sir James Edward. A British general and explorer; born in Scotland, 1803; died April 2, 1885. He served in the East, in Africa, and the Crimean war, and explored Central Africa. He wrote: 'Travels through Russia and the Crimea' (1830); 'Expedition of Discovery into the Interior of Africa' (1838); etc.

Alexander, Mrs., pseudonym of Annie Hector. An Irish novelist; born in Dublin in 1825. She began to write at an early age, and is a prolific and popular novelist. Her books include: 'The Wooing O't' (1873); 'Ralph Wilton's Weird' (1875); 'Her Dearest Foe' (1876); 'The Freres' (1882); 'A Golden Autumn' (1897); and 'A Winning Hazard' (1897).

Alexander, Mrs. Cecil Frances (Humphrey). An Irish poet; born in County Wicklow in 1818; died in Londonderry, Oct. 12, 1895. She was very active in religious and charitable works. She is best known as a writer of hymns and religious poems. Among the most noted are the hymns 'Roseate Hue of Early Dawn' and 'All Things Bright and Beautiful.' Her most famous poem is 'The Burial of Moses.'

Alexander of Hales. A noted English philosopher and theologian; born at Hales, Gloucestershire; died in Paris, 1245. One of the greatest of the schoolmen, he was among the first to study Aristotle from the point of view of the Arabic commentators. His chief work was 'The Sum of Theology' (1475). He was called "The Irrefutable Doctor," "The Doctor of Doctors," "The Fountain of Life."

Alexis, Wilibald (ä-lek'sis), pseudonym of Wilhelm Häring. A notable German novelist; born at Breslau, June 29, 1798; died at Arnstadt, Dec. 16, 1871. The writings of Sir Walter Scott made so profound an impression upon his imagination that almost all his work plainly shows the influence of the author of 'Waverley.' His first important work, indeed, —a romance, 'Walladmor,'—purported to be a translation from Scott, as did his second, 'Avalon Castle.' The finest products of his genius are historical tales of Prussia, with Frederick the Great as hero, and among them 'Cabanis' stands prominently forth. 'The False Waldemar' and 'Peace is the First Civic Duty' are also excellent novels. As a poet he is pleasing and not infrequently impressive, but his stanzas are wanting in true originality. His popularity as a writer of fiction was due to a capacity for presenting the interesting phase of historical themes, and to his fecundity of plot and incident; but his best stories are marred by over-elaboration, and by tricks of style.

Alfieri, Vittorio, Count (äl-fē-ā'rē). A celebrated Italian dramatist; born at Asti in Piedmont, Jan. 17, 1749; died at Florence, Oct. 8, 1803. He came into his vast paternal inheritance at the age of 14; and two or three years afterward began a series of travels which extended over nearly all the European countries, returning to Turin, 1772. He was the hero of many romantic adventures, and his first bent toward literature was given him by his desire to lessen the tedium

of illness for a lady of whom he was enamored. His success determined his after career. He elaborated the slender sketch of a dramatic dialogue into a tragedy in five acts, 'Cleopatra,' which was put on the stage in Turin, 1775. Conscious of his imperfect acquaintance with literature and the niceties of his native language, he now began the study of Latin and of the Tuscan dialect. At Florence he formed an attachment for the Countess of Albany, which ended only with his life. His tragedies, 'Cleopatra,' 'Polinice,' 'Antigone,' 'Agide,' 'Bruto,' and several others, are founded on classic themes, and formed on the Hellenic model. 'Saul,' founded on Hebrew sacred history, but elaborated according to the canons of Grecian dramaturgy, was by far the most popular of Alfieri's dramas. The 'Filippo' presents, in lineaments that could be drawn only by the hand of a master, the sombre character of Philip II. of Spain. He wrote in all twenty-one tragedies and six comedies, and composed many sonnets; among his odes are five on 'American Independence.' His prose works comprise an essay on 'Tyranny,' a volume of 'Essays on Literature and Government,' and 'Memoirs of his Life.' *

Alfonso X., the Wise. King of Leon and Castile. A Spanish poet, historian, and scholar (1226–84). Of his poetical compositions many are still extant; among them a poem on 'The Chase,' one on chemistry, some love songs, and 'Canticles of Saint Mary.' He was a student of astronomy, and reformed the Ptolemaic planetary tables, called after him 'Alfonsine Tables.' From his hand we have also a history of the Crusades, 'The Great Conquest Over Sea,' and a 'General Chronicle' of Spain; and he had commenced a 'Great and General History' of the world before his death. He was the first to codify the laws of the kingdoms of Spain. He had all accessible classic and Arabic works on philosophy and the sciences translated into Castilian. *

Alford, Henry. An English poet and miscellaneous writer, philologist, critic, artist, and preacher; born in London, Oct. 7, 1810; died at Canterbury, Jan. 12, 1871. He became dean of Canterbury in 1856. An accomplished man, his literary work attracted attention in several departments. Besides sermons and university lectures, he wrote: 'The School of the Heart, and Other Poems' (1835), his most popular volume of verse; 'The Queen's English' (1866). He was best known by his celebrated edition of the Greek New Testament (1844–52), which, incorporating the results of German Biblical scholarship, formed a landmark in New Testament study in England and America. He was the first editor of the Contemporary Review.

Alfred the Great. King of England, translator of several works of antiquity into the English tongue of his day (849–901). One of his biographers credits him with having translated into Saxon nearly the whole extant Latin literature: it is certain that he did, himself, translate many of the monuments of the Christian religion, as Gregory the Great's 'Pastoral Care,' selections from the writings of St. Augustine, and Boethius's 'Consolations of Philosophy'; he also translated Bede's 'Church History of the English Nation.' *

Algarotti Francesco, Count (äl-gä-rot-tē). An Italian littérateur (1712–64). Frederick the Great held him in high regard and made him a count of Prussia. He was an accomplished critic of the arts of painting, sculpture, and architecture. Among his works is 'The Plurality of Worlds' (1733), an exposition, for ladies' use, of Newton's philosophy. He is at his best in his letters, especially his 'Poetical Epistles' (1759).

Alger, Horatio. An American writer of juvenile books; born at Revere, Mass., Jan. 13, 1834. Graduated from Harvard in 1852, settled in New York in 1866, and became interested in the condition of self-supporting boys, described in his series of more than fifty books, including 'Ragged Dick,' 'Tattered Tom,' 'Luck and Pluck,' which became very popular. Other works: 'Nothing to Do: A Tilt at our Best Society,' a poem (1857); 'Helen Ford,' a novel (1860); a series of juvenile biographies of Webster, Lincoln, Garfield, etc.; and 'The Young Salesman' (1896).

Alger, William Rounseville. An American Unitarian clergyman and miscellaneous writer; born at Freetown, Mass., Dec. 30, 1822. His chief works are: 'History of the Doctrine of a Future Life' (1863); 'Genius of Solitude' (1865); and 'Friendships of Women' (1867). He occupied pulpits in New York, Denver, Boston, and San Francisco.

Alighieri. See **Dante**.

Alis, Hippolyte Percher (ä-lē'). A French novelist and journalist; born at Couleuvre, Oct. 7, 1857. He has contributed to various Paris journals, and is the author of several naturalistic novels, among which are: 'Hara-Kiri' (1882); 'A Daughter of the Soil' (1885); 'Some Foolish People' (1889).

Alishan, Leon M. An Armenian poet and historian; born in Constantinople, July 30, 1820. He studied in Venice, where he took orders in 1840, and was appointed professor in the College Raphael, of which he became director in 1848. Having taken charge of the Armenian college in Paris in 1858, he returned to Venice in 1865 as director of Saint Lazare. He is regarded by his countrymen as their leading poet. Among his numerous writings are: 'Poems Complete' (1857–67); 'Popular Songs of the Armenians' (1867); 'Historical Monographs' (1870); 'History and Geography of Armenia' (1885), which was seized and suppressed by the Turkish authorities.

Alison, Archibald. A Scottish writer; born in Edinburgh, Nov. 13, 1757; died there, May

17, 1839. The charm of his pulpit oratory drew general attention to his published sermons; and by his 'Essay on the Nature and Principles of Taste' and kindred themes, he won an acknowledged but inconspicuous position in literature.

Alison, Sir Archibald. A Scottish historian, son of the above; born at Kenley, Shropshire, Dec. 29, 1792; died at Glasgow, May 23, 1867. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and was admitted to the bar in 1814. His principal work is a 'History of Europe,' covering the period from 1789 to 1815, which was received with remarkable favor, and translated into the leading languages of Europe, and even into Arabic. The work contains a vast amount of information and many interesting descriptions; but is prolix in style, often inaccurate, and so strongly partisan that it has been said to have been designed "to prove that Providence was on the side of the Tories."

Allan, William. An American military writer; born in Virginia in 1837; died in 1889. During the Civil War he served as lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate army. His works are: 'Jackson's Valley Campaign' (1862); 'Battle Fields of Virginia' (1867); 'Army of Northern Virginia.'

Allen, Alexander Viets Griswold. An American ecclesiastical historian; born at Otis, Mass., May 4, 1841. Professor of ecclesiastical history at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. He has written: 'The Continuity of Christian Thought' (1883); 'The Greek Theology and the Renaissance of the 19th Century' (1884, the Bohlen lectures for that year), and a 'Life of Jonathan Edwards' (1889), besides revised articles, etc.

Allen, Elizabeth Akers. An American poet; born (Elizabeth Chase) at Strong, Me., Oct. 9, 1832. She was married in 1860 to Paul Akers, the sculptor, who died in 1861, and in 1865 to E. M. Allen of New York. Her first volume, 'Forest Buds,' appeared under the pen-name of "Florence Percy" (1855). Other works: 'The Silver Bridge and Other Poems' (1866); a volume of 'Poems' (1866), which contains 'Rock Me to Sleep, Mother'; (her authorship of this popular ballad, once disputed, is proved in the New York Times, May 27, 1867;) 'The High-Top Sweeting and Other Poems' (1891).

Allen, Ethan. An American Revolutionary hero; born at Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 10, 1737; died near Burlington, Vt., Feb. 12, 1789. His services in the war of independence, as colonel of the "Green Mountain Boys," capturing Fort Ticonderoga "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," his attack on Montreal, sufferings as a prisoner in England, skillful diplomacy in behalf of Vermont, etc., are well known. He wrote an account of his captivity (1799), 'A Vindication of Vermont' (1784), and 'Allen's Theology, or the Oracles of Reason' (1784), in which he declared reason to be the only oracle of man.

Allen, Fred Hovey. An American clergyman and writer; born in New Hampshire in 1845. He has written the text of several popular art works, among which are included: 'Great Cathedrals of the World'; 'Modern German Masters' (1886); 'The Doré Album'; 'Discovery and Conquest of Peru'; 'Discovery and Conquest of Mexico.'

Allen, Grant (Charles Grant Blairfindie Allen). An English naturalist, essayist, and novelist; born in Kingston, Canada, Feb. 24, 1848. He graduated from Oxford, and was professor at Queen's College, Jamaica, until he settled in England. He early became a follower of Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer, and has written scientific essays in a light, picturesque, and attractive style. Since 1883 he has produced a large number of novels, many of which are based on a psychological theme. Probably the best among them are: 'Babylon' (1885) and 'The Devil's Die' (1888). His latest is 'Under Sealed Orders' (1896). *

Allen, James Lane. An American novelist; born near Lexington, Ky., in 1850. He graduated at Transylvania University, taught there for a time, and became subsequently professor of Latin and English in Bethany College. His fame rests mainly upon his powerful and popular novels of manners and people in the blue-grass region and elsewhere, the best known being 'Summer in Arcady' (1896); 'The Choir Invisible' (1897); 'A Kentucky Cardinal'; and 'Aftermath.' *

Allen, Joel Asaph. An American naturalist; born at Springfield, Mass., July 19, 1838. From 1865 to 1869 he was a member of various scientific expeditions to Brazil, the Rocky Mountains, and Florida. In 1870 he was appointed assistant in ornithology at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Cambridge, Mass., and in 1885 curator of ornithology and mammalogy in the American Museum of Natural History in New York city. He is part author with E. Coues of 'Monographs of North American Rodentia' (1877); and has also published among other works, 'History of North American Pinnipeds' (1880).

Allen, Joseph Henry. An American Unitarian minister, educator, historian, and essayist; born at Northboro, Mass., Aug. 21, 1821. His chief works have been: 'Ten Discourses on Orthodoxy' (2d ed., 1889); 'Hebrew Men and Times' (2d ed., 1879); 'Outline of Christian History' (1884); 'Our Liberal Movement in Theology' (1889); 'Positive Religion, Essays, Fragments, and Hints' (1891). He was editor of the well-known Allen and Greenough series of Latin classics, and of the Unitarian Review; senior editor of the 'History of Unitarianism.' He had parishes at Jamaica Plain, Mass., Washington, D. C., and Bangor, Me.; and lectured for several years on ecclesiastical history in Harvard University.

Allen, Karl Ferdinand. A Danish historian; born at Copenhagen, April 23, 1811; died there, Dec. 27, 1871. He became professor of history and northern archæology at the University of Copenhagen in 1862. His principal works, 'Handbook of the History of the Fatherland' (1840), very democratic in tone, and 'History of the Three Northern Kingdoms' (1864–72), produced a marked impression, as did also minor writings relating to Schleswig.

Allen, Paul. An American miscellaneous writer and journalist; born at Providence, R. I., Feb. 15, 1775; died at Baltimore, Aug. 18, 1826. He studied law originally, but became a journalist, and edited newspapers in Philadelphia and Baltimore. He wrote: 'Poems' (1801); 'Lewis and Clark's Travels' (1814); 'Life of Alexander I.' (1818), etc.

Allen, William. An American preacher and miscellaneous writer; born at Pittsfield, Mass., Jan. 2, 1784; died at Northampton, Mass., July 16, 1868. He became president of Dartmouth University in 1817; was president of Bowdoin College, 1820–39. Of numerous works, both in prose and verse, the best known is 'American Biographical and Historical Dictionary' (3d ed., 1857).

Allen, Willis Boyd. An American writer; born in Maine in 1855. Besides a collection of verse, entitled 'In the Morning,' he has written a large number of works for young people, among which are: 'The Red Mountain of Alaska'; 'Pine Cones' (1885); 'Silver Rags' (1886); 'Kelp' (1888); 'The Mammoth Hunters.'

Allibone, Samuel Austin (al'i-bōn). An American bibliographer; born at Philadelphia, April 17, 1816; died at Lucerne, Switzerland, Sept. 2, 1889. He was at one time librarian of the Lenox Library, New York. He was the author of a 'Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors' (3 vols., 1854–71; Supplement by Dr. John Foster Kirk, 2 vols., 1891); 'Poetical Quotations'; 'Prose Quotations,' etc. It took twenty years to write the Dictionary, which is familiar in libraries the world over wherever English is spoken.

Allies, Jabez. An English antiquary and one of the earliest writers on folklore; born at Sulsley, Worcestershire, Oct. 22, 1787; died at Cheltenham, Jan. 29, 1856. He devoted nearly his entire life to the study of Roman and Saxon antiquities in Worcestershire, the results being embodied in his monumental work, 'The Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities and Folklore of Worcestershire' (1852).

Allingham, William. An Irish poet; born at Ballyshannon, March 19, 1828; died at Hampstead, near London, Nov. 18, 1889. Having for some years been an officer in the Customs, he became assistant editor of Fraser's Magazine in 1871 and succeeded Froude as editor in 1874, when he also married Helen Paterson, the illustrator and water-color artist. His graceful poems excel in descriptions of Irish scenery and life; some of them were illustrated by Rossetti, Kate Greenaway, and other distinguished artists. Prominent among his works is 'Lawrence Bloomfield in Ireland' (1864), a narrative poem on contemporary Irish life. *

Allmers, Hermann (äl'mers). A German poet; born at Rechtenfleth, near Bremen, Feb. 11, 1821. He wrote: 'Book of the Marshes' (1857), a faithful portrayal of nature and men in his native country; 'Poems' (1860); 'Roman Sauntering Days' (1869), subtle delineations of Italian life; 'Electra' (1872), a drama, continuing and concluding the plot of Goethe's 'Iphigenia.'

Allston, Washington. An eminent American painter, poet, and romancer; born at Waccamaw, S. C., Nov. 5, 1779; died in Cambridge, Mass., July 9, 1843. He graduated at Harvard in 1800; studied at the Royal Academy, London, and in Rome, and returned to Boston in 1809. He is the author of: 'The Sylph of the Seasons and Other Poems' (1813); 'Monaldi,' a romance (1841), and 'Lectures on Art and Poems' (1850). See his 'Life' by Flagg.

Almeida, Nicolao Tolentino de (äl-mā'ē-dä). A Portuguese poet (1741–1811), noted for his satires, ridiculing the manners of his day. One of them, on the ex-Minister Pombal, procured for him a position as secretary in the Ministry of the Interior. 'Poetical Works' (Lisbon, 1802; new ed., 1861).

Almeida-Garrett, João Baptista de Silva Leitão de (äl-mā'ē-dä gär-ret'). A distinguished Portuguese poet, dramatist, and politician; born in Oporto, Feb. 4, 1799; died in Lisbon, Dec. 10, 1854. He studied law at Coimbra, and joining the democratic movement in 1820, became minister of public instruction when scarcely twenty-one, but on the restoration in 1823 was banished and went to England. He subsequently returned, and experienced many vicissitudes owing to his political activity. As a man of letters he endeavored to free Portuguese poetry from the shackles of pseudo-classicism and to inspire it with new life by basing it on national forms and traditions. His efforts were also directed towards the creation of a purely national drama. His principal works are: 'Catão,' a tragedy (1820), among the best in Portuguese literature; 'Camões,' a romantic epic (1825), glorifying the life and death of Portugal's greatest poet; 'Dona Branca,' a satirical epic (1826), scourging monasticism; 'Adozinda,' a lyrical epic (1828); 'Bernal Francez,' a cycle of romances (1829); 'Auto de Gil Vicente' (1838), pronounced the first purely Portuguese drama; 'O Arco de Sant' Anna,' a historical novel (1846); 'Romancerio,' a collection of Portuguese ballads (3 vols., 1851–53).

Almquist, Karl Jonas Ludvig (älm'kvist). A notable Swedish poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer; born in Stockholm, Nov. 28, 1793; died in Bremen, Sept. 26, 1866. A writer of great versatility, author of a series of

educational works, treatises on the mental, moral, and political sciences, on philology, religion, mathematics, philosophy, and national economy, etc., of novels and tales, dramas, poems, lyric and epical. 'The Book of the Rose,' a collection of dramatic and lyric pieces, is his best known work. 'It's All Right' and 'The Palace,' novels, 'Araminta May' and 'Skällnora's Will,' tales, are also popular. *

Alpuche, Wenceslao (äl-pö'che). A Mexican poet (1804–41). His first poems, published when he was little more than a youth, brought him great popularity. The best among his works are: 'Hidalgo' and the odes: 'Independence' and 'The Return from Exile.'

Alsop, Richard (âl'sǫp). An American poet and scholar; born at Middletown, Conn., Jan. 23, 1761; died at Flatbush, L. I., Aug. 20, 1815. In conjunction with Theodore Dwight he edited from 1791 to 1795 the Echo, a satirical journal. Among his works are: 'The Charms of Fancy'; 'A Monody on the Death of Washington' (1800); and the translations entitled 'The Enchanted Lake of the Fairy Morgana' (1808), and Molina's 'Geographical, Natural, and Civil History of Chili.'

Altamirano, Ignacio Manuel (äl-tä-mē-rä-'nō). A Mexican poet, orator, and journalist; born in Guerrero, about 1835; died in Italy, Feb. 1893. He wrote 'Clemencia'; 'Julia', etc. He held political office, rose to the rank of colonel in the army during the French invasion, and was of pure Indian blood, said to have been descended from the ancient Aztec monarchs.

Altaroche, Marie Michel (äl-tä-rosh'). A French poet and journalist (1811–84), studied law in Paris, then turned to journalism and in 1834–48 was editor-in-chief of the Charivari, which owed to his witty articles a good deal of its brilliant success. In 1850–52 he managed several theatrical enterprises. His works include: 'Political Songs and Verses' (1835); 'Democratic Tales' (1837); 'Adventures of Victor Augerol' (1838), an imitation of Louvet's famous 'Faublas' romance.

Alvarez do Oriente, Fernan (äl'vä-reth dō ō-rē-en-te). A Portuguese poet (1540–99) of the school of Camoens. His life-work, 'Lusitania Transformed,' is a pastoral romance in the manner of Sannazaro's 'Arcadia,' composed of prose and poetry and containing elegies, sonnets, and idyls of such beauty as to have caused some of them to be ascribed to Camoens.

Alvin, Louis Joseph (äl-van'). A Belgian poet and art critic (1806–87); became secretary (1830), then chief, of a department in the ministry of public instruction, member of the Belgian Academy in 1845, and chief librarian of the royal library in Brussels in 1850. Among his works are: 'Sardanapalus,' a tragedy (1834); 'The Anonymous Pamphleteer,' a comedy (1835); 'Re-Contemplations' (1856), a satirical imitation of the romantic style.

Alxinger, Johann Baptist von (älk'sing-er). An Austrian poet (1755–97), especially esteemed for his chivalrous epics in the manner of Wieland: 'Doolin von Mainz' (1787) and 'Bliomberis' (1791).

Amalie, Marie Friederike Auguste (ä-mä'lē-e). A German dramatist (1794–1870), who wrote under the pseudonym "Amalie Heiter." She was Duchess of Saxony, sister of King John of Saxony. Comedies and dramas of simple conception, but careful delineation of character, and well adapted for the stage, have given her eminence, among them: 'The Uncle'; 'The Prince's Fiancée'; 'Primogeniture'; 'The Young Lady from the Country'; and 'The Agriculturist.'

Ambros, August Wilhelm (äm'brōs). A notable Austrian writer on music; born at Mauth, Bohemia, Nov. 17, 1816; died in Vienna, June 28, 1876. He was trained for the civil service and served in it with distinction; but his aptitude for music, and particularly for the criticism and literature of music, led him in another direction, and he rose to eminence as the author of 'The Limits of Music and Poetry,' besides numerous essays and studies connected with art. His masterpiece, however, he left unfinished: 'The History of Music,' a work which cost him many years of labor and which he carried only to the fourth volume. He attempted musical composition, but in it won no popularity.

Ambrose, Saint (am'brōz). One of the fathers of the Latin Church; born at Trèves, Gaul, probably 340; died at Milan, April 4, 397. He became bishop of Milan in 374. His writings include: 'Of the Duties of the Clergy' (in imitation of Cicero's 'Of Duties'); 'Hexaëmeron'; hymns, etc. He is supposed to have been the author of the style of singing known as the 'Ambrosian Chant.' Works, Milan, 6 vols., 1875–86.

Ambrosius, Johanna (äm-brō'zi-ös). A German poet and story writer; born at Lengwethen, East Prussia, Aug. 3, 1854. Daughter of an artisan, and married in 1874 to a peasant's son by the name of Voigt, she led the hard life of a peasant woman till in middle age she wrote verses, which were published in a weekly newspaper; their success led to the publication of other poems and stories of hers, which have had extremely wide circulation. *

Ames, Charles Gordon. An American Unitarian clergyman and writer; born at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1828. He has published 'George Eliot's Two Marriages' (1886); 'As Natural as Life'; 'Studies of the Inner Kingdom'; and is distinguished as a preacher.

Ames, Mrs. Eleanor Maria (Easterbrook). An American writer; born in 1830. She is a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y. Under the pseudonym of "Eleanor Kirk" she wrote: 'Up Broadway and Its Sequel' (1870); 'Information for Authors' (1888); 'Perpetual Youth.'

Ames, Fisher. A famous American orator and statesman; born at Dedham, Mass., April

9, 1758; died there, July 4, 1808. Admitted to the bar in 1781, he became a Member of Congress in 1789, where he gained a national reputation by his oratory. Two of his finest efforts were in support of John Jay's treaty with Great Britain, and a eulogy on Washington before the Massachusetts Legislature. He was elected president of Harvard College in 1804, but declined. A brilliant talker, he was distinguished in conversation for wit and imagination, while his character was spotless. His works consist of orations, essays, and letters, 2 vols., 1854.

Ames, Mary Clemmer. An American writer; born in Utica, N. Y., in 1839; died in Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1884. She was a frequent contributor to the Springfield Republican, and afterwards to the New York Independent. Married to and divorced from the Rev. Daniel Ames, she became in 1883 the wife of Edward Hudson at Washington. Among her works are the novels 'Victoria' (1864); 'Eirene' (1870), and 'His Two Wives' (1874); a volume of 'Poems' (1882); and biographies of Alice and Phœbe Cary.

Ames, Nathaniel. An American physician and humorist; born in Bridgewater, Mass., in 1708; died at Dedham, Mass., July 11, 1764. He was a resident of Dedham, Mass. From 1725 to 1764 he published an Astronomical Diary and Almanac, which enjoyed great popularity on account of its wit.

Amicis, Edmondo de (ä-mē'chēs). A distinguished Italian writer; born at Oneglia in Liguria, Oct. 21, 1846. From 1865 till the occupation of Rome by the Italian army he was in the military service of King Victor Emanuel's government; then he returned to civil life at Turin, devoting himself wholly to literature, in which he had already won distinction by several graphic sketches of camp life. Among his writings of this kind the most noteworthy are: 'Army Life' (1869) and 'Recollections of 1870-71.' Of novels we have from his pen: 'The College Friends'; 'A Great Day'; 'The Paternal Home' (1872), and 'Cuore' (Hearts), published in English as 'The Heart of a Schoolboy.' His works of travel—including 'Spain'; 'Recollections of London'; 'Holland'; 'Constantinople'; 'Recollections of Paris'; 'Morocco'—have had a very wide circulation, and have been translated into several languages. He has published also a volume of 'Verses.' *

Amiel, Henri Frédéric (ä-mē-el'). A distinguished Swiss essayist, philosophical critic, and poet; born at Geneva, Sept. 27, 1821; died there, March 11, 1881. He was for five years a student in German universities, and on his return home became professor of philosophy in the Geneva Academy. He is author of several works on the history of literature, as 'The Literary Movement in Romanish Switzerland' (1849); 'Study on Mme. de Staël' (1878); and of several poems, among them 'Millet Grains' (1854). But his fame rests principally on the 'Journal,' which appeared after the author's death. *

Ammen, Daniel. A distinguished American admiral and author; born May 15, 1820, in Ohio. He entered the United States Navy July 7, 1836. He was executive officer of the North Atlantic blockading squadron at the outbreak of the Civil War. From 1861 to 1865 he rendered signal service in the attacks on Port Royal, Fort Macallister, Fort Fisher, and both the ironclad attacks on Fort Sumter. On June 4, 1878, he was retired with the rank of rear-admiral. He was the designer of the Ammen life-raft and harbor defense ram. Among his works are: 'The Atlantic Coast' (1883); 'The Old Navy and the New'; 'Navy in the Civil War' (1883).

Amory, Thomas (am'o-ri). An English memoir writer; born 1691 (?); died Nov. 25, 1788. He has been called the "English Rabelais." He wrote: 'Memoirs Containing the Lives of Several Ladies of Great Britain, etc.' (1755); 'Life of John Buncle, Esq.' (1756-66); etc.

Amory, Thomas Coffin. An American lawyer, politician, biographer, and poet; born in Boston, 1812; died 1889. He held municipal office in Boston for many years. He wrote: 'Life of James Sullivan, with Selections from his Writings' (2 vols., 1859); 'Military Services and Public Life of Major-General John Sullivan' (1868); 'General Sullivan Not a Pensioner of Luzerne' (2d ed. 1875); 'The Transfer of Erin' (1877); 'Life of Sir Isaac Coffin' (1886); and two poems: 'The Siege of Newport' (1888) and 'Charles River' (1888).

Ampère, Jean Jacques Antoine (oṅ-pār'). A French literary historian (1800-64), son of the physicist André M. Ampère. He became professor in Marseilles, then at the Sorbonne, and in 1833 at the College of France in Paris, being elected member of the Academy in 1847. His best work is 'Literary History of France before the XII. Century' (1840).

Amyntor, Gerhard von (ä-min'tōr), pseudonym of Dagobert von Gerhardt. A German novelist and poet; born at Liegnitz, Silesia, July 12, 1831. He entered the army in 1849, took part in the campaigns of 1864 and 1870-71 as a major, was severely wounded in the former and resigned in 1872; settled in Potsdam in 1874. His principal works are: 'Peter Quidam's Rhine-Journey' (1877), an epic; 'Songs of a German Night Watchman' (1878); 'The New Romancero' (1880), poems; 'The Priest' (1881), an epic; novels: 'It Is You' (1882); 'A Problem' (1884); 'Praise of Woman' (1885); and 'Gerke Suteminne' (1887), a historical romance.

Amyot, Jacques (ä-mē-ō'). A French author (1513-93), famous for his translations from the Greek, which, owing to their elegant style, are considered classical literature. They are: the 'Theagenes and Chariclea' of Heliodorus; 'Seven Books of Diodorus Siculus'; the 'Daphnis and Chloe' of Longus; the 'Parallel

Lives' and the 'Morals' of Plutarch. The most noteworthy among these is the translation of 'Plutarch's Lives,' which was used by Corneille as a source for his antique tragedies, and by Shakespeare (in its English version by Sir Thomas North) for some of his plays.

Anacreon (a-nak'rē-on). A renowned lyric poet of Greece; born at Teos in Ionia, 562 (?) B. C.; died 477 B. C. He enjoyed the patronage of Polycrates, autocrat of Samos; and while at his court, composed most of the odes in praise of wine and women which won for him pre-eminence among singers. A few of his authentic compositions have come down to us: under his name as many as 68 extant poems circulate, but the authorship of many of these is extremely doubtful. *

Anagnos, Mrs. Julia Rowana (Howe) (a-nägʹnos). An American poet and littérateur, daughter of Julia Ward Howe; born in 1844; died in 1886. In 1870 she married M. Anagnos, superintendent of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, Boston, Mass. She wrote 'Stray Chords' (1883) and 'Philosophiæ Quæstor' (1885).

Anaxagoras (an-aks-agʹō-raṣ). A famous Greek philosopher of the Ionic school; born at Clazomenæ, 500 (?) B. C.; died 428 B. C. He explained eclipses and advanced physical science. In philosophy, he taught that the universe is regulated by an eternal self-existent and infinitely powerful principle, called by him mind; matter he seems to have asserted to be eternal, what is called generation and destruction being merely the temporary union and separation of ever existing elements; he disproved the doctrine that things may have arisen by chance. Fragments of his 'Treatise on Nature' are still in existence.

Anaximander (an-aks-i-manʹder). A Greek philosopher of the Ionian school; born at Miletus, about 611 B. C.; died about 547 B. C. He was a friend and pupil of Thales of Miletus, and is said to have written the first philosophical work in Greek prose. His system of philosophy declared that the principle, or substance, out of which all things arise and to which they return, is "immortal and imperishable," being in nature intermediate between air and water. He is reputed to have invented the sun-dial.

Anaximenes (an-aks-imʹe-nēz). A Greek philosopher of the Ionian school; born at Miletus, and lived in the 6th century B. C. He was probably a pupil of Anaximander. He held that air is the original substance, from which, by thickening and thinning, all other elements, as fire, water, earth, are produced. But little is known of him, there being extant but a single fragment of his lost work 'On Nature.'

Ancelot, Jacques Arsène Polycarpe (oṅs-lō'). A French dramatist (1794–1854), whose first success was the tragedy 'Louis IX.' (1819). In 1841 he was elected a member of the Academy. His works include: 'Fiesco' (1824), a successful imitation of Schiller's play; 'Maria Padilla' (1838); 'Marie of Brabant,' an epic (1825); 'Six Months in Russia,' a medley of prose and verse (1827); 'The Man of the World,' a novel (1827); 'Familiar Epistles' (1842), satires of great elegance of style. His wife Marguerite Louise Virginie, née Chardon (1792–1875), was frequently his co-laborer and also the author of plays and novels. Of the former, 'Marie, or the Three Epochs' (1836) is the best; of the latter, 'Renée de Varville' (1853) and 'The Banker's Niece' (1853) found most favor.

Anczyc, Vladislav Ludvig (änʹtsich). A Polish dramatist (1823-83), who lived mostly at Cracow, and wrote national plays which became very popular. The best among them are: 'The Peasant-Aristocrats' (1851); 'The Inhabitants of Lobsov' (1854); The Raftsmen' (1875); 'The Peasants' Emigration' (1876); besides which he wrote 'Tyrtæus,' a poetical tale (1883), and many juvenile works, partly under the pseudonym "Kasimir Góralczyk."

Andersen, Hans Christian (änʹder-sen). An eminent Danish poet and story writer; born at Odense, April 2, 1805; died Aug. 4, 1875. Having lost his father early in childhood, the boy received his elementary education in a charity school. He traveled in Germany, 1828, making the acquaintance of Chamisso and Tieck; then he made tours in France, Italy, and the East. His impressions of Italy are embodied in 'The Improvvisatore' (1835), the work which first gave him fame at home and abroad. In the same year appeared 'O. T.,' a novel of life and nature in the North. 'Only a Fiddler' (1837) is founded on the experiences of the author's early life. 'The Poet's Bazar' (1842) is inspired by the impressions of Oriental travel. He is seen at his very best in 'The Picture Book without Pictures.' Among his dramatic compositions are: 'The Mulatto,' a romantic play which was received with high popular favor; 'The Flowers of Happiness,' a comedy; 'Raphaella,' a romantic drama; 'Ahasuerus,' designed to emphasize certain problems of philosophy; 'The Two Baronesses,' a comedy of Danish life. In the English-speaking world Andersen's great fame will ever rest upon his stories for children, the celebrated 'Wonder Tales.' *

Andersen, Karl. A Danish poet; born in Copenhagen, Oct. 26, 1828; died there, Sept. 1, 1883. Among his epic and lyrical productions are: 'Strife and Peace' (1858); 'Pictures of Travel' (1864); 'On the Arno and the Ganges' (1865); 'Light and Shade' (1868); 'Romances and Songs' (1880). In the prose tale, 'Over Cliff and Surf' (1883), he described admirably nature and life in Iceland, where he spent his youth; but his most popular work is 'Genre Pictures' (1876–81), seven collections of scenes from daily life.

Anderson, Mary. See **Navarro, Mary (Anderson) de.**

Anderson, Rasmus Björn. An American author; born in Albion, Wis., Jan. 12, 1846, of Norwegian parents. He was educated at Norwegian Lutheran College, Decorah, Iowa; becoming professor of Scandinavian languages in the University of Wisconsin in 1875–84, and United States minister to Denmark in 1885. His books include: 'America not Discovered by Christopher Columbus' (1874); 'Norse Mythology' (1875); 'Viking Tales of the North' (1877); 'Translation of the Younger Edda' (1880).

Anderson, Robert. An English dialect poet; born in Carlisle, Feb. 1, 1770; died there, Sept. 26, 1833. He was a mill hand who produced delightfully humorous and gracefully pathetic verse in his native Cumbrian dialect; typical examples being 'The Impatient Lass,' 'Lucy Gray,' and 'The Lass abuin Thirty.'

Andreä, Johann Valentin (än-dra'e). A German theologian and satirist (1586–1654). He traveled as the tutor of young noblemen through France, Switzerland, and Italy in 1607–14; became court preacher at Stuttgart in 1639, and abbot of Adelberg in 1650. The chief among his writings, partly in Latin, partly in German, full of ingenious thought, are: 'Turbo' (1616), a dramatic satire on the scholarship of his day; 'Menippus' (1617), 100 satirical dialogues; 'Spiritual Pastime' (1619).

Andreini, Giovanni Battista (än-dra-ē'nē). An Italian comedian and poet; born in Florence, 1578; died in Paris about 1650. From his sacred drama 'Adam' (1613), Milton is by some supposed to have derived the idea of 'Paradise Lost.'

Andrews, Charles McLean. An American historical and descriptive writer; born in Connecticut, 1863. He is professor at Bryn Mawr College. He has written: 'Historical Development of Modern Europe'; 'River Towns of Connecticut'; 'The Old English Manor.'

Andrews, Christopher Columbus. An American diplomat and writer; born at Hillsborough, N. H., Oct. 27, 1829. He was brevetted major-general in the Civil War, was minister to Sweden from 1869 to 1877, and consul-general to Brazil from 1882 to 1885. Among his numerous works are: 'Minnesota and Dakota' (1857); 'Practical Treatise on the Revenue Laws of the United States' (1858); 'History of the Campaign of Mobile' (1867); 'Brazil, its Condition and Prospects' (1887).

Andrews, Elisha Benjamin. An American historical and economical writer; born at Hinsdale, N. H., Jan. 10, 1844. After serving in the Civil War, finishing his college and theological education, preaching about a year at Beverly, Mass., being president of a university in Ohio, professor in Newton Theological Institute and Brown and Cornell Universities, he became president of Brown University (1889). He went as one of the United States commissioners to the monetary conference at Brussels in 1892. He has written: 'Institutes of our Constitutional History, English and American' (1887); 'Institutes of General History' (1889); 'Institutes of Economics' (1889); 'History of the United States'; 'History of the Last Quarter-Century in the United States.'

Andrews, Ethan Allen. An American educator and lexicographer; born at New Britain, Conn., April 7, 1787; died there, March 24, 1858. He was professor of ancient languages at the University of North Carolina, 1822–28; edited the Religious Magazine with Jacob Abbott, whom he succeeded as principal of the Young Ladies' School in Boston; but his chief work was compiling classical text-books. He edited the well-known 'Latin-English Lexicon' (1850), based on Freund; and 'Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar' (with Solomon Stoddard; 65th ed. 1857) was for many years the leading one in America.

Andrews, James Pettit. An English historian and antiquary; born near Newbury, Berkshire, about 1737; died in London, Aug. 6, 1797. His principal works were: 'A Collection of Anecdotes, etc., Ancient and Modern' (1789); 'History of Great Britain, etc.' (1794–95); 'Henry's History of Britain, Continued' (1796); etc.

Andrews, Jane. An American juvenile-story writer; born in Massachusetts in 1833; died in 1887. Among her stories for children, which have enjoyed great popularity, are: 'Seven Little Sisters who Live on the Round Ball that Floats in the Air' (1876); 'The Stories Mother Nature Told'; 'The Seven Little Sisters Prove their Sisterhood' (1878); 'Ten Boys on the Road from Long Ago to Now' (1885); 'Only a Year and What it Brought' (1887).

Andrews, Stephen Pearl. An American miscellaneous writer; born at Templeton, Mass., March 22, 1812; died at New York, May 21, 1886. He was a prominent abolitionist, practiced law in the South, and settled in New York in 1847. He paid much attention to phonographic reporting, and also to the development of a universal philosophy which he called "Integralism," and of a universal language, "Alwato." Besides numerous works relating to these subjects, he wrote: 'Comparison of the Common Law with the Roman, French, or Spanish Civil Law on Entails, etc.'; 'Love, Marriage, and Divorce'; 'French, with or without a Master'; 'The Labor Dollar' (1881); 'Transactions of the Colloquium' (a society founded by himself and his friends for philosophical discussion, 1882–83). He contributed to the London Times and other papers, and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Ethnological Society.

Andrieux, François Jean Stanislas (oń-drē-ē). A French poet and dramatist; born in Strasbourg, May 6, 1759; died in Paris, May 9, 1833. Practicing law in Paris at the outbreak of the Revolution, he became a zealous

adherent of the latter, and in 1798 was elected to the Council of the Five Hundred. In 1795 he was elected a member, and in 1823 secretary for life, of the Academy. His forte is the poetical tale, in which he aims at classical purity of language and prosody. The most noted are: 'The Miller of Sanssouci' (1797); 'Fenelon's Walk'; and 'The Trial of the Senate of Capua.' Of his dramatic work may be mentioned the comedies 'The Heedless' (1787); 'Molière with his Friends' (1804); 'The Comedian' (1816); and the tragedy 'Junius Brutus' (1794).

Andronicus, Livius (an-drō-nī'cus). An early Roman dramatic poet and actor; born at Tarentum, about 284 B.C.; died about 204. A Greek by birth, captured in war and sold as a slave in Rome, he was afterward freed, and became a teacher of Latin and Greek. His plays, mostly tragedies, with a few comedies, were translated from the Greek. They were first played in Rome, 240 B. C.

Aneurin. A famous Welsh bard of the 6th century. Of his epic and songs we possess the 'Godolin,' which is believed to be a description of one of the last great battles of the native Britons with the Saxon invaders. The poem as it has come down to us contains nearly 1,000 lines, but it is not complete and lacks unity. The sense is obscure, and several passages are capable of various interpretations. *

Angell, James Burrill. An American educator, diplomatist, and writer; born at Scituate, R. I., Jan. 7, 1829. He was graduated from Brown University in 1849, and professor of modern languages there from 1853 to 1860. From 1860 to 1866 he was editor of the Providence Journal. He was president of the University of Vermont from 1866 to 1871. In 1871 he became president of the University of Michigan. He was minister to China from 1880 to 1881, and is now minister to Turkey. Among his works are: 'Manual of French Literature' (1857); 'Progress of International Law' (1875).

Angelo, Michel. See **Michel Angelo.**

Angelus Silesius (än'je-lus si-lē'shi-us), pseudonym of Johannes Scheffler. A German mystic and sacred poet (1624–77), brought up in the Lutheran faith, but in 1653 embraced Catholicism, in 1661 was ordained priest, and in 1664 became councilor of the Prince-Bishop of Breslau. His poems, some of which are exquisite sacred lyrics, appeared collected as 'Spiritual Joys' (1657) and 'Cherubic Wanderer' (1675).

Angely, Louis (än'je-li). A German dramatist (1787–1835). He was for several years a favorite comic actor in Berlin, and skillfully adapted to local conditions a number of French comedies, among which the most popular were: 'Schoolboy Pranks'; 'The Journey at Common Expense'; 'Of Seven the Ugliest'; 'The Artisans' Festival'; 'Seven Girls in Uniform.'

Anicet-Bourgeois, Auguste (ä-nē-sā' börzhwä'). A French dramatist; born in Paris, Dec. 25, 1806; died there, Jan. 12, 1871. He wrote about 200 comedies, vaudevilles, melodramas, often in collaboration with Barbier, Ducange, Féval, Labiche, and others; while on the other hand he is the real and sole author of some of the best plays ascribed to the elder Dumas (for instance 'Térésa,' 'Angèle,' 'Catherine Howard'). Among his own productions the following deserve mention: 'The Venetian' (1834); 'The Poor Girl' (1838); 'Stella' (1843).

Annunzio, Gabriele d' (än-nön'tsē-ō). An Italian novelist and poet; born on the yacht Irene in the Adriatic, near Pescara, in 1864. Educated at Prato; went to Rome in 1880; and is one of the most conspicuous Italian writers of the day. He abandoned Italian traditions for the modern French realism. His poems and novels are brilliant but sensual, the later works pessimistic. They include: 'Pleasure' (1889); 'The Triumph of Death' (1894); and 'Maidens of the Crag' (1895). Among his poems are: 'The New Song' (Rome, 1882); 'Interludes of Verse' (1883); and 'Marine Odes' (1893). *

Ansbach, Elizabeth, Margravine of. See **Craven, Lady.**

Anslo, Reimér (äns'lō). A Dutch poet; born at Amsterdam, 1622 or 1626; died at Perugia, May 16, 1669. He is an imitator of Vondel, and one of the foremost Dutch poets of his time. He went to Italy and lived for many years in Rome, where he wrote his finest poems. His most famous work is 'The Plague at Naples,' and the next in importance 'The Eve of St. Bartholomew,' both epics.

Anspach, Frederick Rinehart. An American clergyman and religious writer; born in central Pennsylvania, Jan. 1815; died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 16, 1867. He was educated at Pennsylvania College and the Lutheran Theological Seminary. His works include: 'Sons of the Sires' (1854); 'Sepulchres of the Departed' (1854); 'The Two Pilgrims' (1857).

Anstey, Christopher. An English poet (1724–1805). He was a gentleman of fortune, and wrote 'The New Bath Guide' (1766), humorous letters in rhyme describing life at that fashionable watering-place. These became famous, and Smollett borrowed largely from the work for 'Humphrey Clinker.' He also wrote 'An Election Ball and Other Verses' (1776).

Anstey, F., pseudonym of Thomas Anstey Guthrie. An English humorist; born in Kensington in 1856. He graduated from Cambridge in 1875, was called to the bar in 1880, and joined Punch staff in 1887. He is the author of: 'Vice Versâ' (1882); 'The Giant's Robe' (1883); 'The Black Poodle' (1884); 'The Tinted Venus' (1885); 'The Pariah' (1889); 'Voces Populi' (1890); 'Mr. Punch's Pocket Ibsen' (1893); and 'Puppets at Large' (1897).

Antar (än'tär) or **Antarah, ben Shedad el Absi.** A famous Arab poet; born about the middle of the sixth century A. D., died about 615 A. D. He is the author of one of the seven celebrated «suspended poems.» He lauds the beauty of his mistress, and rehearses the story of his adventures in Arabia. Portions were translated into English verse by Terrick Hamilton (1820.) *

Antheunis, Gentil Theodoor (än'tē-nes). A Flemish poet; born at Oudenaarde, Sept. 9, 1840. At first a teacher in his native place and at Dendermonde, he afterwards became a justice of the peace in Brussels. His lyrics, excelling in euphony and tender sentiment, have frequently been set to music. They appeared in collections: 'From the Heart' (1875); 'Songs and Poems' (1874); 'Life, Love, and Song' (1879).

Anthon, Charles. A celebrated American classical scholar; born in New York city, Nov. 19, 1797; died July 29, 1867. He was for many years professor of ancient languages at Columbia College. A beautiful edition of Horace first made him famous among scholars. His best known work was an edition of Lemprière's 'Classical Dictionary' (1841). He was also the editor of over fifty classical text-books.

Antimachus (an-tim'ą-kus). A Greek epic and elegiac poet; flourished about 400 B. C. He was called «The Colophonian,» from Colophon, his native place. His chief works were the epic 'Thebaïs,' and an elegy on his dead love Lyde. The Alexandrine critics greatly admired him, esteeming him next to Homer.

Antipater of Sidon (an-tip'ą-tėr). A Greek poet; lived about 100 B. C. Famous during his life as an improvisator, he is best known by a collection of witty epigrams, which may be found in the 'Greek Anthology.'

Antona-Traversi, Camillo (än-tō'nä träver'si). An Italian literary historian and dramatist; born in Milan, Nov. 27, 1857. Besides numerous essays and studies on Boccaccio, Ugo Foscolo, and Leopardi, he produced several comedies, including 'George's Sacrifice'; 'Albert's Marriage'; 'Stop and Recommence.'

Antonides van der Goes, Joannes (än-tō-nē'des vän der gös). A Dutch poet; born at Goes, May 3, 1647; died at Rotterdam, Sept. 18, 1684. The most distinguished disciple of Vondel, and a violent opponent of the one-sided French classicism, he exercised a wholesome influence upon his native literature. When only nineteen, his tragedy, 'Trazil, or the Conquest of China' (1664), attracted universal attention and won him the lifelong friendship of Vondel. His most famous work is 'De Y-Stroom' (1671), an epic on the river Y, glorifying the great international commerce of Amsterdam, and is a masterly delineation of the life in that city.

Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius. See **Aurelius.**

Anton Ulrich, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (än'tōn öl'riċh). A German novelist and poet (1633–1714), a zealous patron of art and science, author of two voluminous novels, highly famed in their time. They were 'The Serene Syrian Aramena' (1669–73) and 'The Roman Octavia' (1677). He also composed numerous sacred poems.

Anzengruber, Ludwig (än'tsen-grö-ber). An Austrian dramatist and novelist; born in Vienna, Nov. 29, 1839; died there, Dec. 10, 1889. His great merit lies in the creation of a genuine Austrian national drama, by which he sprang at once into fame in his native country; afterwards he wrote stories of village life with equal success. Of his dramatic works the most noteworthy are: 'The Parson of Kirchfeld (1870); 'The Perjured Peasant' (1871). Of his narrative productions, 'The Stigma,' a novel (1876); 'The Sternstein Farm,' a village story (1885), deserve particular mention.

Apel, Johann August (ä'ple). A German novelist and poet (1771–1816) chiefly known by his tales, collected as 'Ghost-Book' (4 vols., 1810–14) and 'Wonder-Book' (4 vols., 1815–17). He also wrote several dramas. His son Guido Theodor (1811–67) attempted dramatic and epic poetry.

Apollonius of Rhodes (ap-o-lō'ni-us). A Greek grammarian and poet; born 280 B. C. His one poetic composition, 'Argonautics,' gives but scant proof of its author's poetic inspiration, though it has a few passages of high artistic beauty. It was widely read by the Romans; both Virgil and Ovid borrowed a little from Apollonius.

Appleton, Thomas Gold. An American writer; born in Boston, March 31, 1812; died in New York, April 17, 1884. He was a patron of art, and an amateur painter of merit; he aided libraries and museums of Boston. Author of 'Nile Journal' (Boston, 1876); 'Syrian Sunshine' (1877); and a volume of poems, 'Faded Leaves.'

Apthorp, William Foster. An American musical and dramatic critic; born in Massachusetts in 1848. He is on the staff of the Boston Evening Transcript. His chief work is 'Musicians and Music Lovers, and Other Essays.' He is also the translator of Zola's 'Jacques Damour,' and of 'Hector Berlioz' (1879).

Apuleius, Lucius (ap-ū-lē'us). A famous Latin satirist and writer of fiction; lived in the 2d century, and was a native of northern Africa. Having inherited an ample fortune, he devoted himself to study and travel; attending first the schools of Carthage, then the Athenian schools of philosophy. His principal work is 'Metamorphosis' or 'The Golden Ass,' which includes the charming epilogue of 'Cupid and Pysche'; well known also is his witty 'Apology,' a defense against a charge of sorcery brought by the sons of a widow twice his age whom he had married. *

Aquinas, Thomas, St. See **Thomas.**

Arago, Dominique François (är-ä-gō′). An eminent French astronomer and physicist; born near Perpignan, Feb. 26, 1786; died in Paris, Oct. 2, 1853. His biographical notices of distinguished men of science hold a high place in literature for clearness of thought and beauty of style. Elected to the Chamber of Deputies after the revolution of 1830, he eloquently took part with the advanced republicans. After the fall of Louis Philippe in 1848, he effected as Minister of War and of Marine many salutary reforms, such as the abolition of flogging in the navy and of negro slavery in the colonies. His scientific observations and discoveries were numerous and important. English translations of separate portions of his works have been published, notably his 'Autobiography'; 'Popular Lectures on Astronomy'; 'Meteorological Essays'; and 'Biographies of Scientific Men.' *

Arago, Étienne Vincent. A French poet, journalist, and playwright; born at Perpignan, Feb. 9, 1802; died in Paris, March 5, 1892. Brother of the preceding. He wrote, mostly in collaboration with others, a number of comedies, vaudevilles, and melodramas; and under the pseudonym of Jules Ferney, made himself known through his feuilletons in the Siècle. By far his best production, however, is 'Spa, its Origin, History, Waters, etc.' (1851), an epic in seven cantos. Besides this, 'A Voice from Exile' (1860) and 'The Blue and the White' (1862), a historical romance of the wars in the Vendée, deserve mention.

Arago, Jacques Étienne. A French writer of travels; born at Estagel, March 10, 1790; died in Brazil, January 1855. Brother of the preceding. Till 1837 his literary work consisted in the production of light theatrical pieces. He then lost his sight and made a voyage around the globe, which afforded material for two charming books: 'Promenade around the World' (1838) and 'A Blind Man's Voyage round the World.' He had some painful experiences on this side of the globe, which are detailed in the 'Travels of a Blind Man in California (1851).

Arany, János (or′ony). An eminent Hungarian poet; born at Nagy-Szalonta, March 1, 1817; died in Buda-Pesth, Oct. 22, 1882. Educated in the college at Debreczin, 1832–36, he was employed as a teacher in his native place; in 1840 was appointed notary there; and won immediate success with his first epical production in 1845. During the Hungarian revolution he held a government position; then lived in needy circumstances in his native town until 1854, when he obtained a professorship at Nagy-Körös. Thence he was called to Buda-Pesth in 1860 as director of the Kisfaludy Society; founded the literary weekly Koszorú (The Wreath); and in 1865 was appointed secretary of the Hungarian Academy, of which he had been a member since 1859. Owing to his feeble health he resigned in 1878. As a national poet he ranks immediately after Petöfi and Vörösmarty, his epical creations deserving to be acknowledged as ornaments not only of Hungarian but of modern poetry in general. He is a master of the ballad and a translator of highest merit, as proven by his versions of Tasso, Goethe, Shakespeare, and above all, his translation of Aristophanes (3 vols., 1880). Works: 'The Lost Constitution,' a humorous epic (1845, prize of Kisfaludy Society), depicting the doings at the county elections; 'The Taking of Murány' (1848, prize); 'Katalin' (1850); 'Toldi,' an epical trilogy (1851–54–80), exalting the deeds of the Hungarian Samson; 'The Gipsies of Nagy-Ida' (1852); 'Buda's Death' (1864, prize), 'Prose Writings' (1879).

Arany, László. A Hungarian poet; born at Nagy-Szalonta, March 24, 1844. Son of the preceding; member of the Academy since 1872; author of 'Elfrida,' a poetical tale (1868, prize); 'The Battle of the Huns' (1874); 'The Hero of Disenchantment,' a humorous epic (1873), which won a prize and ranks among the best productions of Hungarian literature.

Aratus (a-rā′tus). A Greek poet and astronomer; born at Soli, Cilicia, flourishing about 290–260 B. C. His chief work was an astronomical poem entitled 'Phænomena' (Aspects of the Heavens), in 1,154 verses; the plan being in imitation of Hesiod, while the style is borrowed from Homer. Greatly admired in antiquity, it was translated into Latin by Cicero and others. He was a friend of the poets Theocritus and Callimachus.

Araujo Porto-Alegre, Manoel de (ä-rou′zhö pōr′tö ä-lā′gre). A Brazilian poet; born at Rio Pardo, Nov. 29, 1806; died in Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 30, 1879. He frequented the Academy of Arts in Rio de Janeiro, 1826–28; studied painting in Paris and architecture there and in Italy until 1837, when he returned to Rio and was made professor at the Academy of Arts, later at the Military Academy. He was Brazilian consul-general at Stettin in 1859–65, but lived mostly in Berlin, afterwards at Lisbon. His principal works are: 'Colombo,' an epic, celebrating the discovery of America; and 'Brasilianas,' a lyric cycle, abounding in splendid descriptions of nature.

Arblay, Madame d'. See **Burney.**

Arbois de Jubainville, Henri d' (är-bwä′ dė zhübaṅ′vēl). A distinguished French archæologist; born at Nancy, Dec. 5, 1827. He is the most eminent authority in France on Gallic antiquity and the Celtic languages. Of his works the most noteworthy are: 'History of the Dukes and Counts of Champagne' (1859–69); 'The First Inhabitants of Europe' (1877); 'A Course of Celtic Literature' (5 vols., 1883).

Arboleda, Julio (är-bō-lā′ᴛʜä). A South American poet, orator, journalist, and revolutionist; born in Colombia, June 9, 1817; died about 1872. Having assumed the supreme power in New Granada, he was assassinated. He was one of the best-known poets of

Spanish America. Of his principal work, 'Gonzalo of Oyón,' only such parts as happened to exist in duplicate were published, the manuscript having been destroyed by a bitter personal enemy.

Arbuthnot, John. A Scottish humorist; born near Arbuthnot Castle, Kincardineshire, Scotland, April 29, 1667; died in London, Feb. 27, 1735. He was physician to Queen Anne. His literary fame rests mainly on 'The History of John Bull' (1712), at first attributed to Swift, but proved to have been the work of Arbuthnot. Primarily designed to satirize the Duke of Marlborough, and to oppose the continuance of the War of the Spanish Succession, this work was the means of fastening the sobriquet and the typical character of John Bull upon the English nation; but owing to its ardent and extreme Toryism it is now little read, and known chiefly by brilliant extracts. It is said to have suggested to Swift the composition of 'Gulliver's Travels.' He also wrote a number of serious works which have been highly valued. *

Archenholz, Johann Wilhelm von (är'ċhen-hōlts). A German historian (1743–1812). He took part in the closing campaigns of the Seven Years' War and retired as captain, 1763; traveled extensively in Europe, lived in England the greater part of 1769–79, and settled in Hamburg in 1792. His book on 'England and Italy' (1785), extensively translated, obtained a phenomenal success. A sequel to it was 'Annals of British History' (1789–98, 20 vols.). His 'History of the Seven Years' War' (1789, augmented 1793, 13th ed. 1892) is still the most popular account of that war.

Archer, Thomas. An English novelist and essayist. His works deal with the conditions of the working classes and with social evils. Among the best known are: 'A Fool's Paradise' (1870); 'Profitable Plants' (1874).

Archer, William. A Scottish critic; born at Perth, Sept. 23, 1856. He graduated at Edinburgh University, 1876, and was called to the bar, 1883. He has long been dramatic critic for various London papers, and has published books on the drama, including: 'English Dramatists of To-day' (1882); 'Masks or Faces: a Study in the Psychology of Acting' (1888); 'Henry Irving,' a critical study (1883); 'William Ch. Macready, a Biography' (1890). He is the English translator of Ibsen's dramas (1890–91).

Archilochus (är-kil'ō-kus). An eminent Greek poet; flourished in the 7th century B. C. Of his life nothing is definitely known. He was classed by the ancients with the greatest poets, Homer, Pindar, Sophocles; but of his works only a few fragments have come down to us. His lyrics, in iambic verse, were often pointed with the bitterest satire; besides satires he wrote hymns, elegies, and epodes. *

Arène, Paul Auguste (ä-rān'). A French writer of stories and travels; born at Sisteron, June 26, 1843; died at Antibes, Dec. 16, 1896. At first engaged in teaching at Marseilles and in Paris; but from 1865 on he devoted himself to literature, and became favorably known through his brilliant descriptions of his Provençal home. Notable among various collections of stories are: 'The Perfumed Beggar Woman' (1876); 'In the Kindly Sun' (1879); 'The True Temptation of St. Anthony'; 'Christmas Stories.' He also wrote two novels,—'John of the Figs' (1868) and 'The Golden Goat' (1889); several comedies, partly in conjunction with others, especially Alphonse Daudet, whose collaborator he was in the 'Letters from my Mill.' Equally charming as his stories are the pictures of travel: 'Twenty Days in Tunis' (1884); 'From the Alps to the Pyrenees' (1891).

Aretino, Pietro (ä-rā-tē'nō). An Italian satirical poet and dramatist; born at Arezzo, April 20, 1492; died in Venice, Oct. 21, 1556. He had already won some fame as a writer of satires, when he settled in Rome in 1517, where his bent for witty effusions led to his banishment in 1524. Turning to Florence, he won the favor of John de' Medici, and at Milan ingratiated himself with Francis I. of France, through whose intercession he was allowed to return to Rome. Of his works only his five comedies in prose, and 'Orazia,' a tragedy in verse, numbering among the best in Italian literature, are of lasting merit. His 'Letters' are a valuable contribution to the history of the times.

Argensola, Bartolomeo Leonardo de (är-ĦEn-sō'lä). A Spanish poet and historian (1565–1631). His verse lacks native force, but shows considerable depth of sentiment, while in form it displays exquisite finish. His history of 'The Conquest of the Moluccas' is esteemed a model of correct and idiomatic Spanish prose.

Argensola, Lupercio Leonardo de. A notable Spanish poet; born at Barbastro, Aragon, Dec. 14, 1559; died at Naples in March 1613. Brother of the preceding. His three tragedies, 'Isabella,' 'Alexandra,' and 'Phyllis,' brought him fame while still a young man; but his forte was lyric poetry, in which he won distinction. His ballads and songs are notable for vigor of thought and richness of pictorial fancy. Some of his 'Sonnets' are masterpieces; and his 'Epistles,' both in substance and form, are models of that species of composition.

Argyle or **Argyll, George Douglas Campbell** (är-gīl'), eighth Duke of. An English philosophical, scientific, and political writer, and statesman; born in Ardencaple Castle, Dumbartonshire, April 30, 1823. He was Lord Privy Seal (1860) and Postmaster-General (1855), being reappointed to both offices in 1860, to the former again in 1880; was Secretary for India (1868–74). He wrote: 'The Reign of Law' (1866), a striking work upholding theism; 'Primeval Man' (1869); 'Iona' (1870); 'The Eastern Question' (2 vols., 1879); 'The Unity

of Nature (2d ed., 1884); 'Geology and the Deluge' (1885); 'Scotland as It Was and as It Is' (2 vols., 1887); and 'The Unseen Foundations of Society.'

Arici, Cesare (ä-rē'chē). An Italian poet; born in Brescia, July 2, 1782; died there, July 2, 1836. He laid the foundation of his success with a poem on 'The Cultivation of the Olive' (1808), which won for him a professorship of history and literature; it still ranks among the best specimens of Italian didactic poetry. He wrote many lyric pieces, but his chief distinction is as a poet of bucolic and pastoral themes. He left in an incomplete state an epic on 'The Destruction of Jerusalem.'

Ariosto, Ludovico (ä-rē-ōs'tō). A celebrated Italian poet; born at Reggio, Sept. 8, 1474; died at Ferrara, June 6, 1533. He was one of the three great epic poets of Italy, and styled "The Divine" by his countrymen. He early abandoned the study of law for that of the classics. Having attracted attention through two comedies, he entered the service of Cardinal Ippolito d'Este, who intrusted him with several diplomatic missions; after whose death in 1520 he was employed by the reigning duke of Ferrara, Alfonso, the cardinal's brother. His imperishable fame rests mainly on his great romantic-heroic poem 'Orlando Furioso'; of which Orlando's love for the fair Angelica, and his madness induced by her treachery, form the theme. It is really a continuation of Bojardo's 'Orlando Innamorato,' a knowledge of which is most helpful to a thorough appreciation of the Furioso. Of his other poetical efforts the most noteworthy are his seven epistolary satires, conceived in the spirit of Horace, which contain sundry bits of autobiographical information and rank among the treasures of Italian literature. *

Aristides or **Aristeides** (ar-is-tī'dēz). A Greek writer who lived in the 2d century B.C. He was the father of Greek prose romance. He wrote a series of love stories in six or more books, entitled 'Milesiaca' (Milesian Tales), from the place in which their scene was laid.

Aristocles. See Plato.

Aristophanes (ar-is-tof'a-nēz). The greatest of the Greek writers of comedy (B.C. 448?–380?); born at Athens. His comedy 'The Knights' is said to have been put on the stage when the author was but 20 years old. Of his 44 plays only eleven have come down to us. These are: 'The Knights'; 'The Clouds,'—prized by him above all the rest,—wherein he ridicules the Sophists and with them Socrates; 'The Wasps,' in which the Athenians are lashed for their litigiousness; 'The Acharnians'; 'The Peace' and 'The Lyristrate,' arguments for concord among Grecian States; 'The Birds,' a satire against the "Greater Athens" idea; in 'The Thesmophoriazusæ' the Athenian women carry off to court the poet Euripides in punishment of his misogyny; 'The Frogs,' directed against Euripides, as the cause of the degeneration of dramatic art; in 'The Ecclesiazusæ' or 'Ladies in Parliament,' he reduces to absurdity the overweening expectation of the righting of all wrongs through political reforms; in the 'Plutus' the blind god of wealth is made to see and the good old times come back again. *

Aristotle (ar'is-totl). The most renowned of Greek philosophers; born at Stagira, Macedonia, 384 B.C.; died at Chalcis, Eubœa, 322 B.C. He was for twenty years a student of philosophy in the school of Plato at Athens, but at the same time a teacher, in the mean time mastering and digesting all the accessible results of philosophical and scientific research and speculation in his time. After Plato's death, he opened a school of philosophy at the court of Hermias, king of Atarneus in Mysia, who had been his fellow student in Plato's Academy, and whose adopted daughter he afterwards married. At the invitation of Philip of Macedon he undertook the education of his son, Alexander. When Alexander succeeded to the throne, the philosopher returned to Athens and opened a school in the Lyceum, so called from the neighboring temple of the Lycian Apollo. From being held in the covered walk (*peripatos*) of the Lyceum the school obtained the name of the Peripatetic. He taught in the Lyceum for 13 years, and to that period we owe the composition of most of his numerous writings. The number of his separate treatises is given by Diogenes Laertius as 146: only 46 separate works bearing the name of the philosopher have come down to our time. *

Ari Thorgilsson (ä'rē tōr'gils-son). The father of Icelandic literature (1067–1148). He was the first Icelander to use his mother tongue as a literary medium, in writing his 'Islendingabók,' a concise history of Iceland from its settlement (about 870) until 1120. This work was finished between 1134 and 1138.

Arlincourt, Victor Vicomte d' (är-laṅ-kör'). A French poet and novelist (1789–1856). His chief poetical work is 'Charlemagne, or the Caroleid' (1818), an epic; and of his novels the most successful was 'Le Solitaire' (1821), which was translated into all European languages. Among several pamphlets, written in support of the Legitimist cause in 1848, one entitled 'God Wills It' went through 64 editions.

Armitage, Thomas. An American clergyman; born at Pontefract, England, Aug. 2, 1819; died Jan. 21, 1896. He was an important influence in the Baptist Church in New York city, and the prime mover in the establishment of the American Bible Union in 1850. He was president of that body from 1856 to 1875. Among his works are: 'Jesus, His Self-Introspection'; and 'History of the Baptists' (1887).

Armstrong, Edmund John. An Irish poet; born in Dublin, July 23, 1841; died at Kings-

town, Feb. 24, 1865. His most elaborate poem is 'The Prisoner of Mount Saint Michael' (1863), a romantic tale of passion and crime, the scene being suggested by the author's rambles in France in 1862. Next in importance is 'Ovoca,' an idyllic poem, partly dramatic, partly narrative in form.

Armstrong, George Francis. An Irish poet; born in the county of Dublin, May 5, 1845. Brother of the preceding. Professor of history and English literature at Queen's College, Cork, since 1871. His works include: 'Poems, Lyrical and Dramatic' (1869); 'Ugone,' a tragedy (1870); 'Tragedy of Israel,' a trilogy comprising 'King Saul' (1872), 'King David' (1874), and 'King Solomon' (1876); 'Essays' (1877); and 'Mephistopheles in Broadcloth' (1888), a satire in verse.

Armstrong, John. An American author and soldier; born at Carlisle, Pa., Nov. 25, 1758; died at Red Hook, N. Y., April 1, 1843. Served in the war of the Revolution on the staff of General Gates; was United States minister to France, 1804–10, afterwards to Spain; and Secretary of War, 1813-14. Author of 'Newburg Letters,' begun in camp 1783, anonymously, and intended to arouse Congress to redress army grievances. They gave General Washington displeasure. He also wrote 'Notices of the War of 1812' (1836).

Arnaboldi, Alessandro (är-nä-bol'di). An Italian poet; born in Milan, Dec. 19, 1827; studied law in Pavia and entered the government service, but resigned in 1873 owing to an optic infirmity, and has since lived in retirement near Milan. On the publication of a volume of 'Verses' (1872), he was hailed by his countrymen as the peer of Manzoni and Leopardi, while Dall' Ongaro even styled him the greatest living poet of Italy. A second collection of his poems appeared as 'New Verses' (1888).

Arnason, Jón (är'nä-son). An Icelandic writer; born at Hof, Akàgaströnd, Nov. 13, 1819; died at Reykjavik, Aug. 17, 1888. He was for many years librarian of the National Library, and devoted himself assiduously to the collection of Icelandic folk tales. He has hence been called the «Grimm of Iceland.» His principal literary work is 'Popular Legends and Tales of Iceland' (1862–64). *

Arnault, Antoine Vincent (är-nō'). A French poet and dramatist (1766–1834). He came into public notice through his tragedy 'Marius at Minturnæ' (1791); but more especially deserves remembrance for his satirical fables, in which he guarded successfully against imitation of Lafontaine, and for his graceful poems, of which 'The Leaf' has become most widely known. His 'Souvenirs of a Sexagenarian' (1833) contain excellent delineations of character, and many interesting disclosures about the history of the time up to 1804.

Arndt, Ernst Moritz (ärnt). A German poet, miscellaneous writer, and patriot; born at Schoritz, Isle of Rügen, Dec. 20, 1769; died in Bonn, Jan. 29, 1860. On the publication, in 1806, of the first series of his 'Spirit of the Times,' which kindled patriotic enthusiasm throughout the German lands, he was compelled to take refuge in Sweden. Some years later he was the editor at Cologne of a political journal, The Watchman. In 1848 a member of the National Assembly, he belonged to the so-called imperial party, advocating the union of Germany under the leadership of Prussia. On his ninetieth birthday (1859) the whole nation united in paying him homage. His influence was due to his devotion to the national cause. Many of his poems have become national lyrics, intimately linked with the stirring events to which they owe their origin. Among them are: 'What is the German's Fatherland?' and 'The Song of the Field Marshal.' *

Arneth, Alfred von (är'net). An Austrian historian; born in Vienna, July 10, 1819; died there, July 31, 1897. He was member of the House of Lords after 1869, and president of the Academy of Sciences after 1879. His life of 'Prince Eugene of Savoy' (1858–59) is noteworthy as the first authoritative work on that great leader. Next in importance is the 'History of Maria Theresa' (1863–79).

Arnim, Achim von (är'nim). A noted German poet and novelist; born in Berlin, Jan. 26, 1781; died at Wiepersdorf, Jan. 31, 1831. He is the main representative of the younger generation of the Romantic school. Settling at Heidelberg in 1806 after extensive travels, he formed a close friendship with Clemens Brentano, and edited with him 'The Boy's Wonder-Horn,' a collection of old German legends and songs, which was received with much favor. In 1811 he married Brentano's sister Bettina, and thereafter lived alternately in Berlin, and on his estate Wiepersdorf in the province of Brandenburg. He was at his best as a story-teller. His principal works are: 'Poverty, Riches, Guilt, and Penitence of Countess Dolores,' a novel (1810); and 'The Crown-Guardians,' a fantastic historical romance (1817), a glowing picture of life towards the wane of the 15th century. Among his short stories, published mostly in collections, the following deserve mention: 'The Mad Invalid at Fort Ratonneau'; 'The Three Loving Sisters and the Happy Dyer'; 'Prince All-god and Singer Demi-god.' His complete works, with an introduction by W. Grimm, were edited by his wife (1839–46).

Arnim, Bettina von. See **Brentano.**

Arnold, Arthur. An English traveler, journalist, and statesman; born in Sussex, May 28, 1833. From 1863 to 1866 he was a member of a commission to examine into the causes of the «Cotton Famine,» and published a treatise on that subject. In 1885 he became president of the Free Land League. Among his works are: 'From the Levant'; 'Through Persia by Caravan' (1877); 'Social Politics'; and 'Free Land.'

Arnold, Edwin, Sir. A distinguished English poet and journalist; born in Rochester, June 10, 1832. He graduated from Oxford in 1854; taught for a while in Birmingham; and became principal of the Sanskrit College at Poona in the Bombay Presidency, where he rendered important service to the government during the great rebellion in India. Returning to London in 1861, he joined the editorial staff of the Daily Telegraph. He has twice visited the United States on lecture tours. Of his original poetry, inspired by Oriental themes and legends, the most famous work is 'The Light of Asia, a Poetic Presentation of the Life and Teaching of Gautama' (1876). 'Indian Idylls' (1883); 'Pearls of the Faith'; 'Sa'di in the Garden'; 'The Light of the World'; 'Potiphar's Wife and Other Poems'; 'India Revisited'; 'Japonica'; and 'The Tenth Muse and Other Poems,' are among his many works. *

Arnold, Edwin Lester. An English novelist and writer of travels; son of Sir Edwin Arnold. He has written: 'A Summer Holiday in Scandinavia' (1877); 'On the Indian Hills, or Coffee-Planting in Southern India' (1881); 'Bird Life in England' (1887); 'England as She Seems' (1888);—the novels 'Phra, the Phœnician' (1890); 'The Story of Ulla' (1895).

Arnold, George. An American poet; born in New York, June 24, 1834; died at Strawberry Farms, N. J., Nov. 3, 1865. Author of 'McArone Papers,' contributed to Vanity Fair (1860–65). His poetry is of merit: 'Drift and Other Poems' (1866); 'Poems Grave and Gay' (1867). Collected edition, with memoir, by William Winter (new ed. 1889).

Arnold, Hans, pseudonym of Bertha von Bülow. A German story-writer; born at Warmbrunn, Silesia, Sept. 30, 1850. Among her stories which enjoy great popularity are: 'Merry Tales' (1891); 'Once in May and Other Stories' (1892). She also wrote some good comedies, viz.: 'Theory and Practice' (1890); 'Two Peaceful Ones' (1892).

Arnold, Isaac Newton. An American lawyer, politician, and author; born at Hartwick, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1815; died at Chicago, Ill., April 24, 1884. He was a member of Congress from 1861 to 1865. His works are: 'Life of Abraham Lincoln' (1866); 'Life of Benedict Arnold' (1880); 'Recollections of the Early Chicago and Illinois Bar' (1880).

Arnold, Johann Georg Daniel. An Alsatian dialect poet; born in Strassburg, Feb. 18, 1780; died there, Feb. 18, 1829. His lyrics (in High German) are meritorious, but he is at his best in 'Pentecost Monday' (1816), a comedy in Strassburg dialect and rhymed Alexandrine verse, pronounced by Goethe "an incomparable monument of ancient Strassburg custom and language, a work which in clearness and completeness of intuition and ingenious delineation of detail can scarcely be equaled."

Arnold, Matthew. An eminent English poet, critic, and essayist; born at Laleham, Dec. 24, 1822; died in Liverpool, April 15, 1888. He graduated at Oxford in 1844, and was professor of poetry there from 1857 to 1867. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by the University of Edinburgh in 1869, and by Oxford in 1870. He was government inspector of schools from 1851, and repeatedly visited the Continent to inquire into and report upon systems of education. In 1883-84 he made a lecturing tour through the United States. His works include: 'The Strayed Reveler and Other Poems' (1848); 'Empedocles on Etna' (1853); 'Merope,' a tragedy (1857); 'New Poems' (1868). His prose writings comprise: 'Essays in Criticism' (1865, 2d series 1888); 'Lectures on the Study of Celtic Literature' (1867); 'Culture and Anarchy' (1869); 'Friendship's Garland' (1871), a humorous work; 'Literature and Dogma' (1873); 'Last Essays on Church and Religion' (1877); 'Mixed Essays' (1879); 'Irish Essays' (1882); and 'Discourses on America' (1885). *

Arnold, Thomas. A notable English educator and historical writer; born at Cowes, Isle of Wight, June 13, 1795; died at Oxford, June 12, 1842. Studied at Winchester school; was student and fellow of Oxford 1811–19. He was head-master of the school at Rugby 1828–41. As an educator, he was remarkable for the training of the character of his pupils to a lofty and noble standard. In 1841 he became professor of modern history at Oxford. His writings include: an annotated edition of Thucydides (1830); 'Sermons' (1829–34); 'History of Rome' (1838); 'Lectures on Modern History' (1842).

Arnold, Thomas. An English writer on literature and editor of old texts, son of Dr. Arnold of Rugby and brother of Matthew Arnold; born at Laleham, Nov. 30, 1823. He became a Roman Catholic, and spent a number of years in New Zealand and Tasmania. Among his works are: 'A Manual of English Literature'; 'Select English Works of Wyclif' (3 vols., 1869); 'Selections from the Spectator'; 'Beowulf' (text, translation, and notes); 'Henry of Huntingdon'; 'Symeon of Durham'; 'Chronicles of the Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds.'

Arnould, Arthur (är-nö'). A French novelist, dramatist, and journalist; born in Paris in 1833; died there, Nov. 25, 1895. At an early age he devoted himself to journalism, and soon attracted attention by his hostility to the Empire. In 1870 he founded La Marseillaise and the famous Journal du Peuple. After the fall of the Empire he became a member of the Commune, and with its downfall barely escaped with his life. Besides essays and dramas, he is the author of a history of the Commune and over 30 novels, the best known being 'Zoé' and 'Princess Belladonna.'

Arnulfi, Alberto (är-nöl'fi). A Piedmontese dialect poet; born in Turin, July 13, 1849; died in Rome, March 27, 1888. He is the author of 'Turin Blots' (1879), a collection of satirical

sonnets, under the pseudonym of «Fulberto Alarni»; and of 'Drolleries,' a comedy. In conjunction with Eraldo Baretti he wrote 'The Dukes of Nemi' (1887), a drama depicting Roman society at the downfall of the temporal power.

Arolas, Juan de (ä-rō'läs). A Spanish poet (1805–49). His first poems were amatory, but the works on which his fame rests are poems of chivalry and romance. A specimen of his best work is to be found in 'The Sylph of the Aqueduct,' a traditional Spanish legend told in various metres.

Arouet. See **Voltaire.**

Arrebo, Anders Christensen (är-e-bō'). A Danish poet (1587–1637). Bishop of Drontheim, Norway, when only thirty-one, but deposed in 1622 owing to his objectionable life; he was afterwards rehabilitated as preacher in Vordingborg. As the pioneer of the renaissance movement, he is considered the father of modern poetry in Denmark. His rhymed translation of the 'Psalms of David' (1623), but especially his 'Hexæmeron' (1641), an imitation of a once famous poem of the French poet Du Bartas on the Creation, are highly esteemed.

Arrianus, Flavius (ar-i-ā'nus). A Greek philosopher and historian (95–180); born at Nicomedia. He aimed to imitate Xenophon in the direction of his studies; and as Xenophon recorded the sayings of Socrates, so Arrianus became the reporter of the 'Discoveries of Epictetus.' These were comprised in eight books, but only the first four remain. He next wrote 'Epictetus's Handbook,' a compendium of that teacher's moral doctrine. He wrote also an 'Anabasis,' a history of Alexander's conquests in Asia; this is still extant complete.

Arrington, Alfred W. An American lawyer, author, and poet; born in Iredell County, N. C., Sept. 18, 1810; died in Chicago, Ill., Dec. 31, 1867. He was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1834. He practiced throughout the Southwest and later in Chicago. Among his works are: 'The Rangers and Regulators of the Tanaha' (1856); 'Sketches of the Southwest'; 'Poems, with Memoir' (1869).

Arrivabene, Ferdinando (är-rē-vä-bā'ne). An Italian poet and littérateur (1770–1834). While confined as a political prisoner at Sebenico, he wrote and published a poem, 'The Tomb of Sebenico,' which made a stir throughout Italy. Of works on the history of literature, he wrote 'The Age of Dante' (1827) and others. The Academy of Brescia crowned his work 'On the Humanity of the Judge' (1817).

Arrom, Cecilia de. See **Caballero.**

Arthur, Timothy Shay. An American author; born at Newburg, N. Y., in 1809; died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 6, 1885. In 1852 he founded Arthur's Home Magazine. He was a voluminous writer of tales of domestic life. His works are over 100 in number, and have had a large sale in England as well as in this country. His most popular work was the famous 'Ten Nights in a Bar-Room.' Among his other publications were: 'Tales for Rich and Poor'; 'Tales of Married Life'; 'Lights and Shadows.'

Arwidson, Adolf Ivar (är'vēds-son). A Swedish poet (1791–1858), chiefly known through his collection of 'Old Swedish Folksongs' (1834–42), which forms a supplement to that of Geijer and Afzelius. His own poems were published under the title of 'Youth's Hoarfrost' (1832).

Asbjörnsen, Peter Kristen (äs-byèrn'sen). A Norwegian folklorist; born in Christiania, Jan. 15, 1812; died there, Jan. 6, 1885. While pursuing botanical and zoölogical studies, and subsequently during various travels at government expense, he eagerly collected folk tales and legends, aided by his lifelong friend Jörgen Moe, with whom he published 'Norwegian Folk Tales' (1842–44, 5th ed. 1874) and 'Norwegian Gnome Stories and Folk Legends' (1845–48, 3d ed. 1870), pronounced by Jacob Grimm the best fairy tales in existence. *

Ascham, Roger. An English scholar and prose writer; born at Kirby Wiske, near Northallerton, in 1515; died in London, Dec. 30, 1568. Graduated at Cambridge, and struggled with poverty until patrons came to his relief. He was famous for his general knowledge and acquirements in Greek and Latin, and is classed with Spenser, Sir Thomas More, and Sir Philip Sidney. Though he wrote Latin with ease and elegance at a time when custom favored the use of that language for important works, he urged and practiced the writing of English, and his beautiful style in his own language has given him the name of the «Father of English Prose.» In 1548–50 he was tutor of the Princess (afterward Queen) Elizabeth, by whom he was much beloved. His most noted works are: 'Toxophilus,' a treatise on archery (his favorite exercise), in the form of a dialogue (1545); and 'The Schole-master,' a treatise on education (1570). *

Asmus, Georg (äs'mös). A German poet; born at Giessen, Nov. 27, 1830; died in Bonn, May 31, 1892. Employed as an engineer in 1854–62, he came to America to conduct some mining operations in the copper region of Lake Superior; then lived in New York until 1884, when he returned to Europe. Among the German population of America he had an enormous success with his 'American Sketch-Booklet' (1875), an epistle in verse, written in Upper-Hessian dialect and overflowing with delicious humor. It was followed by 'New American Sketch-Booklet' (1876). Besides these he wrote 'Camp Paradise' (1877), a story, and a collection of miscellaneous poems (1891).

Asnyk, Adam (äs'nik). A Polish poet; born at Kalisz, Sept. 11, 1838; studied in Warsaw, Breslau, and Heidelberg, where he took his degree of Ph. D. in 1866. Since 1872 he has

lived in Cracow. Besides numerous lyrics, counted among the most finished of their kind, he wrote the historical tragedy 'Kiejstut' (1878), based on an incident in Lithuanian history; and the comedies 'Job's Friends' (1879), 'Lerche Brothers,' and 'Prize-Comedy' (1888). His 'Poems' appeared collected in 1888, 3 vols.

Assollant, Alfred (ä-sō-loṅ'). A French novelist and political writer; born at Aubusson, March 20, 1827; died in Paris, March 4, 1886. He taught for a number of years in Paris and other cities, then set out for America; and having traveled extensively over the United States, published on his return 'Scenes from Life in the United States' (1858), a series of tales which attracted a good deal of attention. Among his numerous novels are: 'Two Friends in 1792' (1859), a story of the Reign of Terror; 'Brancas' (1859), a picture of the corruption under Louis Philippe; 'Gabrielle de Chênevert' (1865), portraying the provincial nobility before the Revolution; 'Pendragon' (1881); 'Plantagenet' (1885).

Astor, John Jacob. An American writer; born in New York city. He published in 1894 an imaginative work, entitled 'A Journey in Other Worlds.'

Astor, William Waldorf. An American romancer; born in New York, March 31, 1848. He is the great-grandson of John Jacob Astor, and graduated at Columbia Law School. He was United States minister to Italy, 1882–85, and now resides in London, and is the proprietor of the Pall Mall Gazette. He is the author of 'Valentino,' a historical romance (1886), and 'Sforza,' a story of Milan (1889).

Athanasius, Saint (ath-ą-nā'shi-us). One of the fathers of the Christian Church; born at Alexandria about 296 A. D.; died there, May 2, 373. He distinguished himself by his eloquence at the Synod of Nice (325), where his efforts were instrumental in securing the acceptance of the Nicene Creed. The creed which bears his name was supposed to have been formulated by him, but the term Athanasian was not applied to it until some centuries after his death. He became Patriarch of Alexandria in 328, being afterward deposed and reinstated five times. His chief works, including 'Orations against the Arians' and 'Festal Letters,' appeared in an English translation by Archibald Robertson (New York, 1892).

Athenæus (ath-e-nē'us). A Greek writer of the third century, reputed to have been born at Naucratis in the Nile Delta, and to have lived at Alexandria and afterwards at Rome. He is famous for one work, his 'Feast of the Learned,' a series of books giving with little connection or literary art a vast assemblage of quotations from nearly 800 writers and 2,400 distinct writings, covering practically every department of ancient learning. It has been valued by scholars of all succeeding times as a treasure-house of quotation and anecdote. *

Atherstone, Edwin. An English poet; born at Nottingham, England, about 1788; died Jan. 29, 1872. He was the author of 'The Last Days of Herculaneum' and 'The Fall of Nineveh.' In addition to these poems he wrote 'Israel in Egypt' and 'The Handwriting on the Wall.'

Atkinson, Edward. An American political economist and statistician; born at Brookline, Mass., Feb. 10, 1827. Besides numerous pamphlets and articles in periodicals, he has written: 'Our National Domain' (1879); 'The Distribution of Products' (1885); 'The Margin of Profits' (1887); 'Bi-Metallism in Europe' (1888); 'The Industrial Progress of the Nation (1889); 'Science of Nutrition' (1892); etc.

Attâr, Ferîd eddin (ät-tär'). A celebrated Persian poet; born near Nishapur in 1119; died about 1229. (?) Son of a spicer, he followed his father's trade (whence his surname of Attâr), but afterward became a dervish and one of the greatest mystics of Persia. He is said to have been killed by a Mongol soldier during the invasion by Jenghiz Khan. Of his extant political works the most famous are: 'The Book of Council,' a series of didactic poems on ethics; 'The Parliament of Birds' (1184–87). His principal work in prose is 'Biographies of the Saints.'

Atterbom, Per Daniel Amadeus (ät'tĕr-bom). An eminent Swedish poet; born in the parish of Asbo, East-Gothland, Jan. 19, 1790; died in Upsala, July 21, 1855. He was early influenced by German literature, and having visited Germany and Italy in 1817–19, he formed ties of friendship with Schelling and Thorwaldsen; he became instructor to Crown Prince Oscar in 1820, and professor at the university in Upsala in 1828. Although unquestionably the foremost among the lyric poets of the romantic school in Sweden, it must be acknowledged that his rare talent was much impaired by his groping in Schelling's and Hegel's philosophy. His most celebrated work is 'The Isle of Blessedness' (1823), a romantic drama in the manner of Tieck; but he also wrote: 'The Flowers,' a cycle of lyrics; 'The Blue Bird,' a play; and 'Swedish Seers and Poets,' a volume of criticism. *

Atwood, Isaac Morgan. An American clergyman; born in New York State in 1838. He is an important leader of the Universalist Church, and president of the Theological Seminary at St. Lawrence University. His chief works are: 'Have We Outgrown Christianity' (1870); 'Latest Word of Universalism' (1878); 'Manual of Revelation' (1888); 'Walks about Zion' (1881).

Aubanel, Théodore (ō-bä-nel'). A Provençal poet and dramatist; born in Avignon, March 26, 1829; died there, Oct. 31, 1886. His lyrics are collected under the title 'The Pomegranate Opening' (1860); but he is especially noteworthy as a dramatist, as seen in his strikingly realistic dramas: 'The Shepherd'; 'The Bread of Sin' (1878); 'The Elopement.'

Aubert, Joachim Marie Jean Jacques Alexandre Jules (ō-bār'). A distinguished French general and military writer; born in 1804; died in 1890. Was prominent in several campaigns, and was made commander of the Legion of Honor in 1860. He is best known to the public as a journalist and historical writer. Among his works are: 'Gauls and Germans'; 'The Invasion' (1870); 'History of the War of 1870–71' (1873).

Aubignac, François Hédelin, Abbé d' (ō-bēnyäk'). A French essayist and miscellaneous prose-writer; born in Paris, Aug. 4, 1604; died at Nemours, July 20, 1676. 'The Practical Side of the Theatre' is his best-known work,—an attempt to handle the theory and technique of the drama after the theory of Scaliger. It is in harmony with the Corneille school.

Aubigné, Théodore Agrippa d' (ō-bē-nyā). A French poet, historian, and statesman (1551–1630). After the death of Henri IV., his friend and patron, he fled from religious persecution in France to Geneva. His greatest work is 'The Tragics' (1616), in which are portrayed the horrors of wars of religion. His satires, too, have reference to the religious strifes of the time; famous among them is 'The Catholic Confession of the Sieur de Sancy.' His 'Universal History' is one of the most authoritative scurces for the history of the latter half of the 16th century.

Audouard, Olympe (ō-dö-är'). A French writer (1830 90); married to a notary in Marseilles, but soon after divorced, she traveled in Egypt, Turkey, and Russia; and having conducted various journals in Paris since 1860, made a successful lecture tour through America in 1868–69. After her return she became interested in spiritism. She was an ardent advocate of woman's rights. Among her novels and books of travel may be mentioned: 'How Men Love' (1861); 'The Mysteries of the Seraglio and of the Turkish Harems' (1863); 'The Mysteries of Egypt Unveiled' (1865); 'War to Man' (1866); 'Across America' (1869–71); 'Parisian Silhouettes' (1883).

Audsley, George Ashdown (âds'li). A Scottish architect and writer on art; born at Elgin, Scotland, 1838. His present home is at Plainfield, N. J. He has published, with his brother William James Audsley, 'Color in Dress' (1863); 'Dictionary of Architecture and the Allied Arts' (1880, 10 vols.), etc.; alone, 'Handbook of Christian Symbolism' (1865); 'The Ornamental Arts of Japan' (2 vols., 1882–86); etc.

Audubon, John James. An eminent American naturalist; born in New Orleans, May 4, 1780; died in New York, Jan. 27, 1851. An artist, but above all a lover of animated nature, the best years and efforts of his life were devoted to 'Birds of America' and to 'American Ornithological Biography,' in which his skill with the brush, the effective simplicity of his literary style, and his mastery of his subject, have equal claims to admiration. Another series of studies, 'The Quadrupeds of America,' 'Synopsis of the Birds of North America,' and 'Biography of American Quadrupeds,' have added to a fame which no subsequent labor in the same field has tended to discredit. *

Aue. See **Hartmann von Aue.**

Auer, Adelheid von (ou'er), pseudonym of Charlotte von Cosel. A German novelist; born in Berlin, Jan. 6, 1818. She is author of a great many stories of real life, among them: 'Footprints in Sand' (1868); 'A Sister of Charity' (1870); 'In the World's Labyrinth' (1878); 'Castles in the Air' (1882); all written in the tone and spirit of a moderate conservative.

Auerbach, Berthold (ou'er-bäch). An eminent German novelist; born at Nordstetten, Würtemberg, Feb. 28, 1812; died at Cannes, France, Feb. 8, 1882. He began to write while a student in Heidelberg, and under the pseudonym «Theobald Chauber» produced a 'Biography of Frederick the Great' (1834–36). A series of novels from the history of Judaism, under the collective title 'The Ghetto,' of which 'Spinoza' (1837) and 'Poet and Merchant' (1839) were printed in separate editions, was followed by a translation of the works of Spinoza, with a critical biography (1841); and by 'The Educated Citizen, a Book for the Thinking Human Mind' (1842), intended to bring philosophical problems within the comprehension of the uninitiated. His next work, 'Black Forest Village Stories' (1843), was received with universal favor, translated into nearly all European languages, and established his fame. To this class of tales belong also 'The Professor's Lady' (1847); 'Little Barefoot' (1856); 'Joseph in the Snow' (1860); 'Edelweiss' (1861); 'After Thirty Years,' new village stories (1876). His first effort in the field of the novel, 'New Life' (1851), met with little favor; but 'On the Heights' (1865) constituted the crowning success of his literary career. It was followed by 'The Villa on the Rhine' (1868); 'Waldfried, a Family History' (1874); and 'The Head Forester' (1879). *

Auersperg, Count Anton Alexander von. See **Grün, Anastasius.**

Auffenberg, Joseph von, Baron (ouf'fenberg). A German dramatist (1798–1857), whose historical tragedies had a temporary success. Among them are: 'Pizarro' (1823); 'The Spartans'; 'The Lion of Kurdistan' (after Scott's 'Talisman'). Of a trip to Spain in 1832 he published a sprightly description under the title 'Humorous Pilgrimage to Granada and Cordova' (1833).

Augier, Émile (ō-zhē-ā'). A distinguished French dramatist; born at Valence, Sept. 17, 1820; died at Croissy, Oct. 25, 1889. With his first play, 'The Hemlock' (1844), he won popular favor, as it commenced a needed reaction against the overstrained romanticism of the time. He lashed the dominant vices of

modern society in a series of plays: 'The Marriage of Olympia' (1855); 'The Poor Lionesses' (1858); 'The Brazen-Fronted' (1861); and 'Giboyer's Boy' (1862). 'The Fourchambaults' (1878) is esteemed his best work. *

Augustine, Saint (Aurelius Augustinus). The most illustrious of the Latin fathers of the Church, and of patristic writers; born in Tagasta, Numidia, Nov. 13, 354; died at Hippo, Aug. 28, 430. His most celebrated works are his 'Confessions'; 'Grace of Christ'; 'City of God'; and 'Original Sin.' We owe to him also reflections on music, mankind, and other themes. *

Aulnoy, Marie Catherine, Comtesse d' (ōl-nwä'). A French writer; born about 1650; died in Paris, 1705. She is now remembered chiefly by her 'Fairy Tales,' in which she successfully imitated Perrault. Of her novels only 'Hippolyte, Count of Douglas' (1690) deserves mention. She also wrote 'Memoirs of the Court of Spain' (1690).

Aumale, Duc d', Henri Eugène Philippe, Louis d'Orléans (dük dō-mäl'). A French biographical and military writer and prince of the blood; born in Paris, Jan. 16, 1822; died at Zucco, Sicily, May 7, 1897. He served with distinction in Algiers, and was a member of the Assembly and the Academy. He was expelled from France in 1886, the sentence being revoked in 1889. He has written: 'Histories of the Princes of Condé' (1869); 'Military Institutions of France' (1897); etc.

Aurbacher, Ludwig (our'bä-cher). A German author (1784–1847), well remembered by his 'Volksbüchlein' (1827–29); a collection of popular tales, ranking among the best productions of this kind in German literature.

Aureli, Mariano (ō-rāl'-ē). An Italian dramatist and miscellaneous writer; born at Bologna, Dec. 24, 1820. In his youth he studied law, music, and design, but the love of letters finally triumphed. After the war of 1848–49, in which he took part, he became a lecturer and instructor in the government schools. His works include: 'Ernestina' (1845), a novel; 'Charles I. and Oliver Cromwell' (1875), a historical drama; 'Justice and Rigor' (1876), a comedy; and others.

Aurelius, Marcus (mär'kus ä-rē'li-us). The Roman emperor; born in Rome, April 20, 121 A. D.; died in Pannonia, March 17, 180. On account of his devotion to literature and philosophy he is often styled "The Philosopher," but he is known in history as Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. During his reign, his empire was visited by earthquake, famine, plague, and frequent wars; yet, amid the turmoil, he cherished always his love of peace, truth, and humanity. He founded in Athens chairs of philosophy for the Platonic, Stoic, Peripatetic, and Epicurean sects. His 'Meditations,' containing the inmost thoughts and purest aspirations of one of the noblest souls that ever lived, has always been highly prized. *

Auriac, Jules Berlioz d' (dō-rē-äk'). A French novelist; born at Grenoble in 1820. Educated for the law, he was for some years a magistrate in his native city, but finally abandoned this profession to devote himself entirely to letters, and became a regular contributor to the Journal Pour Tous. From a long list of his works may be cited: 'The White Spirit' (1866); 'The Foresters of Michigan' (1866); 'A Duel in the Desert' (1884).

Auringer, Obadiah Cyrus. An American poet; born at Glens Falls, N. Y., June 4, 1849. He served for some years in the United States navy. Since 1875 he has been a farmer in his native place. Among his works are: 'Voices of a Shell'; 'Scythe and Sword' (1887); 'Episode of Jane McCrea'; 'The Book of the Hills.'

Ausonius, Decimus Magnus (â-sō'ni-us). A Roman poet of the 4th century (310–94); born at Bordeaux. He stood in high favor with the emperors Valentinian and Gratian. One of his most ambitious poems is a fulsome eulogy of Gratian. He wrote a number of 'Idyls,' 'Elegies,' and 'Epistles.' He is at his best in 'The Moselle,' one of his idyls, in which he describes a voyage on that river and the Rhine.

Austen, Jane. An English novelist; born in Steventon, Hampshire, Dec. 16, 1775; died in Winchester, July 18, 1817. Her books received little attention during her life, but are accorded high place to-day. They describe with great fidelity ordinary English middle-class life, rural scenes, and characters familiar to her. Long after her death Walter Scott, and still later Macaulay, paid just tribute to her genius. Her best-known works are: 'Sense and Sensibility' (1811); 'Pride and Prejudice.' *

Austin, Alfred. An English poet, critic, and journalist; born at Headingly, near Leeds, May 30, 1835. He graduated from the University of London in 1853, was called to the bar in 1857, and became editor of the National Review 1883–93. He was appointed poet laureate of England in 1896. He is the author of political books, novels, and many volumes of verse. The latter include: 'The Season: a Satire' (1862); 'The Human Tragedy' (1862); 'The Golden Age: a Satire' (1871); 'The Tower of Babel,' a drama (1874); 'Savonarola,' a tragedy (1881); and 'Veronica's Garden,' in prose and verse (1895). Some of his happiest effects are attained in 'Prince Lucifer' and 'The Garden that I Love,' although opinion is very much divided on the subject of his merits as a poet, particularly in such works as 'Fortunatus the Pessimist' (1891).

Austin, George Lowell. An American physician and miscellaneous writer; born in Massachusetts in 1849; died in 1893. Among his numerous works are: 'Perils of American Women'; 'Water-Analysis' (1882); 'Under the Tide'; 'Life of Franz Schubert'; 'Popular History of Massachusetts'; 'Life of Wendell Phillips' (1888).

Austin, Henry. An American lawyer and legal writer; born in Massachusetts in 1856. He has written several valuable books on: 'American Farm and Game Laws'; 'American Fish and Game Laws'; 'Liquor Law in New England.'

Austin, Henry Willard. An American journalist and poet; born in Massachusetts in 1858. He is the author of 'Vagabond Verses.'

Austin, James Trecothic. An American lawyer and biographer; born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1784; died there, May 8, 1870. He graduated from Harvard in 1802, and was attorney-general of Massachusetts from 1832 to 1843. He was a pronounced opponent of the abolition movement. He is the author of a 'Life of Elbridge Gerry' (1828).

Austin, Jane Goodwin. An American novelist; born in Worcester, Mass., Feb. 25, 1831; died in Boston, March 30, 1894. She was educated and thenceforward lived in Boston. Her reputation rests on excellent stories describing the Pilgrim Fathers and the early colonists of Massachusetts, and including 'Fairy Dreams' (1860); 'Moonfolk' (1874); 'Mrs. Beauchamp Brown' (1880); 'A Nameless Nobleman' (1881); 'The Desmond Hundred' (1882); 'Nantucket Scraps' (1882); 'Standish of Standish' (1889); 'Betty Alden' (1891); and 'David Alden's Daughter and Other Stories' (1892).

Austin, William. An American descriptive and story writer; born in Charlestown, Mass., March 2, 1778; died there, June 27, 1841. Graduated from Harvard in 1798, and afterwards became prominent as a lawyer. A two-years' residence in England (1802–4) resulted in 'Letters from London,' containing descriptions of many distinguished residents of that city. He is the author of 'Peter Rugg, the Missing Man' (1824–26), a legendary tale published in the New England Galaxy, which attracted much attention.

Autran, Joseph (ō-troṅ'). A French poet; born in Marseilles in June 1813; died there, March 6, 1877. His verse is admired for its purity of form and refined sentiment. He attracted attention in 1832 with an ode to Lamartine, 'The Departure for the East.' His works include: 'The Sea,' poems (1835); 'Milianah,' an epic (1842); 'Rural Life' (1856); and 'The Daughter of Æschylus,' drama (1848), which won a prize from the French Academy.

Avdyeyev, Michael Vassilyevich (äv-dyā'-yef). A Russian novelist (1821–76), whose first effort was 'Tamarin' (1852), a trilogy; and whose second novel, 'The Cliff' (1862), created a great sensation, its theme being free love.

Avellaneda y Arteaga, Gertrudis Gomez de (ä-vā-lyä-na'thä ē är-tā-ä'gä). A distinguished Spanish poet, dramatist, and novelist; born at Puerto Principe, Cuba, March 23, 1814; died in Madrid, Feb. 2, 1873. Under the pseudonym «Peregrina» she contributed to Andalusian journals many 'Lyric Poems' (1851–54), and afterward wrote a series of spirited novels: 'Two Women'; 'The Baroness de Joux'; 'Dolores'; and others. She gained still higher distinction with the tragedies 'Alfonso Munio,' the hero of which was her own ancestor, and 'The Prince of Viana.' Her later compositions have a tone of melancholy, but are not inferior to those that went before them either in grace of style or in forcefulness of thought; among these are: Biblical dramas, as 'Saul' and 'Balthasar'; the spiritual song, 'At the Cross'; and 'The Last Accent of my Harp' (1850). But she did not abandon dramatic composition: in the later years of her life she composed 16 plays which still have a place on the Spanish stage.

Avenel, Paul (äv-nel'). A French poet and novelist; born at Chaumont, Oct. 9, 1823. Educated for commerce, he turned to literature and was active in connection with several periodicals. Besides a number of vaudevilles, he wrote: 'The Peasant Woman from the Abruzzi' (1861), a drama; 'The King of Paris' (1860), a historical romance; 'The Calicoes' (1866), scenes of real life. Among several collections of poems may be mentioned 'Alcove and Boudoir,' interdicted 1855 and republished 1885.

Averkiyev, Dmitry Vassilyévich (ä-ver-kē'-yef). A Russian dramatist and critic; born Oct. 12, 1836. He wrote over twenty dramas and comedies, besides numerous literary criticisms. Among the former, mostly taken from old Russian life, the best are: 'In Old Kashira' (1872), a historical tragedy; and 'Frol Skobejeff' (1868), a comedy.

Averroës or **Averrhoës** (a-ver'o-ez), properly **Ibn Rushd.** An eminent Spanish-Arabian philosopher and physician; born at Cordova, Spain, in 1126; died in Morocco, Dec. 10, 1198. Through translations of his works into Latin and Hebrew, he exerted a profound influence for centuries upon both Christian and Jewish thought. *

Avery, Benjamin Parke. An American journalist and diplomatist; born in New York city in 1829; died in Pekin, China, Nov. 8, 1875. He went to California in 1849 and became connected with several papers on the Pacific coast, among them being the San Francisco Bulletin. In 1872 he was appointed editor of the Overland Monthly. From 1874 to 1875 he was minister to China. His chief work is 'Californian Pictures in Prose and Verse' (1877).

Avianus, Flavius (ā-vi-ā'nus). A Roman fabulist of the latter end of the 4th century. He wrote 42 Æsopic fables in elegiac metre, which were used as a text-book in mediæval schools.

Avicebron or **Avencebrol** (ä-vē-thā-brōn'), properly Solomon ben Jehuda ibn Gabirol. A celebrated Hebrew poet and philosopher; born at Cordova, about 1028; died about 1058. Of his poetical works, 'The Royal Crown' is the most famous; of the philosophical, 'The Fountain of Life,' written in Arabic, but known only through a Latin translation (re-edited, Münster, 1895). *

Avicenna. See **Ibn Sina.**

Ayala, Adelardo Lopez de (ä-yä'lä). A Spanish dramatist; born at Guadalcanal, Badajoz, March 1829; died Dec. 30, 1879. After studying law in Seville, he went to Madrid, where he devoted himself entirely to poetry and speedily won national fame. His first drama, 'A Statesman' (1851), met with immediate success, and was followed in the same year by 'The Two Noblemen' and 'Penalty and Pardon.' To the modern comedy of manners, his specific domain, he first contributed 'The Glass Roof,' and in 1861 attained to wide reputation with 'Percentage.' Of his other works the most noteworthy are: 'The Modern Don Juan' (1863); and 'Consuelo' (1878), a drama. He has also written beautiful sonnets.

Ayala, Pedro Lopez de. A Spanish historian, poet, and statesman (1332–1407). In great favor with the Castilian kings Peter the Cruel, Henry II., John I., and Henry III., he was invested with the highest dignities of State. His 'Chronicles of the Kings of Castile' contains the history of that kingdom from 1350 to 1396. Of his poetical works, the 'Rhyme-Work of the Palace,' a didactic poem on social and political questions, stands foremost.

Aylmer-Gowing, Mrs. Emilia. An English poet and reciter; born in Bath, October 1846. She was educated partly in Brighton, partly in Paris, where she received the attention of Lamartine. After a short career on the stage she successfully produced two dramas: 'A Life Race' and 'A Crown for Love.' Her 'Ballads and Poems' and 'The Cithern' have become popular, as well as two novels: 'The Jewel Reputation' and 'An Unruly Spirit.' In 1891 she published 'Ballads of the Tower and Other Poems.'

Ayrer, Jacob (ī'rer). A German dramatist; died in Nuremberg, March 26, 1605. Next to Hans Sachs the most prolific dramatist of Germany in the 16th century; in 1595–1605 he wrote more than 100 plays, of which the 'Opus Theatricum' (Nuremberg, 1618) contains 30 tragedies and comedies, and 36 Shrovetide plays and vaudevilles. In his dramas the influence of the English stage is apparent.

Ayres, Anne. An American author; born in England in 1816; died in February 1896. She was the first member of an American sisterhood in the Protestant Episcopal Church. She wrote: 'Evangelical Sisterhood' (1867); 'Life of Augustus Muhlenberg.'

Ayton or **Aytoun, Sir Robert** (ā'tǫn). A Scottish poet; born in his father's castle of Kinaldie in 1570; died in London in February 1638. His Latin and English verses made him famous at the courts of James I. and Charles I., where he held posts of honor and was knighted in 1612. He also wrote in Greek and French. Ayton is supposed to have been the author of 'Auld Lang Syne,' which was remodeled by Burns. *

Aytoun, William Edmonstoune. A Scottish humorist; born in Edinburgh, June 21, 1813; died at Blackhills, near Elgin, Aug. 4, 1865. He joined the editorial staff of Blackwood's Magazine in 1844, and to his death continued an unwearying and fertile contributor to its pages. Professor of literature in the University of Edinburgh, 1845–64. After John Wilson's death (1854), he was considered the most important man of letters in Scotland during his life, famous for his humor, satire, and criticism. His most celebrated work is 'Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers' (1848, 29th ed. 1883), a series of ballads replete with genuine poetry, glorifying the champions of the Stuart cause. Noteworthy is his critical and annotated collection of the 'Ballads of Scotland' (1858, 4th ed. 1870). With Theodore Martin he wrote the famous 'Bon Gaultier Ballads' (1844, 13th ed. 1877), and translated 'Poems and Ballads of Goethe' (1858). *

Azarias, Brother. See **Mullany, Patrick Francis.**

Azeglio, Massimo Taparelli, Marchese d' (äd-zāl'yō). A distinguished Italian writer, statesman, and artist; born in Turin, Oct. 15, 1798; died in Milan, Jan. 15, 1866. Of his literary productions the most noteworthy are the two historical romances 'Ettore Fieramosca' (1833) and 'Nicolò de' Lapi' (1841); but first in importance is his autobiography 'My Recollections' (1867), translated into English by Count Maffei. Supplements to these are: 'Letters to his Wife, Luisa Blondel' (1870); 'to Giuseppe Torelli' (1870); 'to Carlo di Persano' (1878); and 'to Emanuele d'Azeglio' (1883); but especially 'Italy from 1847 to 1865, Political Correspondence of M. d'Azeglio' (Paris, 1866). *

Azevedo, Manoel Antonio Alvares de (ä-zā-vā'dö). A Brazilian poet; born in São Paulo, 1831; died 1852. While studying law in 1848–51, he produced an abundance of romantic poetry in the vein of Byron, Heine, and Musset, which made him the most widely read poet of Brazil after Gonçalves Dias. His 'Complete Works' (1863) contain also prose writings and three dramatic pieces.

Azulai, Hayim David (hä'gēm dä'vēd ä-zö-lī'). A Jewish bibliographer; born in Jerusalem; died at Leghorn, Italy. He lived in the 18th century. Most of his life was spent at Leghorn. Of his numerous works, the best known is 'Shem-ha-Gedôlîm' (The Names of the Great), a bibliography containing the names of over 1,300 Jewish authors, and more than 2,200 of their works.

B

Babbage, Charles (bab'aj). A celebrated English mathematician; born near Teignmouth, Devonshire, Dec. 26, 1792; died in London, Oct. 18, 1871. He was professor of mathematics at Cambridge (1828-39) and one of the founders, secretaries, and vice-presidents of the Astronomical Society. He is best known as the inventor of the only partially successful calculating machine. His principal work was 'On the Economy of Machinery' (1832), which was translated into several languages. Among his other writings were: 'Passages from the Life of a Philosopher' (1864) and 'Chapter on Street Nuisances' (1864).

Baber or **Babar, Zehir-Eddin Mohammed**, surnamed (bä'bĕr). Conqueror of India and founder of the Mogul dynasty; born 1483; died at Agra, Dec. 28, 1530. He was a lineal descendant of Jenghiz Khan and Timur, and at the age of 12 years succeeded his father as king of Ferghana, a district to the east of Samarcand. In 1521, gathering an army of 12,000 followers, he invaded India, then preparing to revolt against the intolerable exactions of Ibrahim, emperor at Delhi; and in six years made himself absolute master of the whole country. He wrote a volume of 'Memoirs' which shows him to have been a man of well-cultivated intellect, a sagacious observer, and a wise statesman. *

Babeuf or **Babœuf, François Noel** (bä-bĕf). A French communist, who called himself Caius Gracchus; born at Saint-Quentin, 1760; died in Paris, May 27, 1797. He founded in Paris a journal called the Tribune of the People (1794), in which he advocated his system of communism, known as "Babœuvism" and contemplating absolute equality and community of property. His followers were called "Babœuvists." Betrayed in a conspiracy against the Directory, aiming to put his theories into practice, he was guillotined. His principal works were: 'Perpetual Register of the Survey of Lands' (1780); 'Of the System of Population' (1794).

Babo, Joseph Marius von (bä'bō). A German dramatist (1756–1822); author of a series of plays of chivalry in imitation of Goethe's 'Götz,' among which 'Otto von Wittelsbach' (1781) had the greatest success. Two comedies, 'Homely Happiness' (1792) and 'The Pulse' (1804), also found much favor.

Babrius (bā'bri-us). A Greek writer of fables in verse; variously referred to the time immediately preceding the Augustan age, and to the third century of our era; his name also shows variants, as Babrias, Gabrius. Till 1842 only a few fragments of Babrius were known to be extant; but in that year, in the Laura of Mt. Athos was discovered a MS. containing 123 of his fables. In 1846 Sir George Cornewall Lewis published them together with the pre-existing fragments, and in 1859 or 1860 appeared a good English version by James Davies. The fables have also been edited by W. G. Rutherford (1883), and by F. G. Schneidewin (1880). *

Baccalar y Saña, Vicente, Marquis of St. Philip (bäk'ä-lär ē sän'yä). A Spanish historian and statesman; born in Sardinia; died in Madrid, 1726. He served the King of Spain with less disinterestedness than distinction during the revolt of his native isle, and was ennobled after writing a very rhetorical 'History of the Kingdom of the Jews,' as well as 'Memoirs for a History of Philip V.,' the latter work covering the period between 1699 and 1725.

Bache, Alexander Dallas (bāch). A distinguished American scientist and educator, great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin; born at Philadelphia, July 19, 1806; died at Newport, Feb. 17, 1867. Graduating from West Point at the head of his class (1825), he became professor of natural philosophy and chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania (1828); organizer and first president of Girard College (1836); superintendent of the United States Coast Survey (1843), his services in that position being invaluable; active member of the sanitary commission during the Civil War; a regent of the Smithsonian Institution (1846–67); president of the National Academy of Sciences (1863). He wrote 'Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory at the Girard College,' a scientifically valuable work; a helpful report on education in Europe (1839); and a long series of notable annual reports of the United States Coast Survey.

Bache, Franklin (bāch). A distinguished American physician and chemist; born at Philadelphia, Oct. 25, 1792; died there, March 19, 1864. He was professor of chemistry at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy (1831) and the Jefferson Medical College (1841). Besides writing 'A System of Chemistry for Students of Medicine' (1819), he was one of the authors of Wood and Bache's 'Dispensatory of the United States' (1833), an acknowledged authority.

Bacher, Julius (bäch'er). A German story-writer and dramatist; born in Ragnit, East Prussia, Aug. 8, 1810. He was a practicing physician, who turned man of letters and attained reputation with 'The First Love of Charles XII.' (1850), a tragedy; 'Princess Sidonie' (1870), a novel; and various other pieces.

Bacheracht, Therese von (bä'ċhĕr-äċht). A German novelist (1804–52), who chose her subjects mostly from the life of the upper classes, and was distinguished for her careful delineation of character. The best among her novels are: 'Falkenberg' (1843); 'Lydia' (1844);

'Heinrich Burkart' (1846). Much credit is due her for the publication of W. von Humboldt's 'Letters to a Friend' (1847).

Bachman, John (bak'man). An American clergyman and naturalist; born in Dutchess county, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1790; died at Charleston, S. C., Feb. 25, 1874. He was associated with Audubon in the 'Quadrupeds of North America,' writing the principal part of the work, which Audubon and his sons illustrated.

Back, Sir George. An English admiral and Arctic explorer; born in Stockport, Cheshire, Nov. 6, 1796; died in London, June 23, 1878. Having accompanied Franklin in several expeditions, he discovered the Great Fish or Back River (1833–35), commanded the Terror in an Arctic expedition (1836–37), and became admiral (1857). He wrote: 'Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River'; 'Narrative of an Expedition in H. M. S. Terror'; etc.

Bäckström, Per Johan Edvard (bāk'strĕm). A Swedish dramatist and lyric poet; born in Stockholm, Oct. 27, 1841; died there, Feb. 13, 1886. His principal work is 'Dagvard Frey' (1876), a tragedy; besides this the dramas 'A Crown' (1869), 'Eva's Sisters' (1869), 'The Prisoner of Kallö' (1870), met with success. His lyrics were published in three collections (1860, 1870, 1876).

Bacon, Delia. An American writer (1811–59), daughter of Leonard Bacon. She is best remembered for her 'Philosophy of the Plays of Shakespeare' (1857); to which Nathaniel Hawthorne (without concurring) wrote a preface, and which brought into prominence the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy.

Bacon, Francis. The English philosopher; born in London, Jan. 22, 1561; died April 9, 1626. His immortal 'Essays' were published in 1597, and in the same year appeared 'On the Colors of Good and Evil.' The two books of 'The Advancement of Learning' appeared in 1605; and in 1620 the 'Novum Organum,' written, like very many of Bacon's works, in Latin. The 'Novum Organum' is "an essay toward the science of a better use of reason in the investigation of things." His histories of 'Henry VII.,' of 'Henry VIII.,' and of 'Elizabeth,' are of unequal value and authority: the first is eminently faithful and trustworthy; the other two are probably biased by the author's desire to stand well at court. His 'New Atlantis' is one of the world's great Utopian speculations. *

Bacon, Leonard. An American clergyman; born at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 19, 1802; died in New Haven, Conn., Dec. 24, 1881. He graduated at Yale in 1820, after which he studied theology at Andover, Mass. In 1825 he became pastor of the First Congregational Church in New Haven, a position which he held officially, though not always actively, until his death. He was professor of didactic theology in Yale (1866–71). He was throughout his life an active opponent of slavery. In 1847 he joined with Drs. Storrs and Thompson to found the New York Independent, in the joint editorship of which he continued for 16 years. Besides a vast number of reviews and pamphlets, he published many theological and historical works.

Bacon, Leonard Woolsey. An American Congregational minister and religious writer, son of Leonard Bacon; born at New Haven, 1830. Among his writings are: 'The Vatican Council' (1872); 'Church Music Papers' (1876); 'Sunday Evenings Essays' (1877); etc.

Bacon, Roger. An English philosopher, one of the greatest mediæval scholars. He was born of good family in Somersetshire, about 1214; died about 1294. He studied at Oxford, taking orders there 1233; proceeded to Paris, returned, and entered the Franciscan Order 1250. His discoveries in chemistry and physics brought upon him accusations of magic, and he was imprisoned at Paris, 1257. At the request of Pope Clement IV. in 1265 he drew up his 'Opus Majus.' He gained his liberty a little later, but suffered a further imprisonment of ten years under Nicholas II., and was not finally liberated till 1292, two years before his death. He was learned in several languages and wrote elegant Latin. His wide knowledge gained for him the name of Doctor Admirabilis. His chief work, the 'Opus Majus,' shows great learning and remarkably advanced thinking, considering the age in which he lived. He treats of the unity of the sciences, of the necessity of a true linguistic science for the understanding either of philosophy, science, or the Scriptures; he treats also of mathematics, as "the alphabet of philosophy," and of geography and astronomy as related thereto, of perspective, and of experimental science, foreshadowing the inductive method. The portion relating to geography was read by Columbus, who was strongly influenced by it.

Bacon, Thomas Scott. An American theological writer; born at Saratoga, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1825. Originally a lawyer, he became an Episcopalian clergyman (1854). Besides sermons, addresses, reviews, etc., he has written: 'Both Sides of the Controversy between the Roman and the Reformed Church' (1858); 'The Reign of God, not the Reign of Law' (1879); 'The Beginnings of Religion' (1887); 'Primitive and Catholic Doctrine as to Holy Scripture'; etc.

Bacsányi, János (bo'chän-yē). A Hungarian poet, prose-writer, and journalist; born at Tapolcza, May 11, 1763; died at Linz, May 12, 1845. With Baróti and Kazinczy, he founded a journal, the Magyar Museum (1788), and was editor of the Magyar Minerva. Having translated Napoleon's proclamation to the Hungarians (1809), he was obliged to flee to Paris, whence he was extradited after Napoleon's fall, but was compelled to live at Linz.

Baculard d'Arnaud, François (bä-kü-lär' där-nō'). A French novelist and dramatist (1718–1805), protégé of Voltaire, for two years

literary correspondent, in Paris, of Frederick the Great, who afterwards called him to Berlin. Thence he went to Dresden, and on his return to France wrote a considerable number of sentimental novels in the taste of the times. Of his dramas, in which the sombre and horrible element prevails, only 'The Count of Comminges' (1765) was performed.

Badeau, Adam. An American soldier and author; born in New York city, Dec. 29, 1831; died in Ridgewood, N. J., March 19, 1895. He served in the United States army during the Civil War, was military secretary to General Grant in 1864–69, then secretary of legation in London, and from 1870 till 1881 consul-general there, and in 1882–84 in Havana. He accompanied General Grant on his tour around the world in 1877–78. Author of: 'The Vagabond' (New York, 1858); 'Military History of U. S. Grant' (3 vols., 1867–81); 'Conspiracy: a Cuban Romance' (1885); 'Aristocracy in England' (1886); and 'Grant in Peace' (1886).

Baden-Powell, Sir George Smyth (bā'den-pou'l). An English politician and political writer; born at Oxford, Dec. 24, 1847. He has been member of various important commissions, among others that on United States and Canadian fisheries (1886–87), the Bering Sea inquiry (1891); of the Joint Commission (Washington, 1892). He has written: 'New Homes for the Old Country' (1872), a storehouse of information about Australia; 'Protection and Bad Times' (1879); 'State Aid and State Interference' (1882); 'The Truth about Home Rule' (1888); 'The Land Systems of India' (1892); etc.

Baena, Antonio (bä-yā'nä). A Portuguese-Brazilian historian and geographer; born in Portugal about 1795; died in Pará, March 28, 1850. He was an officer in the Portuguese, afterward in the Brazilian, army. He studied the geography and history of the Amazon valley. His principal works were: 'The Ages of Pará' (1838), a historic compend stopping at 1823, and 'Chorographic Essay on the Province of Pará' (1839), a geographical and statistical work giving the details of explorations made by himself.

Baer, Karl Ernst von (bār). A noted Russian naturalist, famous especially as an embryologist; born at Piep, Esthonia, Feb. 28, 1792; died at Dorpat, Nov. 28, 1876. He was professor of zoölogy at Königsberg (1819), and librarian of the Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg (1834). His principal works were: 'History of the Development of Animals' (2 vols., 1828–37); 'Researches into the Development of Fishes' (1835).

Baffin, William. A noted English navigator and explorer; born probably in London, 1584; died at the siege of Ormuz, Jan. 23, 1622. In the second of two arctic expeditions, he discovered Baffin's Bay. Of these voyages he wrote two accounts, in the first giving a new method of computing longitude at sea. These accounts have been recently edited by Clements R. Markham for the Hakluyt Society, 'Voyages of William Baffin' (1881).

Bagby, George William. An American physician, journalist, and humorist; born in Buckingham County, Va., Aug. 13, 1828; died at Richmond, Va., Nov. 29, 1883. He wrote under the pseudonym "Mozis Addums." He was editor of the Lynchburg Express (1853) and Southern Literary Messenger (1859), State Librarian of Virginia (1870–78), and contributor to various magazines. He wrote: 'John M. Daniel's Latch-Key' (1868); 'What I Did with My Fifty Millions' (1875); 'Meekins's Twinses' (1877).

Bage, Robert (bāj). An English novelist; born at Darley, Derbyshire, Feb. 29, 1728; died at Tamworth, Sept. 1, 1801. He only began to write at the age of fifty-three. Among his works were: 'Mount Henneth' (1781); 'Barham Downs' (1784); 'Hermsprong, or Man as He is Not' (1796); etc.

Bagehot, Walter (baj'ot). An English writer on political economy and government; born in Langport, Somersetshire, Feb. 3, 1826; died there, March 24, 1877. After graduating from University College, London, he studied law and was admitted to the bar; but never entered practice, being drawn rather to the study of economics and political science. His principal works are: 'The English Constitution' (1867); 'Physics and Politics,' in which the life and growth of nations are studied in the light of Darwin's theory (1863); and 'Lombard Street: a Description of the Money Market.' His complete works, edited by Forrest Morgan, were published at Hartford, Conn., 1889.

Baggesen, Jens (bäg'e-sen). A noted Danish poet; born at Korsör, Zealand, Feb. 15, 1764; died in Hamburg, Oct. 3, 1826. He became involved in a great literary feud with Oehlenschläger. His first poetic effort, 'Comic Tales' (1785), at once attracted attention; but 'The Labyrinth' (1792), afterwards entitled 'Wanderings of a Poet,' a description of his traveling impressions, equally distinguished for its overflowing humor and finished style, is his most important work, a landmark in Danish prose literature. *

Bahr, Hermann (bär). An Austrian dramatist, novelist, and critic; born in Linz, July 19, 1863. He took a firm stand in opposition to the "naturalism," "modernism," and "symbolism" of the dominant school of French novelists, and published two collections of his strictures on these phases of literature, under the titles 'A Critique of Modernism' (1890) and 'The Overthrow of Naturalism' (1891). He is author of several dramas, among them 'The New Men' (1888); 'The Mother' (1891); of 'The Domestic Woman' (1893), a comedy; and of some novels and romances, among them 'Dora, Stories of Vienna' (1893).

Bähr, Johann Christian (bār). A distinguished German philologist; born at Darmstadt,

June 13, 1798; died at Heidelberg, Nov. 29, 1872. He was professor of classical literature at the University of Heidelberg. Besides editing several of Plutarch's 'Lives,' making a Latin translation of Herodotus, with notes, etc., his principal work was 'History of Roman Literature' (2 vols., 1828; 4th ed. 1868–73).

Bahrdt, Karl Friedrich (bärt). A German theologian; born at Bischofswerda, Saxony, Aug. 25, 1741; died near Halle, April 23, 1792. He was condemned to imprisonment in 1789 for publishing 'The Religious Edict: a Comedy.' As a theologian, he was noted for extreme rationalism. He wrote: 'Letters on Systematic Theology' (2 vols., 1770–72); 'Newest Revelations of God' (1773); while in prison, 'History of his Life' (4 vols., 1790), etc.

Bahya ben Joseph ben Pakoda (bä'hē-yä ben yō'sef ben pä-kō'dä). A noted Jewish poet and religious writer; lived at Saragossa, Spain, in the 11th century. He is best known by his celebrated religious work, 'Duties of the Heart,' written by him in Arabic and translated into Hebrew. It abounds in spiritual meditations and exhortations, and occupies among the Jews a position similar to that held among Christians by the 'Imitation of Christ.' It was translated into Spanish (1610) and English (1894).

Baïf, Jean Antoine de (bä-ēf'). A French poet (1532–89), one of the literary league known as the "Pléiade," and the chief advocate of its plan of reducing French poetry to the metres of the classic tongues; also a spelling reformer, in favor of the phonetic system. His most meritorious works were translations of Greek and Roman dramas. Among his original productions, 'The Mimes, Precepts, and Proverbs' (6 editions, 1576–1619) are the most noteworthy.

Bailey, Gamaliel. An American journalist; born at Mt. Holly, N. J., Dec. 3, 1807; died at sea, on his way to Europe, June 5, 1859. With J. G. Birney, he founded the anti-slavery journal, the Cincinnati Philanthropist (1836), the office of which was destroyed by a mob, though it continued to be published till 1847. He established the well-known newspaper, the Washington National Era (1847), in which the famous novel 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' appeared first.

Bailey, James Montgomery. An American author; born in Albany, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1841; died in Danbury, Conn., March 4, 1894. He served in the 17th Connecticut regiment during the war; returned to Danbury, founded the Danbury News in 1870. His articles in this paper were widely quoted. He wrote: 'Life in Danbury' (Boston, 1873); 'They All Do It' (1877); and 'The Danbury Boom' (1880).

Bailey, Nathan. An English lexicographer and classical scholar; died at Stepney, June 27, 1742. He was a school-teacher at Stepney, and a Seventh-day Baptist. Besides educational books, he was the author of a 'Universal Etymological English Dictionary' (1721), the first English dictionary with any pretensions to being complete, and the basis of Dr. Johnson's better known work. He wrote also a 'Domestic Dictionary' (1736).

Bailey, Philip James. An English poet; born in Basford, Nottinghamshire, April 22, 1816. He was educated in Glasgow, and studied law at Lincoln's Inn, being admitted to the bar in 1840. In his twentieth year he began the composition of 'Festus,' a lyrico-dramatic poem on the Faust legend. The poem was published in 1839, and attracted unusual attention. The eleventh edition was published in 1889. His other works—'The Angel World' (1850); 'The Mystic' (1855); 'The Age,' a colloquial satire (1858); and 'The Universal Hymn' (1867)—have not added to his reputation. *

Bailey, Samuel. An English writer on philosophy and political economy; born at Sheffield, 1791; died there, Jan. 18, 1870. He was chairman of the Sheffield Banking Company and several times president of the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society. Besides works on political economy, he wrote: 'On the Formation and Publication of Opinions' (3d ed. 1831); 'The Pursuit of Truth and the Progress of Knowledge' (2d ed. 1844); 'Letters from an Egyptian Kafir in Search of Religion' (1837, anonymously); 'Maro, or Poetic Sensibility' (1846, anonymously); 'Theory of Reasoning' (2d ed., 1852); 'Philosophy of the Human Mind' (three series, 1855, 1858, 1863); 'The Received Text of Shakespeare's Dramatic Writings' (2 vols., 1861–62); etc.

Baillie, Joanna. A Scottish poet; born in Bothwell, Lanarkshire, Sept. 11, 1762; died at Hampstead, England, Feb. 23, 1851. At an early age she removed to London and settled at Hampstead, where, with her sister Agnes, she passed the remainder of her life. The first volume of her 'Plays on the Passions' was published in 1798; one of them, 'The Family Legend,' was successfully presented at Edinburgh under the patronage of Sir Walter Scott. Miss Baillie published many short poems and songs of great beauty. She enjoyed the close friendship of Scott, Jeffrey (who at first had severely criticized her work), Lucy Aikin, Mrs. Siddons, and other eminent persons. For her benevolent deeds at Hampstead, the poor gave her the name of "Lady Bountiful." *

Bailly, Jean Sylvain (bä-yē'). A distinguished French astronomer and statesman; born in Paris, Sept. 15, 1736; died there, Nov. 12, 1793. The first president of the States-General or National Assembly (1789), and mayor of Paris (1789). He was the advocate of order and moderation, and having offended the Jacobins, he died on the guillotine. He wrote: 'History of Astronomy' (4 vols., 1775–83), which became very popular; 'Memoirs of the Revolution' (3 vols., 1804); etc.

Baily, Francis (bā'lē). An English astronomer; born at Newbury, Berkshire, April 28, 1774; died in London, Aug. 30, 1844. He reformed the 'Nautical Almanac,' and was the

author of the 'Astronomical Society's Catalogue of Stars.' He wrote also a 'Life of Flamsteed' (1835); 'Journal of a Tour in Unsettled Parts of North America' (1856, edited by De Morgan); etc.

Bain, Alexander (bān). A distinguished Scotch philosophical writer; born at Aberdeen, 1818. He became professor of natural philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow, (1845); examiner in logic and moral philosophy for the University of London (1857-62, 1864-69); professor of logic (1860-80) at, and lord rector (1881) of, the University of Aberdeen. He belongs to the Spencerian or experiential school of philosophy, and teaches physiological psychology. His chief works are: 'The Senses and the Intellect' (1855); 'The Emotions and the Will' (1859), the two forming a complete course of mental philosophy; 'English Composition and Rhetoric' (1866); 'Mental and Moral Science' (1868); 'Logic' (2 vols., 1870); 'Mind and Body' (1873); 'Education as a Science' (1879); 'James Mill and John Stuart Mill' (1882); 'Practical Essays' (1884); etc.

Baird, Charles Washington. An American historian and religious writer, son of Robert Baird; born at Princeton, N. J., Aug. 28, 1828; died in Rye, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1881. Besides works on the Presbyterian liturgies (which he was the first to collect and investigate) and local histories, he wrote: 'History of the Huguenot Emigration to America' (2 vols., 1885). It is interesting especially to the genealogist.

Baird, Henry Carey. An American writer on political economy, nephew of Henry C. Carey; born at Bridesburg, Pa., 1825. He is a publisher at Philadelphia. A protectionist, his economical views generally are similar to those of his distinguished uncle. He has written numerous economic pamphlets.

Baird, Henry Martyn. An American author; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1832. He graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1850, and after spending some years in Europe, took a course in theology at Union and Princeton. In 1859 he was appointed professor of the Greek language and literature in the University of the City of New York. His principal works are the 'History of the Rise of the Huguenots' (1879); 'The Huguenots and Henry of Navarre' (1886); and 'The Huguenots and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes' (1895). *

Baird, Robert. An American historian and divine; born in Fayette County, Pa., Oct. 6, 1798; died at Yonkers, N. Y., March 15, 1863. Among his works were: 'History of the Waldenses, Albigenses, and Vaudois'; 'History of the Temperance Societies' (1836); 'Religion in America' (1844); etc. He was corresponding secretary of the American and Foreign Christian Union (1849-55, 1861-63).

Baird, Spencer Fullerton. A distinguished American naturalist; born at Reading, Pa., Feb. 3, 1823; died at Wood's Holl, Mass., Aug. 19, 1887. He became professor of natural sciences at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., 1845; United States commissioner of fish and fisheries, 1871; secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, 1878. A very prolific writer, among his more important works may be named: a 'Catalogue of North American Reptiles' (1853); 'Birds of North America' (with Cassin and Lawrence, 1860); 'Mammals of North America' (1858); 'History of North American Birds' (with Brewer and Ridgeway, 1874-84); etc. His writings cover nearly every branch of natural history.

Bajza, Joseph (boy'zä). A Hungarian poet and critic (1804-58). He devoted himself to the field of history, and edited a 'Historical Library' (1843-45) and the 'New Plutarch' (1845-47). Since 1831 he was a member of the Hungarian Academy, and since 1836 of the Kisfaludy Society. He ranks among the best lyric poets of Hungary. His 'Poems' were published in 1835, and his 'Collected Works' (2d ed., in 6 vols., by Toldy) in 1861.

Baker, George Augustus. An American writer of verse and stories; born in New York, N. Y., in August 1849. He graduated from Columbia College Law School, and has written: 'Point Lace and Diamonds,' light society verse (New York, 1875); 'Bad Habits of Good Society' (1876); 'Mrs. Hephæstus and Other Stories' (1887); and comedies.

Baker, Mrs. Harriette Newell (Woods) (pseudonyms "Madeline Leslie" and "Aunt Hatty"). An American writer of juvenile stories; born 1815; died 1893. A very voluminous writer, several of her works have been translated into French and German. She has written: 'Tim the Scissors-Grinder' (1861, sequel in 1862), her most popular work; 'Up the Ladder' (1862); 'The Two Homes' (1862); 'The Organ-Grinder' (1863); 'White and Black Lies' (1864); 'Worth and Wealth' (1864); 'Tim's Sister' (1864); 'Wheel of Fortune' (1865); 'Courtesies of Wedded Life' (1869); 'Paul Barton' (1869); 'Fashion and Folly' (1869); 'Lost but Found' (1869); 'Ingleside' (1886); 'This and That' (1887); etc. She is daughter of Rev. Leonard Woods and wife of Rev. S. R. Baker.

Baker, Samuel White, Sir. An English traveler and author; born June 8, 1821; died in Newton Abbot, England, Dec. 30, 1893. At an early age he went to Ceylon, and established a sanitarium at Newera Ellia 6,200 feet above sea level; in 1861 undertook to explore the sources of the Nile, discovered and named Lake Albert Nyanza, and reached Gondokoro in 1865. In 1866 he was knighted. He afterwards traveled in India, Syria, Japan, and America. His books include: 'The Rifle and Hound in Ceylon' (1856); 'Eight Years' Wanderings in Ceylon' (1855); 'The Albert Nyanza' (1866); 'The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia' (1867); 'Ismailia' (1874); 'Cyprus' (1879); 'Wild Beasts and their Ways' (1890);

and 'Cast up by the Sea,' a popular tale of adventure (1869). *

Baker, William Mumford. An American descriptive and miscellaneous writer; born in Washington, D. C., June 27, 1825; died in South Boston, Mass., Aug. 20, 1883. He graduated from Princeton in 1846, and became pastor of churches in Texas and in South Boston, Mass. His most important book was 'Inside: A Chronicle of Secession' (New York, 1866). He also wrote many stories, including 'His Majesty Myself' (Boston, 1879).

Baki (bä'kē). The greatest lyric poet of Turkey; died about 1600. His 'Divan' contains almost exclusively odes in praise of the Sultan.

Balaguer, Victor (bä-lä-gär'). A noted Spanish-Catalan poet, novelist, and historian; born in Barcelona, Dec. 11, 1824. As a poet he first attracted notice by his dramas, taken partly from antiquity, partly from Catalan history; among them are: 'Sappho'; 'Don Enrique the Magnificent'; 'Juan de Padilla'; 'Coriolanus.' Of his lyrics the best are embodied in the collection 'The Troubadour of Montserrat' (1850). He also wrote widely read historical romances and tales, among which 'Don Juan de Serravalle' deserves especial mention. Other works are: 'Historical and Political Studies' (1876); 'History of Catalonia' (1886–89), and 'Political and Literary History of the Troubadours' (1878–80). A complete edition of his works appears in the 'Collection of Castilian Writers.'

Balbi, Gasparo (bäl'bē). A Venetian merchant and writer of travels; lived in the 16th century. He visited Aleppo, spent the years 1579–88 in India, and published 'Journey in the East Indies' (1590). It contained the first European description of India beyond the Ganges.

Balbo, Count Cesare (bäl'bō). An Italian statesman, historian, and publicist; born at Turin, Nov. 21, 1789; died there, June 3, 1853. A moderate and liberal patriot, he became prominent in the revolutionary disturbances of 1848, being premier of Sardinia in that year. He wrote: 'Life of Dante' (1839); 'Hopes of Italy' (1843), advocating Italian independence; 'History of Italy' (1849), which takes high rank.

Balboa or **Balvoa, Miguel Cabello de** (bäl-bō'ä). A Spanish historian; born in Archidona, about 1525; died, probably in Peru, after 1586. At first a soldier, he became afterward a priest and went to America (about 1566), residing at Bogota, later in Lima and Cuzco. He left in manuscript a history, which was published 1840, when it appeared in a French translation entitled 'History of Peru.' It treats of the origin of the Incas.

Balbuena, Don Bernardo de (bäl-bwā'nä). A Spanish poet; born at Val de Peñas in 1568; died in Porto Rico in 1627. At an early age he went to Mexico, where he completed his theological studies and acquired reputation as a poet. Of his works only the following are extant: 'The Greatness of Mexico' (1604), a poetic description of that city; 'The Age of Gold in the Forests of Eryphile' (1608), a pastoral romance in prose, interspersed with lyrics; 'Bernardo, or the Victory of Roncesvalles' (1624), an epic treating of the national hero Bernardo del Carpio.

Baldovini, Francesco (bäl-dō-vē'nē). An Italian poet; born at Florence, Feb. 27, 1635; died Nov. 18, 1716. He wrote 'Lament of Cecco of Varlungo, etc.' (1694), etc.

Balducci, Francesco (bäl-dö'chē). A leading Italian Anacreontic poet; born at Palermo; died at Rome, 1642. He wrote 'Sicilian Songs' in the Sicilian dialect, etc.

Baldwin, John Denison. An American journalist, politician, poet, and writer on archæology; born at North Stonington, Conn., Sept. 28, 1809; died at Worcester, Mass., July 8, 1883. After studying law and theology, he entered journalism, was long editor and proprietor of the Worcester Spy, and became member of Congress (1863–69). He wrote: 'Raymond Hill and Other Poems' (1847); 'Prehistoric Nations' (1869); 'Ancient America' (1872).

Bale, John. An English theologian and dramatist; born at Cove, Suffolk, Nov. 21, 1495; died at Canterbury, probably 1563. Originally a Catholic, he became Protestant bishop of Ossory, Ireland (1552). Besides numerous controversial works, he wrote in Latin a 'Catalogue of the Illustrious Writers of Great Britain' (1548–59), the first history of English literature, and a number of interludes and moralities (*i. e.*, religious plays) in the interest of Protestantism, the most important of these being the historical drama 'King John.' On account of his bad temper he was known as "Bilious Bale." Select works, Cambridge, 1849.

Balestier, Charles Wolcott (bal-es-tēr'). An American journalist and novelist; born in Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1861; died in Dresden, Germany, Dec. 6, 1891. He engaged in publishing and in journalism, and was a writer of much promise. His novels include: 'A Fair Device' (New York, 1884); (and posthumously) 'An Average Woman' (1892); 'Benefits Forgot' (1894); and 'Naulahka: a Story of East and West,' in collaboration with Rudyard Kipling (1892).

Balfour, Alexander (bal'för). A Scotch poet and novelist; born at Monikie, Forfarshire, March 1, 1767; died Sept. 12, 1829. He wrote: 'Campbell, or the Scottish Probationer' (1819); 'Contemplation and Other Poems' (1820); 'Farmer's Three Daughters' (1822); 'The Foundling of Glenthorn, or the Smuggler's Cave' (1823); 'Highland Mary' (1827).

Balfour, Arthur James. An English author and statesman; born July 25, 1848. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, from which he graduated in 1873. He has been lord rector of Glasgow University,

and is Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh. He is a leader of the Conservative party, was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1887, and First Lord of the Treasury, 1891–92, and again in 1895. He is the author of 'A Defence of Philosophic Doubt' (1879); 'Essays and Addresses' (1893). His 'Foundations of Belief' (1895) attracted wide-spread attention and interest both in Europe and America. *

Ball, Robert Stawell, Sir. A British astronomer; born in Dublin, July 1, 1840. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin; Royal astronomer of Ireland in 1874, and since 1892 has been Lowndean professor of astronomy at Cambridge, England. He was knighted in 1886. He is author of scientific works and popular books on astronomy, including: 'Story of the Heavens' (1885); 'Time and Tide: a Romance of the Moon' (1888); 'Starland' (1889); and 'In Starry Realms' (1892).

Ballantine, James. A Scotch poet; born in Edinburgh, June 11, 1808; died Dec. 18, 1877. In addition to achieving distinction as an artist, he wrote various noted poems, including 'The Gaberlunzie's Wallet' (1843); 'One Hundred Songs' (1865); and two or three collections of verse.

Ballantyne, Robert Michael. A Scotch writer of juvenile literature; born in Edinburgh, 1825; died in Rome, Italy, Feb. 8, 1894. He spent his youth in Canada in the service of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1856 he adopted literature as a profession. He has been very popular in England as a writer of stories for boys. Among the best known are: 'Deep Down'; 'Coral Island'; 'The World of Ice'; 'Ungava'; 'The Dog Crusoe'; and others.

Ballestrem, Countess Eufemia von (bäl'les-trām). A German novelist and poet; born at Ratibor, Aug. 18, 1859. Married to Major von Adlersfeld in 1884, she has lived at Karlsruhe since 1889. Of her novels may be mentioned: 'Lady Melusine' (1878); 'The Falconers of Falcon Court' (1890). A collection of lyrics, 'Drops in the Ocean' (1878), and a romantic poem, 'Raoul the Page' (1881), bear witness to her poetic talent.

Ballou, Hosea (ba-lö'). An American Universalist divine, journalist, and historian; born at Halifax, Vt., Oct. 18, 1796; died at Somerville, Mass., May 27, 1861. He was the first president of Tufts College (1854–61), and was very successful as editor of the Universalist Magazine. He wrote: 'Ancient History of Universalism' (1829) and a hymn-book (1837).

Ballou, Maturin Murray. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer, son of Hosea Ballou; born at Boston, April 14, 1820; died 1895. Besides editing Ballou's Pictorial, The Flag of Our Union, Ballou's Monthly, etc., and making a valuable compilation of quotations, he wrote: 'History of Cuba' (1854); 'Biography of Hosea Ballou'; 'Life Work of Hosea Ballou.' Becoming in later life an extensive traveler, he wrote a number of books of travel, including: 'Due West'; 'Due South' (1885); 'Due North'; 'Under the Southern Cross'; 'Footprints of Travel'; etc. In 1872 he became one of the founders and the editor-in-chief of the Boston Globe.

Balucki, Michael (bä-löts'kē). A Polish dramatist and novelist; born in Cracow, Sept. 29, 1837. He wrote at first under the pseudonym "Elpidon," and is most popular as a story-teller of satirical tendency, ridiculing the shortcomings and prejudices of Polish society. Of his novels may be mentioned: 'The Awakened' (1864); 'The Old and the Young' (1866); 'Life among Ruins' (1870); 'The Jewess' (1871); 'For Sins not Committed' (1879); '250,000' (1883). The best among his comedies are: 'The Chase after a Man' (1869); 'The Emancipated' (1873); 'Amateur Theatre' (1879); 'The Open House' (1883). He also wrote good lyric poetry, and essays on Polish literature.

Balzac, Honoré de (bäl-zäk'). The greatest of French novelists; born in Tours, May 16, 1799; died in Paris, Aug. 18, 1850. He gave to his works the general title 'The Human Comedy,' in which are embraced the sub-series: 'Scenes of Private Life,' 27 stories and sketches (among them: 'The Woman of Thirty Years,' 'The Grenadier Woman'); 'Scenes of Paris Life' (among them: 'Père Goriot,' 'César Birotteau,' 'Cousin Betty'); 'Scenes of Political Life'; 'Scenes of Military Life'; and so on. According to Larousse's Dictionary, Balzac's novels amount in all to 97 titles; but this does not include all miscellaneous studies and short stories contributed to periodicals. *

Balzac, Jean Louis Guez de. A noted French essayist and letter-writer; born at Angoulême in 1597; died on his estate (Balzac) near there, Feb. 18, 1654. His influence upon French prose is usually compared to that of Malherbes upon poetry; the euphony and symmetry of his phraseology, the elegance of his metaphors, served for a long time as models. Under Richelieu he became royal councilor, and historiographer of France, and was one of the most influential members of the Academy from its foundation, likewise a sort of oracle of the Hôtel Rambouillet. Besides his 'Letters' (1624), which are elaborate epistles with a definite attempt at style, he wrote: 'The Prince' (1631), a glorification of absolute monarchy; 'The Dotard' (1648); 'The Christian Socrates' (1652); and 'Aristippus' (1658), the latter intended to portray the ideal statesman.

Ban, Mathias (bän). A Servian dramatist; born in Ragusa, Dec. 18, 1818. He has been a tutor, journalist, and critic; but his best work was done for the theatre, 'Dobrila and Milenko' being a masterpiece in tragedy, as is in a less degree 'The Muscovite.' His poems, notably 'Odes to the Sultan,' are virile and correct.

Bancroft, George. An eminent American historian and statesman; born in Worcester, Mass., Oct. 3, 1800; died in Washington, D. C.,

Jan. 17, 1891. After graduation from Harvard in 1817, he studied at Göttingen and Heidelberg. He taught Greek at Harvard; founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Mass.; was collector of the port of Boston in 1838; and in 1845 was appointed Secretary of the Navy in Polk's Cabinet. His principal literary work is the 'History of the United States,' the first volume of which appeared in 1834. The last revised edition is in 6 volumes (New York, 1884–85). His minor publications include: 'Poems' (Cambridge, 1823); a translation of Heeren's 'Politics of Ancient Greece' (Boston, 1824); 'Literary and Historical Miscellanies' (New York, 1855); and 'Abraham Lincoln,' an address (Washington, 1866). *

Bancroft, Hubert Howe. An American historian; born in Granville, Ohio, May 5, 1832. In 1852 he went to California to establish a book business, and began to collect documents, maps, books, and MSS. for a complete 'History of the Pacific States' from Mexico to Alaska. In 1893 this library numbered 60,000 volumes, to which many additions have been made. His histories are still in preparation. 'Literary Industries' (vol. 40, San Francisco, 1890) describes his work.

Bandelier, Adolph Francis Alphonse (bande-lēr'). A Swiss-American archæologist; born at Bern, Switzerland, Aug. 6, 1840. In the employ of the Archæological Institute of America, he has been engaged in explorations in New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, and Central and South America. He has written: 'The Art of War and Mode of Warfare' (1877); 'Archæological Tour in Mexico' (1885); etc.; and 'The Delight Makers,' a novel of Pueblo Indian life.

Bandello, Matteo (bän-del'lō). An Italian novelist; born at Castelnuovo, Piedmont, about 1480; died after 1561. In Rome he became a Dominican friar, then entered a monastery in Milan, but led on the whole a roving life, sojourning in various cities and at several of the petty courts of Italy until 1525, when he went to France. Made bishop of Agen by Henry II. in 1550, he resigned that dignity in 1555. His tales, 214 in number, present vivid delineations of the loose manners of those times, and have frequently served as a source to many succeeding story-writers and dramatists, among them Shakespeare. Several were translated by T. Roscoe in his 'Italian Novelists' (vol. iii., London, 1825).

Bangs, John Kendrick. An American humorist and novelist; born in 1862. He was one of the founders of Life, and he has long been famed for his light verse and humorous stories, among which may be mentioned: 'New Waggings of Old Tales with F. D. Sherman' (Boston, 1887); 'Coffee and Repartee' (New York, 1886); 'Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica' (1895); 'Water Ghost and Other Stories' (1896); 'The Mantel-Piece Minstrels' (1896); 'The Bicyclers and Other Farces' (1896); 'A Houseboat on the Styx' (1896), 'A Rebellious Heroine' (1896), and 'The Pursuit of the Houseboat' (1897).

Banim, John. An Irish novelist, dramatist, and poet; born in Kilkenny, April 3, 1798; died there, Aug. 13, 1842. Removed to Dublin in 1820 to devote himself to literature. His best work is contained in the 'O'Hara Tales' (2 series, London, 1825–27). His chief novels are 'The Nowlans,' 'Boyne Water,' and 'The Croppy.' His brother Michael was associated in his work, and 'The Bit o' Writin' and Other Tales' (1838) is ostensibly a joint composition. A tragedy, 'Damon and Pythias,' was represented in London in 1821. *

Banim, Michael. An Irish novelist; born in Kilkenny, Aug. 5, 1796; died in Booterstown, Aug. 30, 1874. He claimed to have written 13 out of the 24 books of fiction confusedly associated with the names of John and Michael Banim, and called himself the author of 'Crohoore of the Bill Hook,' one of the most popular of the 'O'Hara Tales'; 'The Ghost Hunter' (1833); 'Father Connell' (1842); and 'The Town of the Cascades' (2 vols., 1864). *

Banks, Louis Albert. An American Methodist minister and religious writer; born in Oregon, 1855. Among his works are: 'The Saloon-Keeper's Ledger,' a series of temperance addresses; 'White Slaves'; 'Honeycombs of Life.'

Banvard, John. An American artist, poet, and dramatist; born in New York about 1820; died 1891. He was best known by his panorama of the Mississippi River, covering three miles of canvas, which was exhibited in the chief cities of Europe and America. He wrote a great number of poems; several plays; 'Banvard, or the Adventures of an Artist' (1849); 'Pilgrimage to the Holy Land' (1852); etc.

Banvard, Joseph. An American Baptist divine and historical writer, brother of the preceding; born in New York, 1810; died 1887. Among his writings were: 'Plymouth and the Pilgrims' (1851); 'Romance of American History' (1852); 'Memoir of Webster' (1853); a historical novel, 'Priscilla' (1854); 'Soldiers and Patriots of the Revolution' (1876); etc.

Banville, Théodore Faullain de (boṅ-vēl'). A French poet and novelist; born at Moulins, March 14, 1823; died in Paris, March 13, 1891. He was the son of a naval officer, and came early in life to Paris, where he devoted himself exclusively to literature, contributed to many journals and reviews, and lived in close friendship with some of the foremost artists and men of letters of the day. First known as a poet through two volumes entitled 'The Caryatides' (1842) and 'The Stalactites' (1846), he established his reputation with the 'Odes Funambulesques' (1857), a sort of great lyrical parody, published under the pseudonym "Bracquemond"; which immediately found great favor, and were followed by 'New Odes Funambulesques' (1868, afterwards reprinted as 'Occidentales'); 'Russian Idyls' (1872); 'Thirty-six Merry Ballads' (1873); etc. His

dramatic efforts did not meet with equal success, only 'Gringoire' (1866) holding the stage for some time. As a prose writer he is favorably known by a number of humorous and highly finished tales and sketches, like 'The Poor Mountebanks' (1853); 'The Parisians of Paris' (1866); 'Tales for Women' (1881); 'The Soul of Paris' (1890); etc. Of considerable literary interest are 'My Recollections' (1882). *

Baour-Lormian, Louis Pierre Marie François (bä-ör'lōr-myoń'). A French poet and dramatist (1772–1854), who first attracted wide notice through his 'Poems of Ossian' (1801), an extremely clever imitation of Caledonian verse; and afterwards won success with a tragedy, 'Omasis, or Joseph in Egypt' (1807). Of his other works may be mentioned: 'Political and Moral Vigils' (1811), in the manner of Young; 'Duranti, or The League in the Province' (1828), a historical novel; and 'Legends, Ballads, and Fabliaux' (1829). But his best work is probably a poetical translation of the Book of Job, completed after he had lost his eyesight.

Baralt, Rafael Maria (bä-rält'). A Venezuelan poet and historian; born in Maracaibo, Venezuela, July 2, 1814; died in Madrid, Jan. 2, 1860. He was educated in Bogotá and at Caracas; served in the Venezuelan army, and went to Spain in 1843, where he held posts of honor and attained literary fame. He wrote: 'Ancient and Modern History of Venezuela' (1841); and 'Odes to Columbus and to Spain.'

Barante, Aimable Guillaume Prosper Brugière, Baron de (bär-änt'). A French historian and statesman; born in Riom, Auvergne, June 10, 1782; died at his estate near Thiers, Nov. 22, 1866. In politics he was usually Legitimist, but his public career on the whole was a failure. In letters his achievements are: 'View of French Literature in the Eighteenth Century' (8th ed. 1857); 'History of the Valois Dukes of Burgundy, 1364-1477' (8th ed. 1858), this being his masterpiece; 'Story of Joan of Arc' (4th ed. 1880); and various works on periods of the great French Revolution.

Barattani, Felipe (bär-ät-ä'nē). An Italian poet and dramatist; born at Filottrano, Ancône, March 1, 1825. He has won most applause for 'Lyric Tragedies' (1858), in which his poetical capacities are most happily exploited; 'Stella' (1866), a drama in verse; and 'The Sons of Alexander VI.,' a powerful metrical play.

Baratynsky, Jevgén; Abrámovich (bä-rätin'skē). A Russian poet (1800–44); served in the army, and afterwards lived on an estate near Moscow until 1843, when he set out to travel; the year following he suddenly died in Naples. His best-known works are: 'Eda' (1826), a delineation of Finland character and nature; and 'The Gipsy,' a picture from Russian high life.

Barbauld, Anna Lætitia. An English poet and essayist; born in Kibworth-Harcourt, Leicestershire, in 1743; died in Stoke Newington, March 9, 1825. She was the daughter of the Rev. John Aikin, and in 1774 married the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld. She was well educated, and numbered among her friends many famous authors, including Sir Walter Scott and Wordsworth. Her first poems (1773) went through four editions in one year. She wrote: 'Early Lessons for Children' (about 1774); 'Devotional Pieces' (1775); 'Hymns in Prose for Children' (1776), translated in many languages; 'Eighteen Hundred and Eleven,' her longest effort (1811); and prepared an edition of the best English novels in fifty volumes. *

Barbey d'Aurévilly, Jules (bär-bā' dō-revē-yē). A French critic and novelist; born at Saint-Sauveur-le-Vicomte, Manche, Nov. 2, 1808; died in Paris, April 24, 1889. As a contributor to the Pays in Paris, where he settled in 1851, he created a sensation by the unreserved tone and peculiar style of his literary criticisms; in 1858 he founded the Réveil with Granier de Cassagnac and Escudier. Works: 'On Dandyism and G. Brummel' (1845); 'The Prophets of the Past' (1851); 'Goethe and Diderot' (1880); 'Polemics of Yesterday' (1889); 'Nineteenth Century: The Works and the Men' (1861–92). Of his novels the best are: 'The Bewitched' (1854); and 'The Chevalier des Touches' (1864).

Barbier, Henri Auguste (bär-bē-ā). A French poet; born in Paris, April 29, 1805; died at Nice, Feb. 13, 1882. He studied law, but followed his inclination for literature: and having first written a historical novel (1830, with Royer), depicting French mediæval society, was led, through the July revolution, to enter his proper sphere, that of the poetical satire; in which he obtained a brilliant success with 'The Iambes' (1831, 31st ed. 1882), a series of poignant satires, political and social, lashing the moral depravity of the higher classes,—notably the ignoble scramble for office under the new government, the subject of 'The Quarry' the most famous among these satires. His next works, 'Lamentation' (1833), bewailing the misfortunes of Italy, and 'Lazarus' (1837), in which he describes the misery of the English and Irish laborer, show a considerable falling off; and in those that followed, the poet of 'The Iambes' is scarcely to be recognized. He was elected to the Academy in 1869.

Barbier, Jules. A French dramatist; born in Paris, March 8, 1825. Having won success with his first effort, 'A Poet' (1847), a drama in verse, he produced 'The Shades of Molière' (1847); 'André Chenier' (1849); 'Willy Nilly,' a comedy (1849); and thereafter in collaboration, mostly with Michel Carré, a number of dramas and vaudevilles, also many librettos for comic operas. After the war of 1870-71 he published 'The Sharpshooter, War Songs' (1871), a collection of patriotic poems; and later two other volumes of lyrics, 'The Sheaf' (1882) and 'Faded Flowers' (1890); besides 'Plays in Verse' (2 vols., 1879).

Barbiera, Raphaël (bärb-yā'rä). An Italian poet and journalist; born in Venice, 1851. His contributions to periodical literature are particularly valuable, and a volume of 'Poems' has been received with pleasure, while works on Italian literature and numerous anthologies indicate good taste, 'The Calendar of the Muses' (1888) being an instance.

Barbieri, Giuseppe (bär-bē-ā'rē). An Italian poet and pulpit orator; born in Bassano, 1783; died at Padua in 1852. He was distinguished for the tasteful eloquence of his sermons. In 'Little Poems,' 'Sermons on Feast Days,' and 'The Euganean Hills,' he displays the resources of his well-stored mind with the utmost elegance.

Barbour, John. A Scottish poet; born about 1316; died in Aberdeen, March 13, 1395. He was educated, it is thought, at Oxford and Paris; and was a clerk in the King's household. Barbour is one of the most ancient poets of Scotland; and his great epic, 'The Bruce,' tells the story of Robert Bruce and the battle of Bannockburn. It was written in 1375 and brought him favor from the King. First printed in Edinburgh in 1571; best modern edition by Skeat (Early Eng. Text Soc'y). He also wrote 'Legends of the Saints,' of 33,533 verses; and a fragment on the Trojan war.

Barclay, Alexander. A British author; born about 1475; died in Croydon, June 1552. The best authorities call him a Scotchman, and suppose him to have been educated at either Cambridge or Oxford, or possibly at both those universities. He traveled extensively, spoke many languages, and was long a priest in the College of Ottery St. Mary in Devonshire. Afterward he was a priest and monk of Ely, and joined the Franciscans at Canterbury. His 'Eclogues,' undated but written at Ely, are the first in the English language. Of more value is his translation (1509) of Sebastian Brandt's 'Ship of Fools,' which had appeared in Basel in 1494. It had great influence on English literature. *

Barclay, John. A Scottish poet; born in Pont-à-Mousson, France, Jan 28, 1582; died in Rome, Aug. 12, 1621. Educated in the Jesuit college of his native town; went to England in 1603, and attained the favor of James I. He wrote important books in Latin. 'Argenis,' a romance (Paris, 1621), unites classical with modern fiction. Fénélon was indebted to it for 'Telemachus.' It has always won the admiration of literary men, especially Richelieu and Coleridge. Another romance, 'Satyricon' (London, 1603), partly autobiographical, attacks the Jesuits and Puritans. Other works include: 'Sylvæ,' Latin poems (1606); 'Apologia' (1611), and 'Icon Animorum' (1614).

Baretti, Giuseppe Marcantonio (bä-ret'tē). An Italian critic and poet (1719–89), who, after a roaming life in Italy, settled in London in 1751, whither he returned again about 1766, having left England in 1760 and founded in Venice the critical periodical Frusta Letteraria (Literary Scourge), which contained his most important work and is considered as epoch-making in Italian literature. Of his writings in English, the 'Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy' (1768–69) attracted much attention. His 'Dictionary of the English and Italian Languages' (1760, lately 1873) is still highly esteemed.

Barham, Richard Harris. An English poet; born in Canterbury, Dec. 6, 1788; died in London, June 17, 1845. He was educated at St. Paul's and Oxford; took orders in 1813; was rector of two country churches, and later of one in London. Under the name of "Thomas Ingoldsby" he wrote the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' prose and verse (London, 1840–47), which were accorded a high place in humorous literature, and are now classics. He also wrote: 'My Cousin Nicholas,' a novel (1841); and 'Life of Theodore Hook' (1849). *

Baring-Gould, Sabine. An English antiquary and novelist; born in Exeter in 1834. He graduated from Cambridge in 1856, and has been since 1881 rector of Lew-Trenchard in Devon. He is author of 'Iceland: Its Scenes and Sagas' (1864); 'The Book of Werewolves' (1865); 'Curious Myths of the Middle Ages' (series 1 and 2, 1866–67); 'Lives of the Saints' (1872–79); 'Yorkshire Oddities' (2 vols., 1874); and 'Germany Past and Present' (2 vols., 1879). He has written religious books, and of late years novels which have become popular. They include: 'Mehalah: a Story of the Salt Marshes' (2 vols., London, 1880); 'John Herring' (2 vols., 1883); 'Red Spider' (1887); 'Grettis the Outlaw' (1890); and 'The Broom Squire' (1896). *

Barker, Matthew Henry. An English novelist; born at Deptford in 1790; died in London, June 29, 1846. He followed the sea, and under the name of "The Old Sailor" wrote spirited sea tales, very popular in their day. They include: 'Land and Sea Tales' (London, 1836); 'Life of Nelson' (1836); 'Topsail-sheet Blocks' (3 vols., 1838; new ed. 1881); and 'The Victory, or the Wardroom Mess' (1844).

Barlæus or **Baerle, Kaspar van** (bär-lī'üs). A Dutch poet, historian, and learned writer; born in Antwerp, Feb. 12, 1584; died in Amsterdam, Jan. 14, 1648. His 'Poems,' mostly Latin, are not fiery, but his 'History of Brazil under Maurice of Nassau' is decidedly so; and he composed also numerous fine orations, the influence he exercised upon thought being very considerable.

Barlow, Jane. An Irish poet and story-writer; born in county Dublin about 1857. She is the daughter of Prof. Barlow of Dublin University, a writer of historical and philosophical works. Her popular books include: 'Irish Idylls' (1892); 'Bogland Studies'; 'Kerrigan's Quality'; 'Walled Out, or Eschatology in a Bog'; 'The Mockers of the Shallow Waters' (1893); 'Strangers at Lisconnel' (1895). *

Barlow, Joel. An American poet and statesman; born in Reading, Conn., March 24, 1754; died near Cracow, Poland, Dec. 24, 1812. He published political works and poems, which contain many philosophical and political dissertations. 'The Vision of Columbus' (Hartford, 1787) was extended into 'The Columbiad,' a long epic (Phila., 1807). He also wrote 'The Conspiracy of Kings' (London, 1792); and the celebrated poem 'Hasty Pudding.' *

Barnard, Lady Ann. A Scotch poet; born at Lindsay in Fifeshire, 1750; died 1825. She is famous for 'Auld Robin Gray,' a ballad which has attained great popularity throughout Scotland. She also wrote other poems.

Barnard, Charles. An American dramatist; born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 13, 1838. He is a journalist and dramatist. His most popular play is 'The County Fair' (1888). Author of 'The Tone-Masters' (New York, 1871); 'Knights of To-day' (1881); 'The Whistling Buoy' (1887); dramas, and books on gardening and electricity.

Barnard, Henry. A prominent American educator; born at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 24, 1811. He was president of the University of Wisconsin (1856-59) and St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (1865-66); founded the American Journal of Education (1855); was United States Commissioner of Education (1867-70). Among his numerous writings may be named: 'Hints and Methods for Teachers' (1857); 'Pestalozzi and Pestalozzianism' (1861); 'German Educational Reformers' (1862); etc.

Barnard, John. A noted American Congregational divine; born at Boston, Nov. 6, 1681; died at Marblehead, Mass., Jan. 24, 1770. He was one of the earliest New England dissenters from Calvinism. Ordained colleague minister of Marblehead (1716); he took great interest in the local fisheries and commerce. He wrote 'History of the Strange Adventures of Philip Ashton' (1725), etc.

Barnes, Albert. An American Presbyterian minister and religious writer; born at Rome, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1798; died at Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1870. For thirty-seven years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia; he was best known by his 'Notes' on the New Testament (of which over a million volumes are said to have circulated), Isaiah, Job, Psalms, etc. He wrote also 'The Church and Slavery' (1857); 'Life at Threescore and Ten' (1869); etc. His heterodox views caused the formation of the New School of Presbyterian theology (1837).

Barnes, Barnabe. An English poet; born in Yorkshire about 1569; died in St. Mary-le-Bow, Durham, in December 1609. He was the son of the Bishop of Durham; was educated at Oxford; and went to Normandy in 1591 with the Earl of Essex. His fame rests on a collection of sonnets, madrigals, and odes, called 'Parthenophil and Parthenope' (London, about 1593). Other books: 'A Divine Century of Spiritual Sonnets' (1595); and 'The Devil's Charter,' a tragedy (1607).

Barnes, William. An English poet and philologist; born in Dorsetshire, Feb. 22, 1800; died in Winterbourne Came, in October 1886. He wrote many books on philology; and three series of 'Poems of Rural Life in the Dorsetshire Dialect' (London, 1844, 1846, and 1863), and 'Poems of Rural Life' (1866). His «fad» was the disuse of all but the Anglo-Saxon elements of the English language. *

Barni, Jules Romain (bär-nē). A French scholar and philosophical writer and critic; born in Lille, June 1, 1818; died in Mers, dept. Somme, July 4, 1878. His efforts to propagate the Kantian philosophy through the medium of 'Observations on the Sense of the Sublime and Beautiful' (1836), 'Foundations of Ethical Metaphysic' (1848), and 'Kantian Philosophy' (1850), earned him distinction; as did also, in another but contiguous field, a 'History of Moral and Political Ideas in France in the Eighteenth Century' (1866).

Barnum, Mrs. Frances Courtenay (Baylor). An American novelist; born in Arkansas, 1848. Her home is in Savannah. She has written: 'On Both Sides,' an international novel; 'Behind the Blue Ridge'; 'Juan and Juanita,' a story for boys and girls; 'Claudia Hyde.' She has also been a frequent contributor to magazines, and a writer of short stories.

Barnum, Phineas Taylor. A famous American showman; born at Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810; died at Bridgeport, Conn., April 7, 1891. After various unsuccessful business ventures, he finally established Barnum's Museum in New York (1841), which was twice burned. He introduced Tom Thumb, Jenny Lind, Commodore Nutt, Admiral Dot, the Woolly Horse, Jumbo, etc., to the American public. In 1871 he established his great circus. He was mayor of Bridgeport, and four times member of the Connecticut Legislature. His benefactions were large and frequent. He wrote: 'Humbugs of the World' (1865); 'Struggles and Triumphs' (1869); 'Lion Jack, a Story' (1876); 'Autobiography' (1855, new editions 1869 and later). He was a lecturer on temperance and other popular subjects.

Barr, Amelia Edith. An Anglo-American novelist; born in Ulverton, Lancashire, England, March 29, 1831. She was the daughter of the Rev. William Huddleston, and in 1850 married Robert Barr. She came to America in 1854, and lived for some years in Texas; but after her husband's death removed to New York, where her first book, 'Romance and Reality,' was published in 1872. She is a prolific writer, and her novels are very popular. They include: 'Jan Vedder's Wife' (New York, 1885); 'A Daughter of Fife' (1885); 'A Bow of Orange Ribbon' (1886); 'A Border Shepherdess' (1887); 'Friend Olivia' (1890).

Barr, Robert. A Scottish author; born in Glasgow about 1855. He spent his childhood

in Canada, drifted into journalism, joined the staff of Detroit Free Press, and wrote under the name of "Luke Sharp." He went to London in 1881 and founded The Idler with Jerome K. Jerome, but retired to devote himself to fiction. He is author of a number of novels: 'In the Midst of Alarms' (1894); 'The Face and the Mask' (1895); 'One Day's Courtship' (1896); 'A Woman Intervenes' (1896); and others.

Barracand, Léon Henri (bär-ä-kän). A French poet and novelist; born at Romans, Drôme, May 2, 1844. He gave up the law when a very young man in order to write verses; but he was not much known as a poet until 'Dananiel' (1886) appeared, under the pseudonym of "Léon Grandet," followed by a sequel, 'Doctor Gal' (1870). He had already, however, attracted attention by some fictions, and has steadily risen in importance as a novelist; — 'Yolande' (1867); 'Hilaire Gervais' (1885); 'The Second Lieutenant's Manuscript' (1887); and 'The Cousin' (1888), being perhaps best known. His 'Lamartine and the Muse' (1883) was crowned by the French Academy.

Barrantes, Vicente (bär-rän'tes). A Spanish miscellaneous writer, novelist, and poet; born at Badajoz, March 24, 1829. He first studied theology, but in 1848 settled in Madrid to pursue literature; held responsible government offices; became member of the Academy in 1872. Among his works are the stories 'Always Late' (1851); 'Juan de Padilla'; 'The Widow of Padilla'; and a series of historical studies, dealing with strictly local Philippine Island and Estremaduran topics. His 'Tales and Legends' are well chosen and well written; but a work on 'The Defects and Dangers of Universal Suffrage,' partly fiction and partly satire, is weak.

Barrès, Maurice (bär-ās'). A French novelist and publicist; born at Charmes-sur-Moselle, Aug. 17, 1862. His political career has been successful, but less important than his work in literature, he being conspicuous in the "decadent" school owing to his fictions: 'Under the Eye of the Barbarians,' a study in egoism; 'The Sensation of Paris'; and 'The Latin Quarter' (all in 1888), in all of which the artificialities of an over-refined culture are apparent.

Barrett, Benjamin Fisk. An American Swedenborgian theologian; born at Dresden, Me., June 24, 1808; died at Germantown, Pa., Aug. 6, 1892. Settled in Philadelphia, he edited the New Church Monthly and founded the Swedenborgian Publication Society in 1885. He wrote a number of works on Swedenborgianism, including a 'Life of Swedenborg'; 'Swedenborg and Channing'; etc.

Barrie, James Matthew. A Scottish author; born in Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, May 9, 1860. He graduated from Edinburgh University in 1882, and went to London in 1885 to engage in journalism. His peculiar talent for depicting Scottish village life and rustic characters with fidelity, pathos, humor, and poetic charm, has brought him fame. 'Better Dead' (1887) and 'When a Man's Single' (1888) were followed by 'Auld Licht Idylls' (1888) and 'A Window in Thrums' (1889), which first made him widely known; 'An Edinburgh Eleven' (1890); 'My Lady Nicotine,' humorous essays on smoking (1890); 'The Little Minister' (1891); 'Sentimental Tommy' (1896); 'Margaret Ogilvy' (1896), a biography of his mother. He has also written numerous short sketches and three comedies: 'Walker, London' (1892); 'Jane Annie' (1893); and 'The Professor's Love Story.' *

Barrière, Jean François (bä-rē-är'). A French historical writer; born in Paris, May 12, 1786; died there, Aug. 22, 1868. His energies were first directed to periodical literature; but he subsequently produced 'The Court and the City under Louis XIV., Louis XV., and Louis XVI.,' besides editing a numerous series of memoirs of personages connected with the Grand Monarch.

Barrière, Théodore (bä-rē-är'). A French dramatist, born in Paris, 1823; died there, Oct. 16, 1877. In collaboration with others he supplied the French stage with a great number of dramas and comedies, some of which met with much favor, especially 'Bohemian Life' (1848, with Murger); 'The Maids of Marble' (1853, with Thiboust), a counterpart to Dumas's 'La Dame aux Camélias'; and 'The Spurious Men of Honor' (1856, with Capendu), a scathing satire and his masterpiece.

Barrili, Antonio Giulio (bär-rē'lē). An Italian novelist; born in Savona, 1836. Engaging in journalism when only eighteen, he assumed the management of Il Movimento in 1860, and became proprietor and editor of Il Caffaro in Genoa in 1872. He had taken part in the campaigns of 1859 and 1866 (with Garibaldi in Tyrol) and in the Roman expedition of 1867, and sat in the Chamber of Deputies in 1876–79. One of the most prolific writers of modern Italy. Among his numerous stories are: 'Elmtree and Ivy' (1868); 'The Vale of Olives' (1871); 'As in a Dream'; 'The Devil's Portrait' (1882); 'The Eleventh Commandment'; 'A Whimsical Wooing' (the last three translated into English and published by Geo. Gottsberger Peck, New York).

Barros, João de (bär'rös). The foremost Portuguese historian; born at Vizeu, 1496; died near Lisbon, Oct. 20, 1570. His principal work, 'Asia,' a history of Portuguese discoveries and conquests in East India, 1415–1539, was afterwards continued by Diogo de Couto. He also wrote the 'Chronicle of Emperor Clarimundo,' a historical romance, distinguished for great beauty of style.

Barrow, Frances Elizabeth. An American author; born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 22, 1822; died in New York city, May 7, 1894. She was educated in New York, where she was married to James Barrow. She wrote under

the name of «Aunt Fanny» numerous books for children; among them 'Six Nightcaps,' which has been translated into French, German, and Swedish. Another, 'The Letter G' (1864), was widely known and very popular. She also wrote a novel, 'The Wife's Stratagem.'

Barrow, Sir John. A notable English writer on travels; born at Dragleybeck, Lancashire, June 19, 1764; died in London, Nov. 23, 1848. His numerous and extended journeys are recounted in 'Travels to China,' 'Voyage to Cochin-China,' 'Travels in the Interior of Southern Africa,' and various diaries, with an accuracy beyond question, and a conscientious devotion to science equaled only by the modesty of his own disparagement of the results of his investigations.

Barrows, John Henry. An American Presbyterian minister, chairman of the general committee on religious congresses at the Columbian Exposition (1893); born at Medina, Mich., July 11, 1847. He has written: 'The Gospels are True Histories' (1891); 'Henry Ward Beecher, the Pulpit Jupiter' (1893); 'Life of Henry Ward Beecher'; etc.

Barry, John Daniel. An American novelist; born 1866. He has written: 'A Daughter of Thespis'; 'The Intriguers'; 'Mademoiselle Blanche'; 'The Princess Margarethe, a Fairy Tale.'

Barthélemy, Auguste Marseille (bär-tālmē'). A French satirist; born in Marseilles, 1796; died there, Aug. 23, 1867. In collaboration with his friend, Joseph Méry, he wrote several satirical epics, directed against the Bourbon dynasty, which appealed to a large circle of readers. The great historical epic 'Napoleon in Egypt' (1828) describes the poetical side of that wonderful campaign with great skill.

Barthélemy, Jean Jacques. A French antiquarian; born at Cassis, Provence, Jan. 20, 1716; died in Paris, April 30, 1795. He won European fame with his 'Travels of Young Anacharsis in Greece' (1788), a fascinating picture of domestic and social life in ancient Greece, which was translated into many languages, into English by Beaumont (1791). As a romancer he tried his hand with 'The Loves of Carites and Polydorus' (1760), purporting to be translated from the Greek.

Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire, Jules (bär-tālmē' saṅ-tē-lār'). A French scholar and man of letters; born in Paris, 1805. He has written brilliantly for leading periodicals, and his best-known work is probably the 'Commentary on Aristotle' (1837–70). He has also published: 'The Vedas' (1854); 'Mahomet and the Koran' (1865); and 'Philosophy in Relation to Science and Religion' (1889).

Barthet, Armand (bär-tā'). A French poet and novelist (1820–74), best remembered as the author of 'The Sparrow of Lesbia' (1849), a comedy in verse, written for the famous Rachel.

Bartlett, John. An American publisher and compiler of books of reference; born at Plymouth, Mass., June 14, 1820. Since 1878 a member of the publishing-house of Little, Brown & Co., Boston. He has compiled: 'Familiar Quotations' (1855), a ninth edition of which appeared in 1891; 'The Shakspere Phrase Book' (1881); 'A Shakspere Concordance' (1894), etc.

Bartlett, John Russell. An American author; born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 23, 1805; died there, May 28, 1886. He was Secretary of State of Rhode Island from 1855 to 1872. Besides many books of local interest, he prepared a 'Dictionary of Americanisms,' which is widely known as a work of reference.

Bartlett, Samuel Colcord. An American educator and Congregational divine; born at Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 25, 1817. He was president of Dartmouth College (1877–92). He has written 'From Egypt to Palestine' (1879), and several religious works.

Bartók, Ludwig von (bär-tōk'). A Hungarian poet and dramatist; born in 1851. He is widely known as a versifier of taste, 'Carpathian Songs' being his happiest verse. As a playwright he is even more distinguished; the comedy of 'The Most Beautiful' (1880), and the historical tragedy 'Margareta Kendi,' as well as 'Anna Thuran,' a historical drama, having been frequently acted.

Bartol, Cyrus Augustus (bär-tol'). An American Unitarian divine and essayist; born at Freeport, Me., April 30, 1813. He has been prominent as a radical in religious thought, and pastor of the West Church, Boston, since 1861. He has written: 'Pictures of Europe' (1855); 'Radical Problems' (1872); and several ethical and religious works.

Bartoli, Adolfo (bär-tō'lē). An Italian historian of literature; born in Fivizzano, Nov. 19, 1833. He has long been a recognized arbiter of taste and the elegancies in connection with his country's literature; his 'First Two Centuries of Italian Literature' (1870–80) and 'History of Italian Literature' (1878–89) being masterpieces.

Barton, Bernard. An English poet; born in Carlisle, Jan. 31, 1784; died in Woodbridge, Feb. 19, 1849. Educated at a Quaker school in Ipswich. He is called the «Quaker Poet,» and is best known because of his friendship with Charles Lamb. His life was spent in Woodbridge. He published many volumes of verse, now neglected. They include: 'Metrical Effusions' (London, 1812); 'Devotional Verses' (1826); and 'Household Verses' (1845).

Bartram, John (bär'trạm). A celebrated American botanist; born in Chester county, Pa., March 23, 1699; died at Kingsessing, near Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 22, 1777. He was called the «father of American botany,» and founded at Kingsessing the first botanical garden in America. Linnæus termed him «the greatest natural botanist in the world.» He published

'Observations on the Inhabitants, Climate, Soil, Diverse Productions, Animals, etc., made in his travels from Pennsylvania to Lake Ontario,' and a similar volume on eastern Florida (1766).

Bascom, John. An American educator and philosophical writer; born at Geneva, N. Y., 1827. He was president of the University of Wisconsin (1874-87). He has written a number of philosophical works, among them: 'Philosophy of English Literature' (1874), lectures before the Lowell Institute; 'Comparative Psychology' (1878); 'Sociology' (1887), etc.

Basedow or **Bassedau** (bäs'ē-dou). A celebrated German pedagogue; born in Hamburg, Sept. 11, 1723; died in Magdeburg, July 25, 1790. He became one of the most acute thinkers of his day, the problem of education enlisting his intellectual powers particularly; and in the famous 'Elementary Treatise' (1774), he inaugurated a pedagogical revolution, the work being analogous to that of Comenius in the 'Pictured (or Painted) World.' The German, however, was strictly scientific and modern, the numerous works he subsequently prepared being elaborations of the original treatise, and all of vital importance in the history of education.

Bashkirtseff, Marie (bäsh-kērts'ef). A Russian author; born in Russia in 1860; died in Paris in 1884. She came of a noble and wealthy family, went to Italy to study singing, and to Paris to study art. Her fame rests on her private 'Journal,' which seems to have been written with ultimate publication in view.

Basile, Giovan Batista (bä-sēl'ē), Count of Torone. An Italian poet and writer of fairy tales; died before 1634. His most prominent works are written in Neopolitan dialect, of which they are the most valuable literary monument. 'The Pentameron' (1637) is a collection of 50 folk-tales, distributed over five days, which became a great favorite and was widely translated.

Basselin or **Bachelin, Olivier** (bäs-laṅ'). A French poet, born in the Val-de-Vire, Normandy, about 1350; died there (?) about 1419. His career has been investigated with some pains because of the assertion that the vocabulary of theatrical and poetical literature is indebted to him for the word "vaudeville"; it would appear he was a cloth fuller or presser, with a mill in his native vale, which brought him in quite a revenue. He was much given to versified narration and iteration of convivial themes, in rhymed fragments dubbed vaux-de-vire in honor of the poet's purlieus. In the 'Book of New Songs and Vaux-de-Vire' (1610) appears a collection of these Bacchanalian stanzas, the most touching of which is addressed by the singer 'To My Nose,' the rubescence thereof being tastefully and exquisitely celebrated.

Bassett, James (bas'et). A Presbyterian missionary in Persia; born at Glenford, near Hamilton, Canada, Jan. 31, 1834. He served in the Civil War, 1862-63. A missionary in Persia since 1871, he wrote a volume of hymns in Persian (Teheran, 1875 and 1884). Among his other works are: 'Among the Turcomans' (1880); 'Persia, the Land of the Imam' (1886). The establishment of a U. S. legation in Persia was largely owing to his efforts and writings.

Bastiat, Frederic (bäst-yä'). A French political economist; born at Bayonne, 1801; died at Rome, 1850. He is most celebrated for the 'Economic Harmonies' (1849). For a long time he edited the great economic journal Libre Échange, and strove to spread free-trade doctrines. 'On the Influence of French and English tariffs on the Future of the Two Nations' is one of his free-trade studies, and he also wrote various manuals of political economy. *

Bates, Arlo. An American author; born in East Machias, Me., Dec. 16, 1850. He graduated from Bowdoin in 1876, when he engaged in literary work in Boston. He is now professor of English literature at the Institute of Technology. He is author of poems and novels, including: 'The Pagans' (New York, 1884); 'A Lad's Love'; 'The Wheel of Fire' (1885); 'The Philistines' (1888); 'Berries of the Brier' (1886), poems; 'Talks on Writing English'; and 'Talks on the Study of Literature' (1897).

Bates, Charlotte Fiske. An American poet and miscellaneous prose-writer; born in New York city, Nov. 30, 1838. She was educated in Cambridge, Mass., where she still resides. She assisted Longfellow in compiling 'Poems of Places'; edited the 'Cambridge Book of Poetry and Song' (Boston, 1882); has contributed to magazines and has published 'Risk and Other Poems' (1879).

Bates, Clara Doty. An American author; born in Ann Arbor, Mich., 1838; died 1895. She lived in Chicago and published many juvenile books. Also 'From Heart's Content' (Chicago, 1892).

Bates, Mrs. Harriet Leonora (**Vose**), better known as "Eleanor Putnam." An American story and sketch writer, wife of Arlo Bates; born 1856; died 1886. She wrote: 'A Woodland Wooing'; 'Old Salem' (1886); with her husband, 'Prince Vance'; etc.

Bates, Katharine Lee. An American story-writer, poet, and educator; born in Falmouth, Mass., Aug. 12, 1859. She fills the chair of English literature in Wellesley College; has edited collections of ballads, etc.; has written juvenile stories, including 'Rose and Thorn' (Boston, 1889); also 'The English Religious Drama' (New York, 1893); and 'The College Beautiful and Other Poems' (1887).

Baudelaire, Charles (bōd-lâr'). A French poet and critic; born in Paris, April 9, 1821; died there, Aug. 31, 1867. His works include a translation of Poe (1856); the collection of poems 'Flowers of Evil' (1857); 'Théophile Gautier' (1859); 'Artificial Paradises, Opium

and Hashish' (1860); 'Little Prose Poems'; besides essays and sketches. *

Baudissin, Wolf Heinrich, Count von (bou'-dis-sēn). A German littérateur (1789–1878), one of the chief contributors to the famous German translation of Shakespeare edited by Schlegel and Tieck, of which he rendered: 'Comedy of Errors'; 'Love's Labour's Lost'; 'All's Well that Ends Well'; 'Taming of the Shrew'; 'Much Ado about Nothing'; 'Merry Wives of Windsor'; 'Measure for Measure'; 'Titus Andronicus'; 'King Lear'; 'Antony and Cleopatra'; 'Troilus and Cressida'; 'Othello'; and 'Henry VIII.' Under the title 'Ben Jonson and his School' (1836) he published translations of old English dramas.

Bauer, Bruno (bour). A German biblical critic and scholar; born in Eisenberg, Sept. 9, 1809; died in Rixdorf, April 13, 1882. He has carried the "new movement" in rational theology very far, his 'Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament' (1838) and 'Critique of the Gospels' (1850) being extreme in their various expositions.

Bauer, Klara. See **Detlef.**

Bäuerle, Adolf (boi'er-le). An Austrian dramatist and novelist (1784–1859), who cultivated with much success the field of popular comedy and local farce in Vienna, where in 1804 he founded the Vienna Theatre-Gazette, until 1847 the most widely read paper in the Austrian monarchy and now a valuable source for the history of the stage in Vienna. Of his numerous plays the following became known also outside of Austria: 'Leopold's Day' (1814); 'The Enchanted Prince' (1818); 'The Counterfeit Prima Donna' (1818); 'A Deuce of a Fellow' (1820); 'The Friend in Need.' Under the pseudonym "Otto Horn" he wrote the novels 'Therese Krones' (1855) and 'Ferdinand Raimund' (1855), full of the personal element and local anecdote.

Bauernfeld, Eduard von (bou'ern-feld). An Austrian dramatist; born in Vienna, Jan. 13, 1802; died there, Aug. 9, 1890. He studied law and entered the government service in 1826, but resigned after the revolutionary events of 1848, to devote himself exclusively to his literary pursuits. A brilliant conversationalist, he soon became a universal favorite in Vienna society. Intimate from childhood with the genial painter Moritz von Schwind and the composer Franz Schubert, he also kept up a lifelong intercourse with Grillparzer. Among his comedies, distinguished for their subtle dialogue and sprightly humor, particularly the descriptions of fashionable society have made his great reputation. The best-known and most successful were: 'Reckless from Love' (1831); 'Love's Protocol' (1831); 'Confessions' (1834); 'Domestic and Romantic' (1835); 'Of Age' (1846); 'The Categorical Imperative' (1851); 'From Society' (1866); 'Modern Youth' (1868).

Baumbach, Rudolf (boum'bäch). A German poet; born at Kranichfeld, Saxe-Meiningen, Sept. 28, 1840. After studying natural science in Würzburg, Leipsic, Freiburg, and Heidelberg, he lived as a tutor in Austria, last at Trieste (since 1870), where he devoted himself afterwards exclusively to writing. In 1885 he returned to Meiningen. He has most successfully cultivated the poetical tale, based upon ancient popular legends. Epics: 'Zlatorog,' a Slovenic Alpine legend (1875, 37th ed. 1892); 'Horand and Hilda' (1879); 'Lady Fair' (1881); 'The Godfather of Death' (1884); 'Emperor Max and his Huntsmen' (1888). Lyrics: 'Songs of a Traveling Journeyman' (1878); 'Minstrel's Songs' (1882); 'From the Highway' (1882); 'Traveling Songs from the Alps' (1883); 'Adventures and Pranks Imitated from Old Masters' (1883); 'Jug and Inkstand' (1887); 'Thuringian Songs' (1891). He is also an excellent prose-writer, author of 'False Gold' (1878), a historical romance of the 17th century; 'Summer Legends' (1881); 'Once upon a Time' (1889).

Baur, Ferdinand Christian (bour). A German theologian of eminence; born in Schmiden, near Stuttgart, June 21, 1792; died at Tübingen, Dec. 2, 1860. The profundity not only of his learning but of his intellectual insight made him the founder of a new school of theology, the classics of which are his 'History of the Doctrine of the Atonement' (1838) and 'The Christian Dogma of the Trinity and Incarnation' (1843), although every one of his numerous works is of great authority.

Baxter, Richard. A celebrated English divine and author; born at Rowton, Shropshire, Nov. 12, 1615; died in London, Dec. 8, 1691. His early education was neglected, and he was never a student at any university, but by private study became eminent for learning. Among his numerous works, the most celebrated is 'The Saints' Everlasting Rest,' published in 1650.

Baxter, Sylvester. An American journalist and magazinist; born in Massachusetts, 1850. Attached to the Boston Herald, he has been prominent in pushing the metropolitan park system and advocating a "Greater Boston." He has written 'The Cruise of a Land Yacht, a Boy's Book of Mexican Travel.'

Baxter, William. An American clergyman, educator, poet, and novelist; born at Leeds, England, 1820. President of Arkansas College, Fayetteville; when it was burned in the Civil War, he removed to Cincinnati. He has written: 'The Loyal West in the Time of the Rebellion'; 'Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, or Scenes and Incidents of the War in Arkansas' (1864). His 'War Lyrics,' originally published in Harper's Weekly, were very popular at the time of their publication.

Bayard, Jean François Alfred (bā'ȧrd *or* bä-yär'). A French dramatist (1796–1853), one of the principal collaborators of Scribe, and a most prolific and skillful writer for the stage; who, jointly with others, produced 225 plays

for the theatres of Paris. The favorites among them were: 'The Queen of Sixteen' (1828); 'My Place and my Wife' (1830); 'The Gamin of Paris' (1836); 'The First Arms of Richelieu' (1839); 'A Parisian Household' (1844); 'The Husband in the Country' (1844); 'A Son of Good Family' (1853). He is also the author of the comic opera 'The Daughter of the Regiment' (1840), well known through Donizetti's music.

Bayer, Karl Robert Emerich von. See **Byr.**

Bayle, Pierre (bāl). A distinguished French philosopher and critic; born at Carlat, Languedoc, Nov. 18, 1647; died in Rotterdam, Dec. 28, 1706. Son of a Reformed Church minister, he was converted to Catholicism while studying theology at the Jesuit College in Toulouse, but within two years his family prevailed upon him to resume the Protestant faith. Withdrawing to Geneva, he studied the philosophy of Descartes, acted for some years as tutor at Coppet, Rouen, and in Paris, and in 1675 was appointed to the chair of philosophy at the Protestant University of Sedan. The latter being suppressed in 1681, he accepted a call to Rotterdam as professor of philosophy and history, but was removed in 1693 on account of his liberal opinions, after a bitter controversy with his colleague and former friend Jurieu, whose envy had been aroused by the great success of Bayle's critical writings. He then devoted all his time and strength to the completion of the great work, identified with his name, the 'Historical and Critical Dictionary' (1697), which brought him into conflict with the consistory; while some of his subsequent writings awakened new enmities and theological controversies which embittered the remaining years of his life.

Baylor, Frances Courtenay. See **Barnum.**

Bayly, Ada Ellen. See **Lyall, Edna.**

Bayly, Thomas Haynes. An English poet and novelist; born in Bath, Oct. 13, 1797; died in Cheltenham, April 22, 1839. He wrote 36 dramas, including: 'Perfection'; 'The Aylmers'; 'The Legend of Killarney'; and other novels and many fanciful poems, after the style of Moore.

Bazán, Emilia Pardo (bä-thän'). A Spanish novelist; born in Coruña in 1852. She has published works on history and philosophy, and is the author of 'Studies in Darwinism'; 'Saint Francis of Assisi'; and many novels. These, translated into English by Mary J. Serrano, have become very popular, and include: 'A Christian Woman' (New York and London, 1891); 'Homesickness' (1891); 'The Swan of Vilamorta' (1891); and 'The Wedding Trip' (1891)

Bazancourt, César Lécat, Baron de (bäzäñ-kör'). A French writer of fiction and works on military science; born in Paris, 1810; died there, Jan. 25, 1865. The novelty of his theories of warfare and the merits of his style imparted very general interest to 'The Crimean Expedition' and 'The Campaign in Italy in 1859.' He has also written 'Georges de Montagnard' and 'The Princess Pallianci,' novels; as well as 'The Secrets of the Sword,' a manual of fencing.

Beaconsfield, Benjamin Disraeli, Lord. An eminent English statesman and novelist; born in London, Dec. 21, 1804; died April 19, 1881. The first volume of his novel 'Vivian Grey' appeared in 1826, the second volume in 1827. This was followed by 'The Young Duke' (1831); 'Contarini Fleming' (1832); 'The Wondrous Tale of Alroy' (1833); 'The Rise of Iskander'; 'The Revolutionary Epic' (1834); 'Henrietta Temple' (1837); 'Venetia' (1837); 'Alarcos' (1839); 'Coningsby' (1844); 'Sibyl' (1845); 'Tancred' (1847); 'Lothair' (1870); 'Endymion' (1880); etc. *

Beard, George Miller. An American physician and medical and hygienic writer; born at Montville, Conn., May 8, 1839; died in New York, Jan. 23, 1883. He made a specialty of the study of stimulants and narcotics, hypnotism, spiritualism, etc. Among his works were: 'Our Home Physician' (1869); 'Eating and Drinking' (1871); 'Stimulants and Narcotics' (1871); 'American Nervousness' (1881); 'Sea-Sickness' (1882); etc.

Beardsley, Eben Edwards. An American Episcopal clergyman, historian, and biographer; born at Stepney, Conn., 1808; died at New Haven, Dec. 22, 1891. He became a pastor in New Haven in 1848. He wrote: 'History of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut' (4th ed. 1883); and lives of 'Samuel Johnson, First President of King's College, New York' (1874); 'William Samuel Johnson, President of Columbia College' (1876); and 'Samuel Seabury, First Bishop of Connecticut' (1881).

Beattie, James (bē'ti *or* Sc. bā'ti). A Scottish poet; born in Laurencekirk, Kincardineshire, Oct. 25, 1735; died in Aberdeen, Aug. 18, 1803. He studied in Aberdeen, and was professor of moral philosophy in Marischal College from 1760 till his death. He wrote metaphysical essays and poems. 'The Minstrel' is his chief work. The first book (1771) passed through four editions before the second part appeared (1774).

Beaumarchais, Pierre Augustin Caron de (bō-mär-shā'). A French dramatist; born in Paris, Jan. 24, 1732; died there, May 18, 1799. He was the son of a Parisian watchmaker named Caron, learned his father's trade, and by his vehement attack on a rival who pirated his patent attracted attention at court. His handsome appearance and manners procured advancement. He taught the daughters of Louis XV. to play the harp; married a rich widow. His first plays, 'Eugénie' (1767) and 'The Two Friends' (1770), had only moderate success. His great plays are: 'The Barber of Seville' (1775) and 'The Marriage of Figaro' (1784), which had unprecedented success. The 'Memoirs of Sieur Beaumarchais'

by himself (1774–78; new ed. by Sainte-Beuve, 1873), have never been surpassed for their satire and logic. Beaumarchais is a figure in Goethe's drama 'Clavigo.' His 'Theatre' has been edited by Saint-Marc Girardin (Paris, 1861); his 'Complete Works,' by Moland (1774) and by Fournier (1875); the 'Barber of Seville,' by Austin Dobson (Oxford, 1884). *

Beaumont, Francis. An English dramatist; born in 1584, at Grace-Dieu, Leicestershire, the family seat; died in London, March 6, 1616. He wrote first 'Salmacis and Hermaphroditus,' a poem on Ovid's legend (1602); and a 'Masque of the Inner Temple,' represented at court in 1612–13. From early youth he was associated with John Fletcher. Their differences are best appreciated by comparing Beaumont's 'Triumph of Love' with Fletcher's 'Triumph of Death,' included in 'Four Plays or Moral Representations in One' (1647). Their plays written together include: 'Philaster'; 'The Maid's Tragedy'; 'King and No King'; 'The Scornful Lady'; 'The Knight of the Burning Pestle'; Cupid's Revenge'; and 'The Coxcomb.' Their first collected edition, 'Comedies and Tragedies,' appeared in 1647; more complete in 1679. *

Beaunoir, Alexandre Louis Bertrand (bōnwär') [true name Robinoir]. A French dramatist (1746–1823). His more than 200 comedies were very popular. Among the best of them are: 'Love Goes A-Begging'; 'Jennie, or The Losers Don't Pay.'

Bebel, Ferdinand August (bā'bel). A German socialist; born in Cologne in 1840. In his youth he was an apprentice, and while learning and practicing the turner's trade, he acquired a practical knowledge of the difficulties and disabilities of the workingmen. He settled in Leipzig in 1860, joined various labor organizations, and became one of the editors of the Volkstaat and of the better-known Vorwärts. Membership in the North German Reichstag was followed by his election to the German Reichstag, of which he was a member from 1871 to 1881, and which he entered again in 1883. He is the leader of his party in the Reichstag. Bebel's earnestness, large sympathy, and wide range of knowledge impress his hearers, although his appearance and manner in the Reichstag do not at first win them. These qualities are also characteristic of his numerous published books, among which are: 'Our Aims' (1874); 'The German Peasant War' (1876); 'The Life and Theories of Charles Fourier' (1888); 'Women in Socialism, the Christian Point of View in the Woman Question' (1893).

Bebel, Heinrich (bā'bel). A notable German humanist (1472–1518). He was an alumnus of Cracow and Basel Universities, and from 1497 professor of poetry and rhetoric at Tübingen. His fame rests principally on his 'Facetiæ' (1506), a curious collection of bits of homely and rather coarse-grained humor and anecdote, directed mainly against the clergy; and on his 'Triumph of Venus,' a keen satire on the depravity of his time.

Beccadelli, Antonio degli (bek'ä-del'ē). An Italian humanist and poet (1394–1471); born at Palermo. His book of epigrams, 'Hermaphroditus' (1432), shows abundant wit and fancy, but oversteps the bounds of decency.

Beccari, Agostini (bek-är'ē). An Italian pastoral poet; born in Ferrara, 1540 (?); died there (?) 1590. He wrote 'The Sacrifice' (1554) before his fifteenth birthday, this piece being a pastoral in rather stilted metre and quite sophomoric in flavor; but as the maiden essay of the kind in literature, and as the model upon which Tasso constructed his 'Aminta,' it is not to be overlooked.

Bechstein, Ludwig (beċh'stīn). A German poet and novelist (1801–60), chiefly remembered for 'The Legend Treasure and the Legendary Cycles of Thuringia' (1835–38); 'German Fairy-Tale Book' (1845, 41st ed. 1893); and others. Among his epical poems are: 'The Children of Haymon' (1830); 'The Dance of Death' (1831); 'New Natural History of Pet Birds' (1846), a humorous didactic poem; and 'Thuringia's Royal House' (1865). Of his numerous novels, chiefly historical, the best-known is 'Journeys of a Musician' (1836–37).

Beck, Karl (bek). An Austrian poet; born at Baja, Hungary, May 1, 1817; died in Vienna, April 10, 1879. His poems reflect the passionate temperament of his Hungarian countrymen in sonorous verses of consummate finish. Among his works are: 'Nights' (1838); 'The Poet Errant' (1838); 'Jankó' (1842), a romance in verse; 'Songs of the Poor Man' (1847); 'Jadwiga' (1863), a tale in verse; 'Mater Dolorosa' (1854), a novel.

Becke, Louis. An Australian author; born in Port Macquarrie, Australia, about 1850. He went to sea at the age of fourteen, and has spent his life trading in the South Pacific. His publications are: 'By Reef and Palm' (1895); 'South Sea Stories' (1896); 'The Ebbing of the Tide' (1896); and with W. Jeffrey, 'A First-Fleet Family' (1896).

Becker, August (bek'er). A German poet and novelist (1828–91); author of 'Young Friedel, the Minstrel' (1854), a lyrical epic, and the novels: 'The Rabbi's Bequest' (1866); 'Proscribed' (1868); 'The Carbuncle' (1870); 'My Sister' (1876), descriptive of the doings of Lola Montez and the events of 1848 in Bavaria; 'Painter Fairbeard' (1878); 'The Sexton of Horst' (1889).

Becker, Karl Friedrich. A German historical writer; born in Berlin, 1777; died there, March 15, 1806. He wrote various popular works on historical topics, the best-known being 'The World's History for Children and their Teachers' (1801–5), a truly successful undertaking.

Becker, Nikolaus. A German poet (1809–45), known as the author of the Rhine-song

'They never shall obtain it, the free, the German Rhine,' which became immensely popular throughout Germany, and provoked Alfred de Musset's 'We have had it, your German Rhine,' and Lamartine's more conciliatory 'Peace-Marseillaise' (1841).

Beckford, William. A noted English man of letters; born at Fonthill, Wiltshire, Sept. 29, 1759; died at Bath, May 2, 1844. Heir to a large fortune, he traveled extensively, and after his return home built a costly residence at Fonthill, where he amassed many art treasures. He is famous as the author of 'Vathek,' an Oriental romance of great power and luxurious imagination, written originally in French (1781 or 1782), and translated into English by himself, although another translation (by Henley) had been published anonymously and surreptitiously in 1784(?). Among his other writings are: 'Biographical Memoirs of Extraordinary Painters' (1780), a satirical burlesque; 'Dreams, Waking Thoughts, and Incidents' (1783), a series of letters from various parts of Europe; 'Italy, with Sketches of Spain and Portugal' (1834). *

Becque, Henri François (bek). A French dramatist; born in Paris, April 9, 1837, the pioneer of realism on the Parisian stage, where he produced 'The Prodigal Son' (1868); 'The Abduction' (1871); 'The Ravens' (1882); 'The Parisian' (1885).

Becquer, Gustavo Adolfo (bek'ker). A Spanish poet and novelist; born in Seville, Feb. 17, 1836; died in Madrid, Dec. 22, 1870. His lyrics, chiefly elegiac, show much feeling, and his tales and legends are among the best creations of modern Spanish prose.

Beddoes, Thomas Lovell. An English poet; born in Rodney Place, Clifton, July 20, 1803; died in Basle, Jan. 26, 1849. He was educated at Oxford and Göttingen, and lived a strange wandering life as a doctor and politician in Germany and Switzerland, with occasional visits to England. 'The Bride's Tragedy' (1822) was quite remarkable and attracted attention; but his best is 'Death's Jest-Book,' on which he was at work from 1825 until his death. It was published posthumously by T. F. Kelsau (1850), who also edited his other poems with memoir (1851).

Bede or **Bæda.** The greatest figure in ancient English literature; was born near Monkwearmouth, Durham, about 673; died in the monastery of Jarrow, May 26, 735. Left an orphan at the age of six, he was educated in the Benedictine Abbey at Monkwearmouth and entered the monastery of Jarrow, where he was ordained priest in his thirtieth year. His industry was enormous. "First," says Green, "among English scholars, first among English theologians, first among English historians, it is in the monk of Jarrow that English literature strikes its roots. In the six hundred scholars who gathered around him for instruction he is the father of our national education." Bede wrote homilies, lives of saints, hymns, epigrams, works on grammar and chronology, and the great 'Ecclesiastical History of England' in five books, gleaned from native chronicles and oral tradition. This was translated from Latin into Anglo-Saxon by King Alfred. The first editions were issued from Strassburg in the 15th century.

Bede, Cuthbert, pseudonym of Edward Bradley. An English author; born in Kidderminster in 1827; died in Lenton, Dec. 12, 1889. He graduated at Durham University, and was rector of Denton, Stretton, and finally Lenton from 1883 until his death. He contributed to Punch and other London periodicals, and published the 'Adventures of Mr. Verdant Green, an Oxford Freshman' (London, 1855), a humorous picture of college life. His other works include: 'Mr. Verdant Green Married and Done For' (1856); 'The White Wife,' a collection of Scottish legends (1864); 'Little Mr. Bouncer and his Friend Verdant Green' (1873–74); and many books of travels.

Beecher, Catherine Esther. An American author and educator, daughter of Lyman, and sister of Henry Ward Beecher; born in Easthampton, L. I., Sept. 6, 1800; died in Elmira, N. Y., May 12, 1878. From 1822 to 1832 she conducted a school in Hartford, Conn.; and afterwards taught for two years in Cincinnati, Ohio. The remainder of her life was devoted to training teachers and supplying them to needy fields, especially in the Western and Southern States. She wrote numerous works on education and on the woman question, among which are: 'The Religious Training of Children in the School, the Family, and the Church' (1864); 'Woman's Profession as Mother and Educator, with Views in Opposition to Woman Suffrage' (1871).

Beecher, Charles. An American clergyman and author, brother of Henry Ward Beecher; born in Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 7, 1815. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1834, and has had charge of Congregational and Presbyterian churches; especially in Fort Wayne, Ind., Newark, N. J., and Georgetown, Mass. Among his published works are: 'David and his Throne' (1855); 'Spiritual Manifestations' (1879); and 'The Autobiography and Correspondence of Lyman Beecher' (1863).

Beecher, Edward. An American clergyman and author, brother of Henry Ward Beecher; born in Easthampton, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1803; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 28, 1895. He graduated at Yale, studied theology at Andover and New Haven; was pastor of various Congregational churches, especially at Park Street, Boston (1826–30), and Salem Street, Boston (1844–55). He was president of Illinois College, Jacksonville (1830–44), and for some years professor of Exegesis in the Chicago Theological Seminary. He wrote many religious books, including 'The Conflict of Ages' (1853) and 'The Concord of Ages' (1860); in which he explained the existence of sin and misery in the world as the results of a pre-existent state,

to be harmonized at last in an eternal concord of good.

Beecher, Henry Ward. An American clergyman; born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887. He was the son of Lyman Beecher; graduated from Amherst in 1834; studied in Lane Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio; and began clerical duty as pastor of a church in Lawrenceburg, Ind., removing to Indianapolis in 1839. From 1847 until his death he was pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church in Brooklyn. He was one of the founders of the Independent and of the Christian Union (now the Outlook). He was also a prominent anti-slavery orator, as well as a famous lecturer. Among his numerous publications are: 'Star Papers; or Experiences of Art and Nature' (1855); 'Freedom and War' (1863); 'Eyes and Ears' (1864); and a novel, 'Norwood, or Village Life in New England' (1867). His 'Sermons' were edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott (2 vols., 1868). *

Beecher, Lyman. An American clergyman; born in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 2, 1775; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 10, 1863. His ancestors were Puritans. He graduated from Yale in 1796, and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in East Hampton, L. I.; then of a Congregational church in Litchfield, Conn., in 1810; and then of the Hanover Street Congregational Church in Boston, Mass. In 1832 he became president of Lane Theological Seminary, near Cincinnati, Ohio. His influence throughout the country was very great, especially on the questions of temperance and of slavery. His 'Six Sermons on Intemperance' had a great effect, and have been frequently republished and translated into many languages. His sermon on the death of Alexander Hamilton in 1804, with his 'Remedy for Dueling' (1809), did much toward breaking up the practice of dueling in the United States. His collected 'Sermons and Addresses' were published in 1852.

Beecher, Thomas Kinnicutt. An American clergyman, son of Lyman, and brother of Henry Ward Beecher; born in Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 10, 1824. He became pastor in Brooklyn in 1852, and in Elmira, N. Y., in 1854. He has been a very successful lecturer and an effective writer on current topics. He had published in book form 'Our Seven Churches' (1870).

Beers, Ethel Lynn. An American poet; born in Goshen, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1827; died in Orange, N. J., Oct. 10, 1879. She was a descendant of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. She has published 'All Quiet along the Potomac, and Other Poems' (1879).

Beers, Henry Augustin. An American author; born in Buffalo, N. Y., July 2, 1847. He graduated from Yale in 1859, became tutor there in 1871, and professor of English literature in 1880. He has published among other works: 'A Century of American Literature' (1878); 'The Thankless Muse,' poems (1886); 'From Chaucer to Tennyson' (1890); 'Initial Studies in American Letters' (1892); 'A Suburban Pastoral, and Other Tales' (1894); 'The Ways of Yale' (1895).

Beers, Jan van (bārz). A Flemish poet (1821–88); from 1860 professor at the Athenæum in Antwerp. His principal works, full of sentiment and melodious quality, are: 'Youth's Dreams' (1853); 'Pictures of Life' (1858); 'Sentiment and Life' (1869).

Beethoven, Ludwig van (bā'tō-ven). A German composer of Dutch extraction; born at Bonn, 1770; died at Vienna, 1827. His music is world-famous. In his 'Correspondence' and in the noted 'Brentano Letters' he is a writer of personal impressions of great interest and charm. *

Beets, Nicolaas (bāts). A Dutch poet, novelist, and critic; born in Haarlem, Sept. 13, 1814. His early lyrics, and the poetical tales 'José' (1834); 'Kuser' (1835); 'Guy the Fleming' (1837), are in the vein of Byron. He showed a maturer talent in 'Ada of Holland' (1840), and the lyric cycles 'Cornflowers' (1853), 'The Children of the Sea' (1861), and others; but is chiefly esteemed as a prose-writer of rare excellence, author of 'Camera Obscura' (1839, 18th ed. 1888), a series of tales and sketches of Dutch types, published under the pseudonym of «Hildebrand.»

Behn, Aphra. An English novelist and dramatist; born in Wye, Kent, in July 1640; died in London, April 16, 1689. She is buried in the Poet's Corner of Westminster Abbey. Her life was adventurous and interesting. She early went to the West Indies, returned to London about 1658, and gaining entrance to court, pleased Charles II. by her wit. He sent her to Antwerp as a spy. She was the first woman in England to live by her pen. Her plays and poems are superior to her novels; but they are all stamped with indelicacy, and do not deserve the praise bestowed on them by Dryden, Otway, and others. Her dramas long held the stage. They include: 'Abdelazar, or the Moor's Revenge'; 'The Forced Marriage'; and many others. Among her novels, 'Oroonoko, or the Royal Slave' (founded on the adventures of a West-Indian native prince of that name) alone has any merit.

Behrens, Bertha. See **Heimburg.**

Bekker, Elisabeth (bek'er). A Dutch novelist; born at Vlissingen, July 24, 1738; died in The Hague, Nov. 5, 1804. Married to Adriaan Wolff, a Reformed Church minister at Beemster, who died in 1777, she lived afterwards in closest friendship with Agathe Deken, who also collaborated in her most important works, to wit: 'History of Sara Burgerhart' (1782); 'History of William Leevend' (1784–85); 'Letters of Abraham Blankaart' (1787–89); 'Cornelia Wildschut' (1793–96).

Belcikovski, Adam (bel-chē-kov-skē). A Polish dramatist; born in Cracow, 1839. Among

his numerous historical dramas and comedies are: 'King Don Juan' (1869); 'Hunyadi' (1870); 'Francesca da Rimini' (1873); 'The Oath' (1878); 'King Boleslav the Bold' (1882). He also wrote valuable essays on Polish literature.

Belinsky, Vissárion Grigóryevich (bel-in'-skē). A Russian literary critic (1811–48). He wrote an excellent 'View of Russian Literature since the 18th Century.'

Bell, Acton. See **Brontë, Anne.**

Bell, Currer. See **Brontë, Charlotte.**

Bell, Ellis. See **Brontë, Emily.**

Bell, Lilian. An American novelist; born in Kentucky, 1867. She has written 'The Love Affairs of an Old Maid' and 'A Little Sister to the Wilderness.'

Bell, Robert. An Irish author and editor; born in Cork, Jan. 16, 1800; died in London, April 12, 1867. Educated at Trinity College, Dublin, he went to London in 1828. He became editor of magazines and useful editions of books. He is best known for his annotated edition of English poets from Chaucer to Cowper (24 vols., 1854-57). He wrote: 'History of Russia' (3 vols., London, 1836); 'Life of Canning' (1846); 'Wayside Pictures through France, Belgium, and Holland' (1849); two novels; three comedies; and a collection of 'Early Ballads' (1864).

Bellamy, Edward. An American writer; born in Chicopee Falls, Mass., March 29, 1850. He was educated in Germany; admitted to the bar; was on the staff of the Evening Post of New York in 1871–72; and on his return from the Sandwich Islands in 1877, he founded the Springfield News. He is best known by his novel 'Looking Backward' (1888), a socialistic work, of which an immense number of copies were sold in two years. His other books are: 'Six to One: a Nantucket Idyl' (1878); 'Dr. Heidenhoff's Process' (1880); 'Miss Ludington's Sister' (1884); and 'Equality' (1897).

Bellamy, Mrs. Elizabeth Whitfield (Croom). An American novelist, writing under the pseudonym "Kamba Thorpe"; born at Quincy, Fla., 1839. She has written: 'Four Oaks' (1867); 'Little Joanna' (1876); 'Old Man Gilbert' (1888); 'The Luck of the Pendennings.'

Bellamy, Jacobus (bel'ä-mi). A Dutch poet; born at Vlissingen, Nov. 12, 1757; died in Utrecht, March 11, 1786. First known through his Anacreontic 'Songs of my Youth' (1782), which were followed by the inspired 'Patriotic Songs' (1783), he is now chiefly remembered for his poetical romance 'Roosje' (1784), which in touching simplicity and ardent feeling is unequaled in Dutch literature.

Bellamy, Joseph. An American clergyman and educator; born in Cheshire, Conn., in 1719; died in Bethlehem, Conn., March 6, 1790. He graduated at Yale in 1735; in 1740 became pastor of the church in Bethlehem, where he remained until his death. About 1742 he established a divinity school, in which many celebrated clergymen were trained. Among his published works, besides his 'Sermons' are: 'True Religion Delineated' (1750); 'The Nature and Glory of the Gospel' (1762); and 'The Half-Way Covenant' (1769).

Bellay, Joachim du (be-lā'). A distinguished French poet and prose-writer; born at the Château de Liré, near Angers, about 1524; died in Paris, Jan. 1, 1560. Next to Ronsard the most prominent member of the famous "Pléiade." He had few of the advantages of a school education, but by his own industry became acquainted with the poets of antiquity and of France. His first volume of poems was a collection of his 'Sonnets to Olive.' His 'Antiquities of Rome' was done into English verse by Edmund Spenser, 'The Ruins of Rome' (1591). His principal work is a 'Defense and Illustration of the French Language' (1549), in which he depreciates the old forms of French poetry and sets up the classic poets of antiquity as models. After his death were published more of his sonnets, also odes, and some translations.

Belleau, Rémy (bel-lo'). A noted French poet; born at Nogent-le-Rotrou, 1528; died in Paris, March 16, 1577. One of the "Pléiade," and ranked by some as its best poet, in preference to Bellay. His poems are graceful and melodious, and show less affectation of sentiment than those of many of his contemporaries. He made an elegant and spirited translation of 'The Odes of Anacreon' (1576). His 'Bergerie' (1572), a compound of prose and verse, is of unequal merit; but it contains some passages — *e. g.*, the 'April' — which are of consummate beauty. A curious work is his fanciful 'Loves and New Exchanges of Precious Stones' (1566): it is perhaps his best performance.

Belli, Giuseppe Gioachino (bel'lē). A noted Roman humorist and satirical poet (1791–1863). He wrote in the popular dialect of the Trastevere; and in early life scourged with stinging, irreverent, and often vulgar satire, the tyranny of the popes and the scandalous lives of the clergy. Becoming afterward a zealous convert to the faith of the Roman Church, he endeavored to call in and destroy the wicked indiscretions of his youth. In his last years he published a beautiful translation of the Roman Breviary. His published sonnets amount to more than 2,000; his other published Italian verses fill four considerable volumes; while two thirds of his vast remains have never been gathered and edited. Of this last, much is clothed in language too coarse to bear the light of modern culture.

Bellman, Carl Michael (bel'män). A noted Swedish poet; born in Stockholm, Feb. 4, 1740; died there, Feb. 11, 1795. His poems were often improvisations, and the airs of his songs were largely of his own composition. As singer of the rollicking life of a capital city he is unsurpassed. A colossal bronze bust of Bellman

by Byström was erected in the Zoölogical Garden at Stockholm in 1829, and there a popular festival is held yearly in his honor. *

Bellows, Henry Whitney. A prominent Unitarian divine and miscellaneous writer; born at Walpole, N. H., June 11, 1814; died in New York, Jan. 30, 1882. He became pastor of All Souls Church, New York, 1839; was chief founder and long editor of the Christian Inquirer (1846); president and chief originator of the United States Sanitary Commission during the Civil War (1861–65). He wrote: 'Public Life of Washington' (1866); 'Relation of Public Amusements to Public Morality'; 'The Old World in its New Face' (2 vols., 1868-69), a record of travel in Europe. He was an effective preacher and public speaker.

Belloy, Pierre Laurent de (bel-wä'), properly Buirette. A French dramatist; born 1727; died 1775. He won success with the tragedies 'The Siege of Calais' (1765) and 'Gaston and Bayard' (1771), and was elected to the Academy in 1771.

Belmontet, Louis (bel-môn-tā'). A French poet and publicist (1799–1879); studied and practiced law in Toulouse, until involved in difficulties with the magistracy on account of some satirical poems, when he went to Paris and there produced his principal works: 'The Sad Ones' (1824), a cycle of elegies; 'The Supper of Augustus' (1828); and with Soumet, 'A Festival of Nero' (1829), a tragedy which exceeded 100 performances. Subsequently he became an ardent partisan of Bonapartism, pleading its cause as a journalist and poetically extolling the Napoleonic dynasty in many enthusiastic odes.

Belot, Adolphe (be-lō'). A French novelist and dramatist (1829-90); traveled extensively and settled at Nancy as a lawyer. He won reputation with a witty comedy, 'The Testament of César Girodot' (1859, with Villetard); and being less successful with his following dramatic efforts, devoted himself to fiction. Of his novels may be mentioned: 'The Venus of Gordes' (1867, with Ernest Daudet); 'The Drama of the Rue de la Paix' (1868); 'Article 47' (1870): all of which were dramatized.

Bembo, Pietro (bem'bō). A celebrated Italian humanist; born in Venice, May 20, 1470; died in Rome, Jan. 18, 1547. In 1513 he became secretary of Latin letters to Pope Leo X.; the Venetian republic appointed him in 1530 State historiographer. His poetical works, Latin and Italian, are marked rather by elegance of style, purity of idiom, and correctness of taste, than by force or originality of thought or liveliness of fancy. His works include a 'History of Venice 1487–1513,' and a number of poems, dialogues, and essays. There are 16 books of his 'Latin Letters' written in the name of Leo X.

Bender, Prosper (bend'er). An American descriptive writer; born at Quebec, 1844. Originally a Canadian physician, he removed to Boston, Mass. (1883), and practices medicine there. He has written: 'Old and New Canada'; 'Literary Sheaves' (1881).

Benedict, David. A Baptist divine and historian; born at Norwalk, Conn., 1779; died 1874. He was pastor at Pawtucket, R. I., for twenty-five years, and preached till over ninety years of age. Among his chief works were: 'History of All Religions'; 'Fifty Years among the Baptists'; 'History of the Donatists'; etc.

Benedict, Frank Lee. A popular American novelist and poet; born in New York, 1834. Among his numerous novels may be named: 'John Worthington's Name'; 'Miss Van Kortland' (1870); 'Her Friend Lawrence' (1879); 'The Price She Paid' (1883).

Benedictoff, Vladimir Grigórjevich (be-ne-dik'tof). A Russian poet (1810–73), whose lyrics excel in deep sentiment and ideal enthusiasm; some, like 'Two Apparitions,' 'The Lake,' 'The Mountain Peaks,' may be ranked with the finest of any literature.

Benedictsson, Victoria. See **Ahlgren.**

Benedix, Roderich Julius (be'ne-diks). A German dramatist; born in Leipsic, Jan. 21, 1811; died there, Sept. 26, 1873. His first comedy, 'The Moss-Covered Pate' (1841), was received throughout Germany with extraordinary popular favor. Its successor, 'Doctor Wasp,' was no less successful. Of the long catalogue of his comedies, nearly every one was received with marked favor in Germany and in foreign countries wherever they were presented. The secret of this success is found in the ever lively action, and in the author's intimate knowledge of the stage with its immemorial yet ever fresh and telling effects. His 'Collected Dramatic Works' were published in 27 volumes.

Beniczky-Bajza, Illona (ben-is'skē bī'tsä). A Hungarian novelist; born in Buda-Pesth, in June 1840. Daughter of the critic Joseph Bajza, and one of the most prolific writers of Hungary. Her most noteworthy works are: 'Prejudice and Enlightenment' (1872); 'It is She' (1888); 'Martha' (1890); 'The Mountain Fairy' (1890).

Benjamin, Park. An American journalist, poet, and lecturer; born at Demerara, British Guiana, Aug. 14, 1809; died in New York, Sept. 12, 1864. He studied law originally. His poems, of a high order of merit, have never been collected. 'The Contemplation of Nature,' read on taking his degree at Washington College, Hartford, 1829; the satires 'Poetry' (1843); 'Infatuation' (1845); 'The Nautilus'; 'To One Beloved'; and 'The Old Sexton,' are among his works. He was associated editorially with Epes Sargent and Rufus W. Griswold.

Benjamin, Park. An American lawyer, editor, and miscellaneous writer, son of the preceding; born in New York, May 11, 1849. A

graduate of the United States Naval Academy (1867), he served on Admiral Farragut's flagship, but resigned in 1869. As a lawyer he has been a patent expert. He edited the Scientific American (1872-78). He has written: 'Shakings; Etchings from the Naval Academy' (1867); 'The Age of Electricity' (1886); 'The Intellectual Rise in Electricity, a History'; etc.

Benjamin, Samuel Green Wheeler. An American traveler, artist, and miscellaneous writer; born at Argos, Greece, Feb. 13, 1837. He was United States minister to Persia (1883–85). Among his numerous works, both in prose and verse, are: 'Art in America'; 'Contemporary Art in Europe' (1877); 'Constantinople' (1860); 'Persia and the Persians' (1886); 'The Choice of Paris' (1870), a romance; 'Sea-Spray' (1887), a book for yachtsmen; etc.

Bennett, Charles Wesley. An American Methodist divine and educator; born at East Bethany, N. Y., July 18, 1828; died at Evanston, Ill., April 17, 1891. He was principal of Genesee Wesleyan Seminary (1869–71), professor of history and logic at Syracuse University (1871–85), professor of historical theology at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston (1885–91). He wrote 'National Education in Italy, France, Germany, England, and Wales' (1878); and 'Christian Art and Archæology of the First Six Centuries' (1888).

Bennett, William Cox. An English songwriter; born in Greenwich, Oct. 14, 1820; died in Blackheath, March 4, 1895. He was the son of a watchmaker, had comparatively little education, and is known for his songs and ballads: 'Queen Eleanor's Vengeance and Other Poems' (1856); 'War Songs' (1857); 'Our Glory Roll and Other National Poems' (1867); 'Songs for Sailors' (1872); 'Sea Songs' (1878).

Benoît de Sainte-Maure (be-nwä' dė sant-mōr). A French trouvère and chronicler of the 12th century; born in Touraine. He wrote in about 42,000 octosyllabic verses a 'Chronicle of the Dukes of Normandy' to the year 1135. To him is usually ascribed the 'Romance of Troy,' founded on the story of the siege of Troy as written by Dictys Cretensis and Dares; it was translated into the languages of western Europe. Boccaccio, Chaucer, and Shakespeare would seem to be indebted to Benoît for the story of the loves of Troilus and Briseis (Cryseyde or Cressida being originally called Briseida).

Bensel, James Berry. A well-known American poet and novelist; born in New York, 1856; died 1886. He lived the most of his life at Lynn, Mass., and was a contributor to magazines. He wrote: 'King Kophetua's Wife' (1884), a novel; 'In the King's Garden and Other Poems' (1886).

Benson, Carl. See **Bristed, Charles Astor.**

Benson, E. F. An English novelist, born 18—. His greatest success was 'Dodo' (1893), a novel of London society; he has also written 'Limitations'; 'The Babe, B. A.'; 'The Rubicon'; and 'The Vintage' (1897).

Benson, Eugene. An American artist and miscellaneous writer; born at Hyde Park, N. Y., 1840. Residing in Rome, Italy, he has contributed to American magazines. He has written: 'Gaspara Stampa' (1881), a biography with selections from her sonnets; 'Art and Nature in Italy' (1882).

Bensserade, Isaac de (bans-räd). A French poet (1613–91), chiefly remembered as author of the ballets, much in vogue then, in which the king and his courtiers took part; also by his dainty lyrics,—especially the sonnet on 'Job,' which, in rivalry with Voiture's sonnet to 'Urania,' incited a literary feud in 1651.

Bentham, Jeremy. An English writer on ethics and jurisprudence (1748–1832). He was educated for the bar and studied the theory of law. Treatises on Government (1776), Usury (1787), Civil and Penal Legislation (1813), Fallacies (1824), and others; formed his collected works (11 vols., 1843). His guiding principle was the doctrine of utility. *

Bentivoglio, Guido (ben-tē-vōl'yō). An Italian historian, memoirist, and cardinal; born in Ferrara, 1579; died near Rome (?), 1644. His ecclesiastical career was exceedingly brilliant; but almost at the hour when his election to the papacy as successor to Urban VIII. seemed inevitable, he suddenly died. In his 'History of the War in Flanders' and 'Memoirs' he evinces decided literary abilities.

Bentley, Richard. An English critic and essayist; born in Oulton, Yorkshire, Jan. 27, 1662; died July 1742. He is pronounced by some authorities the best classical scholar England has produced. His writings are: 'Latin Epistle to John Mill, Containing Critical Observations on the Chronicle of Joannes Malala' (1691); the very celebrated 'Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris' (1697); and editions of Horace and Terence, besides commentaries on the classics, all of great value.

Benton, Joel. A well-known American poet and critic; born at Amenia, Dutchess County, N. Y., 1832. He has written: 'Under the Apple Boughs,' a collection of verse; 'Emerson as a Poet' (1883), and a large number of poems.

Benton, Thomas Hart. An American statesman and author; born near Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C., March 14, 1782; died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1858. Before he was eight years old, his father died, and his early opportunities for study were few. He took a partial course at the University of North Carolina. The family removed to the yet unsettled territory south of Nashville, Ky., and in 1811 he was admitted to the bar in Nashville. He became a member of the State Legislature. He served in the United States army (1810–11 and 1812–13) and attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He settled in St. Louis, Mo., in 1815, and established a newspaper, the Missouri Inquirer, which he edited

for many years. He was elected United States Senator from Missouri in 1820, and continued to hold that office for the next thirty years. He was a champion of the rights of settlers on the public lands; and of a gold and silver currency rather than paper money as a medium of exchange (hence called «Old Bullion»). He was a steadfast opponent of the Nullification doctrine, of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He was one of the earliest and most strenuous advocates of the building of a Pacific Railroad. His chief publications are his 'Thirty Years' View' of the workings of the national government (1854–56), and his 'Abridgment of the Debates of Congress,' covering the period from the foundation of the government to the year 1850.

Bentzel-Sternau, Count Karl Christian Ernst von (bents'el stār'nou). A German novelist and miscellaneous writer; born in Mentz, April 9, 1767; died at Mariahalden, Switzerland, Aug. 13, 1843. He is esteemed as a humorist in the manner of Jean Paul; and his satirical romances, 'The Golden Calf' (1802–3), 'The Stone-Guest' (1808), 'Old Adam' (1819–20), 'The Master of the Chair,' together form a series.

Bentzon, Thérèse (bants-ôn'), pseudonym of Marie Thérèse Blanc. A French novelist and littérateur; born at Seine-Port, Sept. 21, 1840. She has been for many years on the editorial staff of the Revue des Deux Mondes, to which she has contributed notable translations and reviews of many American, English, and German authors. Her literary essays on these contemporaneous writers were collected in 'Foreign Literature and Customs' (1882) and 'Recent American Novelists' (1885). Her first work to attract attention was 'A Divorce' (1871), published in the Journal des Débats. Two other novels, 'A Remorse' (1879) and 'Tony' (1889), were crowned by the French Academy. Other stories are: 'Georgette' and 'Jacqueline' (1893). The fruit of her first visit to the United States was 'Condition of Woman in the United States' (1895).

Beöthy, Zoltán (bē'tē). A Hungarian poet and critic; born at Komorn, Sept. 4, 1848. Since 1882 he has been professor of æsthetics at the University of Buda-Pesth. His numerous tales show unusual talent for psychological delineation; among them are: 'Judge Martin' (1872); 'The Nameless Ones' (1875); 'Kálozdi Béla' (1875), a novel. His dramaturgic studies and criticisms appeared under the title 'Playwrights and Actors' (1881). He has also written an excellent history of Hungarian literature (6th ed. 1891).

Béranger, Pierre Jean de (bā-roṅ-zhā'). A French poet; born in Paris, Aug. 19, 1780; died there, July 16, 1857. His father took him to Paris in 1802; but they soon quarreled, and he began life in that garret which became famous. In 1804 Lucien Bonaparte helped him out of his distress, by giving him a clerkship in the Imperial University. Meanwhile he had composed many convivial and political songs, but it did not occur to him to write them down until 1812. They were so universally sung that he could have dispensed with the printing-press. When his poems were published in 1815, he was recognized as the champion of the faction opposed to the Bourbons. His popularity with the working-classes was immense, and he made the song a powerful political weapon. His republicanism and enthusiasm for Napoleon suited the multitude. Two volumes published in 1821 led to his imprisonment; and another in 1825 caused a second incarceration. 'New Songs' appeared in 1830, and his 'Autobiography' in 1840. In 1848 he was elected to Parliament, but begged to be released. His songs are full of wit, light-heartedness, and musical grace, ranging in theme from epicurean trivialties to passionate and burning social and political satire. Among the best are the 'King of Yvetot'; 'The Old Flag'; 'The Old Corporal'; 'Roger Bontemps'; 'My Grandmother'; 'Little Red Man'; 'Little Gray Man'; and 'The Marquis of Carabas.' *

Berchet, Giovanni (bār-shā *or* berk'et). An Italian poet; born in Milan, Dec. 23, 1783; died in Turin, March 23, 1851. He was a leader in the school of poets and thinkers who sought to restore Italian literature to its ancient eminence by a purely national development. Coming under suspicion of Carbonarism, he had to quit his country, and lived several years abroad. His songs and romantic ballads — 'Italian Poems' (1848) — made him the favorite popular singer of Italy. His best performance is 'The Fugitives of Parga.'

Berezik, Árpád (bār-sēk'). A Hungarian dramatist; born at Temesvar, 1842 or 1852. He studied at the University of Pesth, and almost immediately upon his graduation became distinguished for his writings. Dramatic criticism and comedy are his congenialities; 'Public Affairs,' 'The Veterans,' and 'In the Czechs' Country,' three very diverting plays, bringing him his greatest fame.

Bergerat, Auguste Émile (berzh-rä'). A French journalist, playwright, and novelist; born in Paris, April 29, 1845. Son-in-law of Théophile Gautier, and since 1884 particularly known as the amusing chronicler of the Figaro under the pseudonym of «Caliban.» His feuilletons for that paper were published collectively as 'Life and Adventures of Sieur Caliban' (1886); 'The Book of Caliban' (1887); 'Caliban's Laughter' (1890); etc. He also wrote two novels: 'Faublas in Spite of Himself' (1884); 'The Rape' (1886); besides two volumes to the memory of his father-in-law, 'Théophile Gautier, Painter' (1877), and 'Th. Gautier, Conversations, Souvenirs, and Correspondence' (1879).

Bergh, Henry. A noted American philanthropist and miscellaneous writer; born in New York, 1823; died there, March 12, 1888. He was founder and president of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

(1866), founder of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (1881), secretary of legation and acting vice-consul at St. Petersburg (1862–64). He wrote: 'Love's Alternatives' (1881), a play; 'Married Off' (1859), a poem; 'The Streets of New York'; 'The Ocean Paragon'; etc.

Bergh, Pieter Theodoor Helvetius van den (bĕrg). A Dutch dramatist and poet (1799–1873); attracted attention with his comedy 'The Nephew' (1837), considered one of the best in modern Dutch literature, but did not justify expectations by his subsequent dramatic efforts. He also published a collection, 'Prose and Poetry' (3d ed. 1863).

Bergk, Theodor (berk). A German classical philologist; born in Leipsic, May 22, 1812; died at Ragaz, Switzerland, July 20, 1881. He became an indisputable authority on Hellenic poetry, producing two works of surpassing importance in that department of scholarship: 'Greek Lyric Poets' (4th ed. 1878–82), and 'History of Greek Literature' (1872); the latter not quite completed at his death, but brought to perfection with the aid of his posthumous papers. He contributed much of value, likewise, to our knowledge of special departments of classical learning.

Bergsöe, Jörgen Vilhelm (berg'se). A Danish novelist, poet, and naturalist; born in Copenhagen, Feb. 8, 1835. While suffering partial blindness caused by excessive use of the microscope in his memorable biological researches at Messina, he turned to literary composition; and soon appeared the first of a cycle of novels, 'From the Piazza del Popolo' (1866), which had an extraordinary success. The following year he published his first volume of poems, 'Now and Then.' Of his many novels, the one which excels for fineness of touch is 'Who Was He?' All his stories are characterized by rich imagination, fine observation, and great originality; his poetry is inferior in these respects to his prose.

Berkeley, George, Bishop. A celebrated Irish clergyman and author; born near Kilkenny, March 12, 1685; died at Oxford, England, Jan. 14, 1753. He resided in America, at Newport, R. I., for about three years, beginning 1728. His estate of Whitehall at Newport he conveyed to Yale College for the maintenance of scholarships. Among his published works are the celebrated 'Commonplace Book, 1703-6'; 'Essay towards a New Theory of Vision' (1709); 'The Principles of Human Knowledge' (1710); 'Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous' (1713); 'Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher' (1732); 'The Analyst' (1735); 'Siris' (1744: on Tar-Water); and others. ✱

Berlichingen, Götz (Gottfried) von, of the Iron Hand (ber'lich-ing"en). A famous German knight and autobiographer; born in Jagsthausen in the present kingdom of Würtemberg, 1480; died July 23, 1562. He became very popular with the masses; this and other facts concerning him being apparent in his 'Autobiography' (late ed. 1886), a work drawn upon by Goethe for the play bearing his name.

Berlioz, Hector (bār-lē-ōz'). A great French musical composer and critic; born near Grenoble, Dec. 11, 1803; died in Paris, March 8, 1869. In 1830 his cantata 'Sardanapalus' won for him the "prize of Rome," which afforded him the means of spending 18 months in Italy. He had already made his mark in Paris with the overtures 'Waverley' and 'The Vehm Judges'; and among the fruits of his studies in Italy were the overture to 'King Lear' and the symphony 'The Return to Life.' Then followed the long series of his musical works. Among his literary works are 'A Musical Tour in Italy and Germany'; 'Orchestra Soirées'; and 'Treatise on Instrumentation' (1844). ✱

Bernard, Charles de (ber-nār'). [Properly Bernard du Grail de La Villette.] A French novelist; born in Besançon, Feb. 25, 1804; died at Neuilly, March 6, 1850. He was a disciple of Balzac, whom he resembles in his power of realistic description and psychological analysis; but he possesses a purer and more nervous style, and above all is content with a less minute elaboration of story and characters. His first piece, 'The Gerfalcon,' made a hit with its clever description of the literary cliques. Everywhere he evinces clear insight into the foibles of society. Of his novels, the following may be named as only second in rank to his masterpiece 'The Gerfalcon': 'A Magistrate's Adventure'; 'The Gordian Knot'; 'Wings of Icarus'; 'The Lion's Skin'; 'The Country Gentleman.'

Bernard of Clairvaux or **St. Bernard** (bernärd'—klār-vo'). A French theologian, church father, and saint; born at Fontaines, near Dijon, 1091; died at Clairvaux, Jan. 12, 1153. His five books on 'Reflection' are written in a clear and cheerful style; and the hymn, 'Jesu! the Very Thought of Thee,' is in use in all the churches of our day. ✱

Bernard of Cluny (klü-nē'). A French monk and poet who flourished in the twelfth century, and is noted for his work 'On Contempt of the World' (1597); but very little is known of the author's life. ✱

Bernard de Ventadour (ber-när' dė ven-tä-dör'). A French troubadour poet; born in Ventadour (?) about 1125 (?); died in the monastery at Dalon about 1197 (?). Love songs 'To Eleonore,' and various amatory lays to courtly dames, form the riches of his delicate verse.

Bernardakis, Demetrios (ber-när'däk-is"). A Greek poet, dramatist, and scholar; born at Santa Marina, Lesbos, Dec. 2, 1834. After a course of study at Athens and in German universities, he was (with one considerable intermission) professor of history and philology in the University of Athens from 1861 to 1882, when he went back to Lesbos. He is author of a spirited Pindaric ode for a jubilee occasion, of several dramas, and of a satire, 'The Battle of Cranes and Mice'; he has also written

a 'Universal History'; a 'Church History'; and a spirited tractate, 'Confutation of a False Atticism,' directed against the would-be Attic purists.

Bernardes, Diogo (ber-när'des). A Portuguese poet; born in Ponte de Lima, about 1530; died in 1605. He was called in his day "the Sweet Singer of the Lima," a streamlet immortalized in his verse. He left his native valley in 1550 and attached himself to the mastersinger Sá de Miranda, who lived retired on his estate Quinta da Tapada, a devotee of the Muses. Here Bernardes composed verses in all kinds, elegies, sonnets, odes, songs, full of tender sympathies and perfect melody. Here he wrote: 'The Lima'; 'Various Rimes—Flowers from Lima's Banks'; 'Various Rimes to the Good Jesu.'

Berneck, Gustave von. See **Guseck.**

Berners, Juliana. An English prioress and writer; said to have been born in Essex, and flourished in the fifteenth century. She was at the head of a convent in Sopewell, and is celebrated for her work on fishing, hunting, and like pastimes, entitled 'Book of St. Albans' (1486). *

Bernhard, Karl (bärn'här), pseudonym of Nicolai de Saint Aubain. A celebrated Danish novelist; born in Copenhagen, Nov. 18, 1798; died there, Nov. 25, 1865. His induction into the republic of letters was under the auspices of his noted kinswoman, Madame Gyllembourg. The poet Heiberg was his uncle; the nephew has almost overshadowed the older writer through the brilliance of 'The Favorite of Fortune,' 'Two Friends,' 'For and Against,' and many other novels, all founded either on historical occurrences or the author's observations of contemporary life.

Bernhardi, Theodor von (bern-här'dē). A German historian and diplomat; born in Berlin, Nov. 6, 1802; died at Kunersdorf, Silesia, Feb. 12, 1887. His diplomatic career was important, and afforded him special facilities for compiling a 'History of Russia and of European Politics during the Years 1814–31' (1863–77); 'Frederick the Great as a Military Commander' (1881); and similar works, all of value.

Bernhardy, Gottfried. A German classical philologist; born in Landsberg-on-the-Warthe, March 20, 1800; died in Halle, May 14, 1875. He lectured very brilliantly at the leading universities, his principal works being 'Greek Syntax Scientifically Considered' (1829), a historical study of the subject; 'Outlines of Roman Literature' (5th ed. 1872); 'Outlines of Greek Literature' (part i., 5th ed. 1892; part ii., 2d–3d ed. 1876–80; part iii. wanting), and a supplement to the first-named treatise, entitled 'Paralipomena [Omissions] in [the Work on] Greek Syntax' (1854–62); although he has written many other important books.

Bernstein, Aaron (bern'stīn). A German publicist and novelist (1812–84); born at Dantzic. He was in politics a radical and in religion a reformer, and his life was a continued battle against obscurantism and conservatism. Yet he wrote some charming stories of life among the Jews, among them 'Mendel Gibbor' (1860). He wrote also some notable historical sketches, as 'The People's Years' and 'The Years of Reaction.'

Berrian, William (ber'i-an). An American Episcopal divine and religious writer; born 1787; died 1862. He was rector of Trinity Church, New York (1830–62). Besides various religious works, he wrote 'Travels in France and Italy' and a 'Historical Sketch of Trinity Church.'

Bersezio, Vittorio (ber-sets'yō). An Italian novelist and playwright; born at Peveragno, Piedmont, in 1830. Both as a writer of tales and of comedies he is conspicuous for vivid and faithful delineation of Piedmontese life; especially in his dialect comedies, among which 'The Misfortunes of Monssù Travett' is considered to be his masterpiece. He also wrote an excellent historical work, 'The Reign of Victor Emanuel II.' (1878 93).

Bertaut, Jean (bār-tō). A French poet and prelate; born in Caen, 1570; died 1611. He seems to have entered holy orders as a result of the favor he acquired at court through his love poems, which comprise stanzas, odes, and couplets, published as 'Songs' (?) (1602). He also composed "canticles" on 'The Conversion of Henry IV.,' as well as a funeral oration in eulogy of the same monarch.

Berthet, Elie (ber-tā). A French novelist (1815–91), of whose numerous works the best known are: 'The Storks' Nest' (1848); 'The Catacombs of Paris' (1854); 'The Good Old Times' (1867); 'Prehistoric Novels' (1876).

Berthold, Franz (ber-tōld'), pseudonym of Adelheid Reinbold. A German novelist (1802–39), warmly appreciated and furthered by Ludwig Tieck. Her story 'Fred of the Will-o'-the-Wisp' (1830) met with great favor; after her death appeared 'King Sebastian' (1839), a historical romance, and 'Collected Tales' (1842).

Bertin, Antoine (ber-tan'). A French poet (1752–90), much admired by his contemporaries, who, somewhat extravagantly, styled him the French Propertius. He was a friend of Parny, and like him excelled in elegiac and epistolary verse. His principal works are: 'Voyage in Burgundy' (1777) and 'The Loves' (1780).

Besant, Walter, Sir (bes'ant). An English novelist; born in Portsmouth in 1838. After graduation at Cambridge, he went to Mauritius as professor in the Royal College, but returned to London, where he long was secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund. In 1871 he formed a literary partnership with James Rice, which continued until the death of the latter. They wrote many novels, some of which were dramatized. Among them are: 'Ready Money Mortiboy' (London, 1871); 'The Golden Butterfly' (1876); 'The Seamy Side' (1881); and

'The Chaplain of the Fleet' (1881). Alone he has written: 'Studies in Early French Poetry' (1868); 'When George the Third was King' (1872); 'The French Humorists' (1873); 'All Sorts and Conditions of Men' (1882), which led to the establishment of the People's Palace in the East End of London; 'All in a Garden Fair' (1883); 'Dorothy Forster' (1884); 'The World Went Very Well Then' (1887); 'Armorel of Lyonnesse' (1890); 'St. Katharine's By the Tower' (1891); 'The Ivory Gate' (1892); 'Beyond the Dreams of Avarice'; 'The Master Craftsman'; and others. He was knighted in 1896. *

Bestúsheff, Alexander Alexandrovich (bes-tö'zhef *or* bes-tö'shef). A Russian novelist and soldier; born in St. Petersburg, Nov. 3, 1797 (not 1795); killed in battle in the Caucasus, July 19, 1837. Of his numerous novels the most celebrated are: 'Ammalat-Beg'; 'The Nadeshda Frigate'; 'The Terrible Prophecy.' His 'Private Correspondence' is highly prized.

Bethune, George Washington (be-thön'). A distinguished American Dutch Reformed clergyman and poet; born in New York, March 18, 1805; died at Florence, Italy, April 27, 1862. He was a most lovable man, noted as an orator and a wit. He had charges at Rhinebeck and Utica, N.Y., Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and New York city. Besides religious works he wrote: 'British Female Poets'; 'Lays of Love and Faith' (1847), several of the hymns in which are widely used. He also published an edition of Izaak Walton's 'Complete Angler' (1846); etc.

Betteloni, Vittorio (bet-el-ō'nē). An Italian poet; born in Verona, 1840. He was educated in Pisa, and is now professor of Italian literature and history in the Female College in Verona. His verse proves him an adherent of that Italian classical school which dates from 1869, and includes: 'In the Springtime' (1869); 'New Stanzas' (1880); and a translation of Goethe's 'Hermann and Dorothea.'

Betts, Craven Langstroth. An American poet and story-writer; born in New Brunswick, 1853. Besides translating 'Songs from Béranger' in the original metres, he wrote: 'The Perfume Holder, a Persian Love Poem'; and with A. W. H. Eaton, 'Tales of a Garrison Town.'

Beyle, Marie-Henri (bāl), better known under the pseudonym of "Stendhal." A notable French novelist and critic; born in Grenoble, Jan. 23, 1783; died in Paris, March 23, 1842. In spite of interruptions due to the political upheavals in which he became involved, he found time to display his critical and imaginative genius in 'Rome, Naples, and Florence in 1817,' 'History of Painting in Italy,' and 'About Love': but his celebrity now rests principally upon 'The Chartreuse [Carthusian Nun] of Parma,' a magnificent fiction, brilliantly original, witty, and absorbing; and to a less extent upon 'The Red and the Black' [*i.e.*, Priests and Soldiers], a romance possible only to a writer with the widest knowledge of men and things. *

Bhatti (bhat-tē *or* bē-hat'tē). An Indian epic poet of the 6th or the 7th century. His poem named after him 'Bhattikâvyam' is in 22 cantos. Its theme is the deeds of Râma; but the author designed the work to be also an exemplification of the rules of grammatical and rhetorical composition. It was published with a twofold commentary at Calcutta (1828).

Bhavabhuti (bha-va-bhö'ti *or* bē-ha-va-bē-hö'ti). An Indian dramatic poet next in celebrity to Kâlidâsa; he lived in the 8th century. His 'Mâlatimâdhava,' which might be entitled 'The Secret Marriage,' portrays Indian society in effective traits. The 'Mahâvîratsharita' ('Fortunes of the Great Hero') deals with the deeds of Râma and his victory over the giant Râvana, ravisher of Sîta, Râma's consort. The 'Uttararâmatsharita' ('Other Fortunes of Râma') portrays the long-suffering of Sîta and her reconcilement with Râma, all in a sympathetic vein and sometimes with great force.

Biart, Lucien (bē-är'). A French novelist, poet, and writer of travels; born at Versailles, June 21, 1829. He published a number of novels, containing masterly descriptions of Mexican and South-American nature and customs. Among his works are: 'The Mexican Women' (1853), poems; 'Adventures of a Young Naturalist' (1869); 'The Clients of Dr. Bernagius' (1873); 'Across America' (1876), crowned by the Academy.

Bibbiena (bēb-bē-ā'nä). [Bernardo Dovizio, who was styled Bibbiena.] An Italian poet; born at Bibbiena, Aug. 4, 1470; died Nov. 9, 1520. For many years secretary to Cardinal Giovanni de' Medici, in whose election as Pope Leo X. he is said to have had a considerable share, he was appointed treasurer, and soon after raised to the dignity of cardinal. In this dignity he became an ardent promoter of art and science. His comedy 'Calandria' is probably the earliest in Italian literature.

Bicci, Ersilio (bē'chē). An Italian poet; born in Pisa, 1845. He studied in Florence, and is now professor of Italian literature in the Licei Dante and Toscanelli of that city. His best is in the collection styled 'New Verses.'

Bickersteth, Edward Henry. An English poet; born at Islington, Jan. 25, 1825. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, and is noted for his scholarly devotional works; but is most famous as a poet,—'Yesterday, To-day, and Forever' being particularly admired.

Bickmore, Albert Smith. An American naturalist and writer of travels; born at St. George's, Me., March 1, 1839. An extensive traveler in the East, he founded and is curator of the museum of natural history at Central Park, New York. Besides scientific publications, he has written: 'Travels in the East Indian Archipelago' (1869); 'A Journey from Canton to Hankow' (1868); etc.

Biddle, Anthony Joseph Drexel (bid'l). An American publisher, journalist, and miscellaneous writer; born in Pennsylvania, 1874. He has written: 'A Dual Rôle, and Other Stories'; 'An Allegory and Three Essays'; 'The Madeira Islands'; 'The Froggy Fairy Book.'

Biddle, Nicholas. A noted American financier and writer; born in Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1786; died there, Feb. 27, 1844. He was president of the United States Bank 1823–39, during Jackson's war against its being the depository of the government moneys, and the later speculations which ruined it. Besides miscellaneous writings, he published a 'Commercial Digest,' and 'History of the Expedition under Lewis and Clarke to the Pacific Ocean.'

Biedermann, Karl (bē'der-män). A German historian and publicist; born in Leipsic, Sept. 25, 1812. His influence in public affairs, although indirect, has long been considerable: and as a writer of literary and philosophical history he has struck out a path of his own with 'Germany in the Eighteenth Century' (2d ed. in part, 1880); 'German Philosophy from Kant's Day to Our Own' (1842–43); 'Thirty Years of German History, 1840–70' (2d ed. 1883); and many other allied studies.

Bielovski, August (bē-lōv'skē). A Polish poet (1806–76); born at Krechowice, Galicia. Among his poetical compositions is to be mentioned the historical rhapsody 'Lay of Henry the Pious.' He wrote a 'Critical Introduction to the History of Poland.'

Bierbaum, Otto Julius (bēr'boum). A German poet; born in Grüneberg, Silesia, June 28, 1865. He is a rising man of letters; his 'Songs of Experience' (or 'Poems That Were Lived') (1892) is as yet his most noteworthy volume.

Biernatzki, Johann Christoph (bēr-näts'kē). A German pietist, poet, and story-writer; born at Elmshorn, Holstein, Oct. 17, 1795; died at Friedrichstadt, May 11, 1840. A country pastor, he devoted himself to the versification of his own precepts and beliefs, the volume 'Faith' being the result. In 'The Brown Boy,' and 'Hallig, or the Adventures of Castaways on an Island in the North Sea,' he displays a not unpleasing capacity for prose narrative.

Biester, João Ernesto (bēs'ter). A Portuguese dramatist (1829–80); born at Lisbon. He wrote some 90 plays, the most noteworthy among them being 'The Nineteenth-Century Gentleman'; 'Luck and Labor'; and 'The Scandal-Mongers.'

Bigelow, John. An American author and diplomat; born in Malden, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1817. After graduation from Union College in 1835, he studied law, and in 1849 became associated with William Cullen Bryant in the New York Evening Post, of which he was managing editor until 1861. He was consul in Paris, 1861–65; U. S. minister to France, 1865–67; and held important offices on his return to New York. His specialty is American biography and history, and his books include: 'Life of John C. Fremont' (1856); 'Lafayette' (1882); 'Molinos, the Quietist' (1882); 'Life of William Cullen Bryant' (1889); 'The United States of America,' in French (1863); and 'France and the Confederate Navy' (1888). He edited the Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin from the original manuscript, which he found in France, and later the complete works of Franklin (10 vols., 1887–88).

Bigelow, Poultney. An American biographical and historical writer; born in New York, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1855. He is the son of John Bigelow; was educated at Yale College and in Germany; and is the author of: 'The German Emperor' (1892); 'Paddles and Politics down the Danube' (1892); 'Borderland of Czar and Kaiser' (1894); and 'History of the German Struggle for Liberty' 1896).

Bijns, Anna (bīnz). A noted Flemish poet; born in Antwerp, 1494; died there, April 10, 1575. Much admired for her melodious verses, full of metaphors and showing great technical skill, she was styled the "Brabantine Sappho" by her contemporaries. The first of her volumes of collected verse bore the title 'This is a Beautiful and Truthful [or 'Sincere'] Little Book'; while a second is known as 'Spiritual Refrains.'

Bikelas, Dimitrios (bē-kā'las). An eminent Greek poet and essayist; born at Hermopolis, in the island of Syra, in 1835. After completing his studies, he went to London, where his parents had settled, and since 1874 he has lived in Paris. After having published a collection of his poems in London in 1862, he devoted himself to the task of making Shakespeare's dramas known in Greece through excellent metrical translations. As a prose-writer he has won wide reputation with his tale 'Lukis Laras' (1879), which was translated into thirteen languages.

Bilderdijk, Willem (bil'der-dīk). A celebrated Dutch poet; born at Amsterdam, Sept. 7, 1756; died Dec. 18, 1831. He reached the highest point of his lyric genius in the 'Miscellaneous Poems' and patriotic pieces, notably the hymn 'Willem Frederik' and 'The True Love of Fatherland.' Of his great didactic poems most are imitations; *e. g.*, the 'Country Life,' after a French original; 'Man,' after Pope's 'Essay on Man.' His epic, 'Destruction of the First World,' a work not unworthy of his genius, was left uncompleted. *

Billaut, Adam (bē-yō'), better known as "Maître Adam" (Father Adam). A French poet; born at the beginning of the 17th century; died 1662. A carpenter by trade, he wrote rude but original poems, the gayety of which, together with the contrast they afforded with his occupation, made them very popular at the time. Voltaire called him "Virgil with the Plane." The three collections of his poems were entitled 'The Pegs,' 'The Centre-Bit,' and 'The Plane.'

Billings, John Shaw. An American surgeon and medical and hygienic writer; born in Indiana, 1838. He was librarian of the surgeon-general's office, Washington; president of the American Public Health Association (1880); he is now chief librarian of the New York Library (the combined Astor, Lenox, and Tilden libraries). His chief work is a voluminous 'Index-Catalogue' (1880) of the library of the surgeon-general's office. He has written also: 'Hygienics of the United States Army Barracks'; 'Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States Army' (1880); 'Ventilation and Heating' (1884), revised and enlarged 1893,—a very comprehensive and authoritative work.

Billings, Josh. See **Shaw, Henry W.**

Bion (bī'on). A Greek pastoral poet; born near Smyrna in the 3d century B. C. He appears to have passed the latter part of his life in Sicily. His pastorals betray a degree of refinement and sentimentality not found in the earlier and more spontaneous bucolic poets. Still extant is his 'Lament for Adonis,' often imitated by subsequent poets. Besides this there remain of his works only short pieces, many of them fragmentary. *

Birch-Pfeiffer, Charlotte (bērch-pfī'fêr). A German actress and dramatist (1800–68). She joined the Court Theatre Company at Munich at the age of 13 years; at 18 she had won distinction in tragic rôles. She married Christian Birch in 1825; thereafter till her death she was in active relations with the stage, whether as actress or conductress. Her numerous dramatic compositions were produced on nearly every stage in Germany. They evince remarkable skill in the employment of stage effects. Her plays are in many instances grounded on novels; among them are: 'Graffenstein Castle'; 'The Favorites'; 'The Bell-Ringers of Notre Dame' (Victor Hugo); 'The Woman in White' (Wilkie Collins); 'The Orphan of Lowood' (Charlotte Brontë).

Bird, Robert Montgomery. An American dramatist and novelist; born in Newcastle, Del., Feb. 5, 1805 (?); died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1854. He was the author of three tragedies: 'Oraloosa'; 'The Broker of Bogota'; and 'The Gladiator,' frequently played by Forrest. His novels include: 'Calavar' (1834); 'The Infidel' (1835); 'Nick of the Woods' (1837); 'Peter Pilgrim' (1838); and 'Robin Day' (1839).

Birney, James Gillespie. A noted American statesman and publicist; born at Danville, Ky., Feb. 4, 1792; died at Perth Amboy, N. J., Nov. 25, 1857. Though a Southern planter, he emancipated his slaves and became a prominent anti-slavery leader in the South, proprietor and editor of the anti-slavery journal The Philanthropist, etc. He was candidate of the "Liberty" party for President (1840 and 1844). He wrote: 'Ten Letters on Slavery and Colonization'; 'Addresses and Speeches'; 'American Churches the Bulwark of American Slavery.'

Birrell, Augustine. An English essayist; born in Wavertree, near Liverpool, Jan. 19, 1850. He graduated from Cambridge and was called to the bar. He is author of charming critical and biographical essays on literary subjects, collected in the two series of 'Obiter Dicta' (1884, 2d series 1887), and 'Res Judicatæ' (1892, really the third of the same series). 'Men, Women, and Books' (1895) is a collection of short newspaper pieces. In 1887 he published a 'Life of Charlotte Brontë.' *

Bischoff, J. E. K. See **Bolanden.**

Bishop, Nathaniel Holmes. An American traveler; born at Medway, Mass., 1837. He has written: 'A Thousand Miles' Walk Across South America' (1869); 'Voyage of the Paper Canoe from Quebec to the Gulf of Mexico' (1878); 'Four Months in a Sneak-Box' (1879).

Bishop, William Henry. An American novelist; born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 7, 1847. He is the author of several novels, including: 'Detmold' (1879); 'The House of a Merchant Prince' (1882); 'A Pound of Cure: A Story of Monte Carlo' (1894); 'Old Mexico and her Lost Provinces' (1884); 'Fish and Men in the Maine Islands'; 'A House-Hunter in Europe'; 'Writing to Russia,' a story; 'The Golden Justice'; 'Choy Susan and Other Stories'; 'The Brown-Stone Boy and Other Queer People'; and many similiar works.

Bisland, Elizabeth. An American descriptive and story writer, by marriage Mrs. Wetmore; born 1863. She is author of 'A Flying Trip around the World' (1891), the account of a trip performed in 76 days in the year 1876; and of 'A Widower Indeed,' with Rhoda Broughton (1892).

Bismarck, Otto Edward Leopold von (biz'märk). A German statesman; born at Schönhausen, April 1, 1815. He was a member of the United Diet, 1847; ambassador at St. Petersburg, 1859; ambassador at Paris, 1862; premier of Prussia, 1862 to 1866; and chancellor of the German Empire from its inception in 1870 to 1890. He holds a place in literature through the volume of 'Bismarck's Letters,' and through his State papers, a series of which appears in Hahn's 'Fürst Bismarck'; while as a thinker and economist he is seen to advantage in 'Bismarck als Volkswirth,' by Poschinger, containing many of the Prince's papers on sociological and fiscal subjects. *

Bissell, Edwin Cone (bis'l). A prominent American Congregational divine and religious writer; born at Schoharie, N. Y., March 2, 1832; died in Chicago, April 9, 1894. Having served in the Civil War (1862–63), he became pastor in Massachusetts and California, missionary in Austria (1873–78), professor in the Hartford Congregational Theological Seminary (1881–92), and the McCormick Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Chicago (1892–94). He published 'Historic Origin of the Bible' (1873) and various other religious works, including a curious edition of 'Genesis Printed in Colors,

Showing the Original Sources from which it is Supposed to have been Compiled' (1892).

Bisson, Alexandre (bis-sôn'). A French dramatist and musical composer; born in 1848. His vaudeville 'Four Cuts with a Penknife' (1873) won for him instant celebrity. 'The Deputy from Bombignac' is his masterpiece. Other comedies or operettas were: 'The Late Toupinel' (1890); 'The Joys of Paternity' (1891); 'The Pont-Biquet Family' (1892). With Théodore de Lajarte he was joint author of a 'Grammar of Music' (1879) and of a 'Little Encyclopædia of Music' (1881).

Bitter, Arthur (bit'er), pseudonym of Samuel Haberstich. A Swiss poet and story-writer; born in Ried near Schlosswyl, Oct. 21, 1821; died at Berne, Feb. 20, 1872. Novelettes, stories, and poems proceeded from his pen for many years, all characterized by sympathy of tone and inoffensive realism; 'Tales, Romances, and Poems' (1865–66), being most pleasing.

Bitzius, Albert. See **Gotthelf.**

Bjerregaard, Henrik Anker (byer'ę-gär). A Norwegian dramatic poet; born at Ringsaker, 1792; died 1842. His position in his country's literature is very influential, the plays 'Magnus Barefoot's Sons' and 'A Mountain Adventure' being national models. A volume of 'Poems' (1829) also displays genius.

Björnson, Björnstjerne (byêrn'sǫn). An eminent Norwegian novelist, poet, and dramatist; born at Kvikne, Norway, Dec. 8, 1832. He published his first story, 'Synnöve Solbakken,' in 1857; and that, with 'Arne' (1858) and 'A Lively Fellow' (1860), established his reputation as a novelist. 'Halte Hulda'; 'Between Battles' (1858); and 'Sigurd Slembe' (1862), are among his plays. Of his novels and romances since 1866 the most notable are: 'The Bridal March'; 'Magnhild'; 'The Fisher Maiden'; and 'Captain Mansana.' His principal dramatic works are: 'Mary Stuart' (1864); 'The Editors'; 'A Bankruptcy'; 'Leonarda' (1879); 'A Glove' (1889). He published a volume of 'Poems and Songs' in 1870. *

Black, William. A Scottish novelist; born in Glasgow in November 1841. He received his education at private schools. In 1874 he abandoned the career of journalism, which he had successfully pursued, visited America in 1876, and returning to London, devoted himself anew to literature. In addition to an interesting story, his novels contain fine descriptions of scenery. They are very popular, and include: 'Love or Marriage' (1867); 'In Silk Attire' (1869); 'A Daughter of Heth' (1871); 'The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton' (1872); 'A Princess of Thule' (1873); 'Three Feathers' (1875); 'Madcap Violet' (1876); 'Macleod of Dare' (1878); 'White Wings: a Yachting Romance' (1880); 'Yolande' (1883); 'Judith Shakespeare' (1884); 'White Heather' (1885); 'The Strange Adventures of a House-Boat' (1888); 'Wolfenberg' (1892); besides others. He has also written a 'Life of Goldsmith' (1879). *

Blackburn, William Maxwell. A prominent American Presbyterian divine and educator, historian and biographer; born at Carlisle, Ind., Dec. 30, 1828. He became president of the University of North Dakota (1884–85) and Pierre University, South Dakota (1885). He has written: 'St. Patrick and the Early Irish Church' (1869); 'Admiral Coligny and the Rise of the Huguenots' (2 vols., 1869); 'History of the Christian Church' (1879); etc.; and the 'Uncle Alick' series of juvenile stories.

Blackie, John Stuart. A Scottish author; born in Glasgow in July 1809; died in Edinburgh, March 2, 1895. He received his education in Edinburgh, Göttingen, Berlin, and Rome; was professor of Greek in Edinburgh University from 1852 till 1882, and continued to write and lecture till his death. He was one of the most important men of his day; promoted educational reform, and championed Scottish nationality. He advocated preserving the Gaelic language, and by his own efforts founded a Celtic chair in Edinburgh University. His books include translations from the Greek and German; moral and religious and other philosophy; 'Lays of the Highlands and Islands' (1872); 'Self-Culture' (1874); 'Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands' (1875); 'Altavona: Fact and Fiction from my Life in the Highlands' (1882); 'Wisdom of Goethe' (1883); 'Life of Burns' (1888); and 'Essays on Subjects of Moral and Social Interest' (1890).

Blackmore, Sir Richard. An English physician and poet; born in Wiltshire about 1650; died 1729. Besides medical works, Scripture paraphrases, and satirical verse, he wrote in Popian couplets 'Prince Arthur, a Heroic Poem' (1695), and a voluminous religious epic, 'The Creation' (1712), very successful and much praised then, but not now read.

Blackmore, Richard Doddridge. An English novelist; born in Longworth, Berkshire, June 9, 1825. He graduated from Oxford in 1847, was called to the bar in 1852, and now devotes himself to literature. Among his novels are: 'Lorna Doone' (London, 1869; far the most celebrated, having reached dozens of editions, some of them magnificent extra-illustrated ones); 'Clara Vaughan' (1864); 'The Maid of Sker' (1872); 'Alice Lorraine' (1875); 'Cripps the Carrier' (1876); 'Erema' (1877); 'Mary Anerley' (1880); 'Christowell' (1882); 'Sir Thomas Upmore' (1884); 'Springhaven' (1887); 'Kit and Kitty' (1889); 'Perlycross' (1894); and other novels. He has also published a version of Virgil's 'Georgics.' His latest work is 'Dariel' (1897), a novel. *

Blackstone, Sir William. An English jurist and writer on law; born in London, 1723; died in 1780. His 'Commentaries on the Laws of England' have conferred great celebrity on his name, not only by reason of the profound learning of the work but because it possesses

literary merits of a high order. The first volume appeared in 1765, the last in 1769.

Blackwell, Mrs. Antoinette Louisa (Brown). A prominent American woman-suffragist and Unitarian minister; born at Henrietta, N. Y., May 20, 1825. A graduate of Oberlin (1847), she "preached on her own orders," at first in Congregational churches, becoming at length a champion of women's rights. She married Samuel C., a brother of Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell (1856). She has written: 'Shadows of our Social System' (1855); 'The Island Neighbors' (1871), a novel of American life; 'Sexes throughout Nature' (1875); etc.

Blackwell, Elizabeth. A noted American physician and medical and ethical writer; born at Bristol, England, 1821. She is the first woman that ever obtained the degree of M. D. in the United States (1849), beginning practice in New York (1851). With her sister Emily, she opened the New York infirmary for women and children (1854), organizing in connection with it the Women's Medical College (1867). In 1868 she became professor in a woman's medical college that she had assisted in organizing in London. She has written: 'Laws of Life' (1852); 'Counsel to Parents on the Moral Education of their Children' (1879); 'Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women'; etc.

Blaikie, William (blā'ki). A noted American athlete and writer on physical training; born at York, N. Y., 1843. He became a lawyer in New York. He has written: 'How to Get Strong' (2d ed. 1880); 'Sound Bodies for our Boys and Girls' (1883).

Blaine, James Gillespie. An eminent American statesman; born in West Brownsville, Pa., Jan. 31, 1830; died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1893. He graduated at Washington College, Pa., in 1847. In 1854 he removed to Augusta, Me., and engaged in journalism. He was one of the founders of the Republican party, and in 1856 was a delegate to the first Republican national convention, which nominated Frémont for the Presidency. In 1858 he was elected to the Legislature of Maine, and in 1862 to the House of Representatives of the national Congress. He became Speaker of the House in 1869, and held that position for six years; was a member of the Senate from 1876 to 1881; was twice Secretary of State (1881–82 and 1889–92). He was nominated for the Presidency in 1884. Besides his numerous speeches and writings on the public questions of his day, his best known work is his 'Twenty Years in Congress' (2 vols., 1884–86), a historical production of great and permanent value.

Blair, Hugh. A Scotch divine, sermonist, and educational writer; born in Edinburgh, 1718; died 1800. He was noted for the eloquence of his sermons, and also for 'Lectures on Rhetoric' (1783), which attained great popularity, 'Blair's Rhetoric' being familiar to all students.

Blake, James Vila. An American poet, essayist, and Unitarian divine; born in New York, 1842. He is now settled in Chicago. He has written: 'Essays' (1886); 'Poems and Essays' (2 vols., 1887); 'Legends from Story Land'; etc.

Blake, Mrs. Lillie (Devereux) Umstead. A prominent American advocate of woman's rights, a novelist; born at Raleigh, N. C., 1835. Her first husband, Frank G. Quay Umstead, died in 1859; she married Grenfill Blake in 1866. She has written and spoken much on woman suffrage and the like, and her novels bear on this theme. She has written: 'Southwold' (1859); 'Rockford' (1863); 'Fettered for Life' (new ed. 1885); 'Woman's Place To-Day' (1883), a reply to Dr. Morgan Dix's 'Lenten Lectures on Women,' which attracted attention; etc.

Blake, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth (McGrath). An American poet and writer of travels; born in Ireland, 1840. In verse, she has written: 'Poems' (1882); 'Youth in Twelve Centuries' (1886); etc. Of her travels, may be named: 'On the Wing' (1883); 'A Summer Holiday.'

Blake, William. An English poet and artist; born in London, Nov. 28, 1757; died there, Aug. 12, 1827. He learned to draw; became a noted illustrator and engraver; had a print-shop in London; and exhibited at the Royal Academy. His imagination was strange, powerful, grotesque, and poetic; and his belief was that his poems and drawings were communications from the spirit world. His 'Poetical Sketches' (London, 1783); 'Songs of Innocence' (1789); and 'Songs of Experience' (1794), contain pastoral and lyrical poems of great beauty. His 'Prophetic Books,' including 'Book of Thel' (1789); 'Marriage of Heaven and Hell' (1790); 'Book of Urizen' (1794); 'Book of Los' (1795); 'Book of Ahania' (1795); 'Jerusalem' (1804); and 'Milton' (1804), are famous. His greatest artistic work is in 'Illustrations to the Book of Job' (1826). *

Blanc, Charles (blon). A French art critic (1813–82). He was director of the government department of fine art, 1848–52. His contributions to the history and philosophy of art comprise: 'A History of Painters of all Schools' (14 vols., 1849–69); 'The Treasure of Curiosity' (1858); 'Grammar of the Arts of Design,' his greatest work (1867); 'Art in Personal Adornment and Attire'; (posthumously) 'History of the Artistic Renaissance in Italy' (2 vols., 1889). *

Blanchard, Edward Laman. An English dramatist and novelist (1820–89); born in London. His novels, 'Temple Bar' and 'A Man Without a Destiny,' evinced no special talent for story-telling; on the other hand, he composed for Drury Lane Theatre about 100 'Christmas Pantomimes' in the vein of grotesque-burlesque, among them 'Sindbad the Sailor,' which were received with unbounded popular favor.

Blanche, August Theodor (blänsh). A Swedish dramatist and novelist; born in Stockholm, Sept. 17, 1811; died there, Nov. 30, 1868. His comedies and farces—more particularly 'Jenny, or the Steamboat Trip,' 'The Doctor,' 'The Rich Uncle,' and 'The Foundling'—have made all Sweden laugh; while his realistic fictions—among them 'The Spectre,' 'Tales of a Cabman,' and 'Sons of North and South'—are eagerly read.

Blavatsky, Helena Petrovna (blä-vät'ski). A noted Theosophist; born at Yekaterinoslav, Russia, 1831; died in London, May 8, 1891. She founded the "Theosophical Society" in New York (1875). She wrote: 'Isis Unveiled' (1876); 'The Secret Doctrine' (1888); 'Key to Theosophy' (1889); etc.

Blaze de Bury, Ange Henri (bläz dė bürē'). A French literary critic and historian (1813-88); born at Paris. He was profoundly conversant with German literature, and published many admirable studies on that subject. His historical sketches,—'The Königsmarcks' (1855), 'The Legend of Versailles' (1870), 'Women of the Renaissance' (1886), etc.,—and his numerous brief memoirs of great musicians, are worthy of mention.

Bledsoe, Albert Taylor (bled'sō). A prominent American clergyman, educator, lawyer, editor, soldier, and miscellaneous writer; born at Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 9, 1809; died at Alexandria, Va., Dec. 1, 1877. He was Assistant Secretary of War of the Southern Confederacy, and both an Episcopal and a Methodist minister. Besides editing the Southern Review and contributing frequently to leading literary, scientific, and theological periodicals, he wrote: 'Examination of Edwards on the Will' (1845); 'Theodicy' (new ed. 1853); 'Philosophy of Mathematics' (1868); etc.

Bleibtreu, Karl August (blīb'troi). A German poet and novelist; born at Berlin, Jan. 13, 1859. He is one of the foremost representatives of the "Youngest German" school in literature, and a pronounced realist. All his views are radical, as shown by the very titles of his works: *e. g.*, 'Revolution in Literature' (1885); 'Literature's Struggle for Life.' He also wrote: 'Dies Iræ'; 'Napoleon at Leipsic'; 'Cromwell at Marston Moor.' His dramas are: 'Lord Byron' (1888); 'The Day of Judgment'; 'The Queen's Necklace'; etc.

Blessington, Marguerite, Countess of. An Irish descriptive writer and novelist; born in Knockbrit, Tipperary, Sept. 1, 1789; died in Paris, June 4, 1849. In 1818 she was married to the Earl of Blessington, and became a favorite in distinguished society in London and on the Continent. Her connection with the Count d'Orsay dated from 1822. She wrote a number of novels: 'The Idler in Italy' (London, 1839-40); 'The Idler in France' (1841); and 'Conversations with Lord Byron' (1834).

Blicher, Steen Steensen (bliċh'ėr). A Danish poet and novelist (1782-1848); born at Viborg. His first work was a translation of 'Ossian' (2 vols., 1807-9); and his first original poems appeared in 1814, but attracted little notice. He quickly won a national reputation with his novels, and in 1842 appeared his masterpiece of novel-writing, 'The Knitting-Room,' a collection of short stories in the Jutland dialect. *

Blind, Mathilde. A German-English poet; born in Mannheim, March 21, 1847; died in London, Nov. 26, 1896. She went to England in 1849, and won fame by her writings: 'The Prophecy of St. Oran, and Other Poems' (London, 1881); 'Life of George Eliot' (1883); 'Madame Roland' (1886); 'The Heather on Fire,' a tale (1886); 'Ascent of Man' (1889); 'Dramas in Miniature' (1892); 'Songs and Sonnets' (1893); and 'Birds of Passage' (1895). *

Bliss, William Dwight Porter. A prominent American Episcopal clergyman and writer on Christian Socialism; born in Italy, 1856. He has written a 'Handbook of Socialism'; 'What is Christian Socialism?' etc., and compiled the 'Encyclopædia of Socialism' (1897), besides editing a Christian Socialist weekly, The Dawn, now The Fabian.

Bloede, Gertrude (blė'de). An American poet and novelist, better known as "Stuart Sterne"; born in Saxony, Germany, 1845. She has written in verse: 'Angelo' (new ed. 1879), 'Giorgio and Other Poems' (1881), etc.; and 'The Story of Two Lives,' a novel.

Blommaert, Philipp (blom'märt). A Flemish poet, historian, and dramatist; born in Ghent, Aug. 27, 1809; died there, Aug. 14, 1871. His great ambition was to make his native Flemish tongue a literary language, and to unify the people who wrote and spoke it. His works include: 'History of the Belgian Lowlanders,' a specimen of stately prose; 'Theoophilus,' a poem; and 'Old Flemish Ballads.'

Bloomfield, Robert. An English poet; born at Honington, Dec. 3, 1766; died in Shefford, 1823. Apprenticed to a shoemaker in London, he chanced upon odd volumes of the poets, and thus was awakened his native poetic genius. He first came into public notice with 'The Milk-Maid,' and good fortune attended his 'The Sailor's Return.' He essayed a longer flight in 'The Farmer's Boy' (1800), by which he established his title to rank among the minor poets.

Bloomfield-Moore, Mrs. Clara Sophia (Jessup). An American poet and novelist; born in Pennsylvania, 1824. Her home is in Philadelphia, though she has lived much abroad, particularly in England. She has written: 'Miscellaneous Poems,' 'The Warden's Tale, and Other Poems,' etc., and the romance 'On Dangerous Ground,' besides essays on science and in promotion of inventions.

Blouet, Paul (blö-ā'). ["Max O'Rell."] A French lecturer and author; born in Brittany, France, March 2, 1848. During his early life

he was an officer of cavalry in the French army, but in 1873 went to England and became a teacher. After the publication of his first book, 'John Bull and his Island' (1883), he abandoned teaching and devoted himself to literature. He has made several lecturing-tours of the United States. His works include: 'John Bull and his Daughters' (1884); 'Jonathan and his Continent' (1888, with Jack Allyn); 'A Frenchman in America' (1891); 'John Bull & Co.' (1894).

Blum, Ernest (blüm). A French dramatist; born in Paris, Aug. 15, 1836. Either alone or in collaboration with other dramatists he is author of many highly successful plays. The drama of 'Rose Michel' (1877), of his own composition, insured his place among the most successful French dramatists of the time. Among his later compositions are: 'Adam and Eve' (1886); 'The Nervous Women' (1888); 'End of the Century' (1890).

Blumenreich, Franziska (blö'men-rich). A German novelist; born in Bohemia, April 2, 1849. Among her very numerous novels these are the more notable: 'At the Abyss of Marriage' (1888); 'Freighted with Bliss' (1890); 'Storms in Port' (1892). She is a zealous advocate of woman's rights.

Blumenthal, Oskar (blö'men-täl). A German dramatist and critic; born in Berlin, March 13, 1852. Sprightliness of dialogue is the most distinguishing character of his plays; the most successful of them are: 'The Big Bell'; 'A Drop of Poison'; 'The Black Veil.' He has published several volumes of critical and miscellaneous essays.

Blunt, Wilfrid Scawen. An Irish poet; born at Crabbet Park, Sussex, in 1840. He was attaché of legation at The Hague, Athens, Madrid, Buenos Ayres, and elsewhere. He supported Arabi Pasha in a revolt in 1881, in Egypt; and was imprisoned in 1888 for his insurrectionary actions in Ireland. He is author of: 'Sonnets and Songs by Proteus' (London, 1875); 'The Love Sonnets of Proteus' (1881; new ed. 1885); 'The Future of Islam' (1882); 'The Wind and the Whirlwind,' political poems (1884); 'Ideas about India' (1885); and Esther: a Young Man's Tragedy' (1895).

Blüthgen, August Edward Viktor (blüt'-gen). A German novelist; born at Zörbig, near Halle, Jan. 4, 1844. He has won high distinction as a writer for the young. Among his stories for boys and girls are: 'The Rogues' Looking-Glass' (1876); 'The Battle of Frogs and Mice' (1878); and with these is to be classed the letterpress (verses) of O. Pletsch's 'Picture Books.' Of novels and romances he is author of a great many: *e. g.*, 'The Peace-Breaker' (1883); 'The Step-Sister' (1887); 'Madame the Countess' (1892).

Blyden, Edward Wilmot. A negro author; born at St. Thomas, W. I., Aug. 3, 1832. After vainly seeking, in 1845, admission to some college in the United States, he went to Liberia, and graduated at the Alexander High School, of which he afterwards became principal. In 1880 he became president of Liberia College, has held important governmental positions, and has twice been commissioner to the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States (in 1861 and 1880). He is proficient in many languages, including Latin, Greek, Spanish, Hebrew, and Arabic. He has published: 'Liberia's Offering' (1873); 'From West Africa to Palestine' (1873); 'The Negro in Ancient History'; etc.

Boardman, George Dana. A distinguished American clergyman and author; born at Tavoy, British Burma, Aug. 18, 1828. He was the son of the eminent American Baptist missionary of the same name. He was educated in the United States, graduating at Brown University in 1852 and at Newton Theological Institution in 1855. He became pastor at Barnwell, S. C.; afterwards at Rochester, N. Y., till 1864, when he became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia. Besides sermons and essays, his chief works are: 'Studies in the Creative Week' (1878); 'Studies in the Model Prayer' (1879); 'Epiphanies of the Risen Lord' (1879); 'Studies in the Mountain Instruction' (1880).

Boccaccio, Giovanni (bok-kä'chō). A celebrated Italian novelist, poet, and humanist; born at Paris, 1313; died Dec. 21, 1375. His first romance was 'Filocopo,' dedicated to his mistress Fiammetta. The romantic epic the 'Theseid' followed; it is the first Italian work of the kind. Both for itself and for its associations, the 'Theseid' is of interest to students of English literature, having been a source of inspiration to Chaucer in his 'Knightes Tale.' 'Fiammetta in Love' is a work of the finest psychological analysis, clothed in every grace of poesy. 'Love's Labyrinth' is a vigorous satire on woman. But Boccaccio's enduring fame rests on the 'Decameron'; a collection of stories original and borrowed, set in a narrative framework, all of the highest charm. *

Bodenstedt, Friedrich Martin von (bō'den-stet). ["Mirza Schaffy."] A noted German poet and journalist; born 1819; died 1892. His works include: 'Poetical Ukraine'; 'The People of the Caucasus and their Struggle for Freedom against the Russians'; 'Thousand and One Days in the East'; and many others dealing with Oriental themes. *

Bodmer, Johann Jakob (bod'mĕr). A Swiss scholar and literary critic; born near Zürich, July 19, 1698; died Jan. 2, 1783. He was the first to make English literature known in Germany; and wrote dramas, and the epics 'The Deluge' (1751) and 'Noah' (1752). He published two volumes of 'Critical Letters,' and prepared editions of ancient German poetry: 'Specimens of Thirteenth-Century Suabian Poetry'; 'Fables from the Time of the Minnesingers'; 'Kriemhilde's Revenge'; etc. *

Bödtcher, Ludwig (bĕt'chĕ). A Danish lyrist (1793–1874); born at Copenhagen. He spent

many years in Italy, and nature and man in Italy equally with nature and man in Denmark are the themes of his finest poems,—notably 'Bacchus,' and the collection called 'Poems Old and New.'

Boëtius or **Boëthius, Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus** (bō-ē'thi-us). A Roman didactic poet and statesman; born between 470 and 475; died about 525. While in prison, rightly anticipating execution, he composed his celebrated 'Consolation of Philosophy.' It purports to be a dialogue between Philosophy and her votary, and is in both prose and verse. *

Bogaers, Adriaan (bō'gärs). A Dutch poet (1795–1870); born at The Hague. He holds eminent place among the many disciples of Tollens, and surpasses his master in correctness of taste. He long withheld his compositions from publication, and not till 1832 did he become known to his countrymen; he then published his first lyric poem, 'Volharding,'—an appeal to his countrymen to stand fast in the struggle with Belgium,—together with other patriotic pieces. His first poem of any considerable compass, the epic 'Jochebed,' and his masterpiece, 'The Voyage of Heemskerk to Gibraltar,' were first formally published in 1860-61, though they had had for many years a private circulation among friends. He afterward published three volumes: 'Ballads and Romances'; 'Flowers of Poesy from Abroad'; and 'Poems.'

Bogart, William Henry (bō'gärt). An American biographer; born at Albany, N. Y., 1810; died 1888. He wrote: 'Life of Daniel Boone' (7th thousand, 1856); 'Who Goes There?' etc.

Bogdanóvich, Ippolit Feodorovich (bog-dänō'vich). A Russian poet (1744–1803); born in Little Russia. His early poems, written when he was a boy, won for him admission to the university. His most celebrated work is a charming free elaboration of Lafontaine's 'Loves of Psyche and Cupid.' He also wrote dramas and comedies, and published a collection of 'Proverbs.'

Bogdanóvich, Modést Ivanovich. A Russian military historian and commander; born 1805; died in Oranienbaum, Aug. 6, 1882. He was a very able soldier, and even abler with the pen; his 'Bonaparte's Campaign in Italy, 1796' (2d ed. 1860) and 'History of the Art of War,' and particularly his 'History of the Campaign of 1812' (2d ed. 1861), having attracted wide notice.

Bögh, Erik (bėg). A Danish poet and dramatist; born in Copenhagen, Jan. 17, 1822. He is best known for his witty stanzas and epigrams in periodicals, for 'This and That,' a collection of humorous essays, and for a hundred or so of plays and farces. A novel, 'Jonas Tvärmose's Vexations,' has merit.

Bogović, Mirko (bō'gō-vich). A Croatian poet (1816–93); born at Agram. His first literary work was in translating Serb poetry into German. His original lyric poems appeared under the title 'Violets' (1844); being followed by two successful volumes of his collected verse. He wrote also dramas, among them the tragedy 'Stephen, Last King of Bosnia'; and several novels.

Boguslavski, Adalbert (bō-gō-slav'ske). A Polish dramatist (1759–1829); born near Posen. He composed the first opera ever written in the Polish language. For several years he was director of theatres in various towns, and in 1790 became director of the National Theatre at Warsaw. As an actor he excelled alike in tragedy and in comedy, and he formed many pupils who gained high distinction on the stage. The best of his dramatic compositions is the popular melodrama 'The Wonder, or the Men of Krakau and the Mountaineers.'

Böhlau, Helene (bė'lou). A German novelist; born at Weimar, Nov. 22, 1859. She shows now and then a leaning toward the romantic school, but on the whole her high power of description is realistic and her writings are imbued with passion. Among her novels are: 'Under Death's Ban' (1882); 'Guilty of a Pure Heart' (1888); 'In Freshwater' (1891).

Böhme, Jakob (bė'mė). A German mystic theologian; born in Altseidenburg, in the Oberlausitz, 1575; died in Görlitz, Nov. 17, 1624. He was a peasant's son and learned the shoemaker's trade; but his lack of early advantages was recompensed by the heavenly illuminations with which he was favored, and which are set forth in about twenty books,—among them 'Aurora, or the Sunrise' (1612). He was very widely read at one time, and still has devoted adherents. But he himself acknowledges the obscurity of his writings.

Boileau-Despréaux, Nicolas (bwä-lō'dā-prā-ō'). A noted French poet and critic; born in Paris, Nov. 1, 1636; died March 13, 1711. His first effort was 'The Farewell of a Poet to the City of Paris' (1660), and six years later published collectedly seven satires (afterward increased to twelve), in which he castigates even the magnates of the literary world. Following the vein worked by Horace, he published 'The Art of Poetry' (1674). In reply to the critics Boileau composed 'The Reading-Desk,' a comic epic which is esteemed a masterpiece. *

Boisard, François Marie (bwä-zär). A French fabulist (1744–1833). Of all the French fabulists he is least an imitator of the great Lafontaine. His 'Fables' were at first published in the newspaper Mercure de France, and afterwards gathered in two collections. His 'Ode on the Deluge' was crowned by the Rouen Academy, 1790.

Boisgobey, Fortuné-Abraham du (bwä-gō-bā'). A French novelist; born in Granville, Sept. 11, 1821; died in February 1891. In 1844–48 he was paymaster in the army at Algiers, and began to write in 1868, somewhat on the lines of Émile Gaboriau. His novels

were popular, and include: 'The Scoundrels' (Paris, 1873); 'Chevalier Casse-Con' (1873); 'The Mysteries of Modern Paris' (1876); 'The Demi-Monde under the Terror' (1877); 'The Old Age of M. Lecoq' (1878); 'The Cat's Eye' (1888); and 'The Cold Hand' (1879).

Boissier, Gaston (bwä-syā'). A French biographical and critical writer; born at Nîmes, 1823. He is a member of the Academy, and has won celebrity with 'Cicero and his Friends'; 'Life of Madame de Sévigné'; 'Archæological Walks in Rome and Naples'; and others. He is a frequent contributor to French periodical literature. *

Boito, Arrigo (bō-ē'tō). An Italian poet and musician; born at Padua, 1842. His father was an Italian painter and his mother was a Polish lady, and the son inherits the gifts of both nations. His librettos written for Verdi, Bottesini, and others, and his own operas, 'Mefistofele' and 'Nerone,' are of a high order of poetry. In 1877 he published a separate volume of verse.

Bojardo, Matteo Maria (bō-yär'dō). A celebrated Italian poet; born at Scandiano, about 1434; died at Reggio, Dec. 21, 1494. He was of noble origin in Lombardy, and all his life held high and responsible posts in the civil government at Modena and at Reggio. His great fame rests on the romantic epic 'Orlando in Love,' which tells of the loves of Charlemagne's knight Roland and the fair Angelica and the adventures connected therewith. The epic was planned to be completed in three books, but at the author's death only two books, of 29 and 31 cantos respectively, were finished; the composition of the third book had reached only the ninth canto. Niccolò degli Agostini wrote a continuation in 33 cantos. In point of imagination and invention Bojardo ranks among the greatest poets. But his versification is far from perfect, and his language lacks grace and purity; because of these and other blemishes the 'Orlando' was recast and polished by Francesco Berni, and with eminent success.

Bok, Edward William. An American editor and essayist; born in Holland, 1863. He has edited the Ladies' Home Journal, and written 'The Young Man in Business' and 'Successward.'

Boker, George Henry. An American poet and dramatist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 6, 1823; died there, Jan. 2, 1890. He graduated from Princeton in 1842; studied law; and was United States minister to Turkey in 1871–75, and to Russia in 1875–79. His plays include: 'Calaynos' (1848); 'Anne Boleyn' (1850); 'Francesca di Rimini'; 'The Betrothed'; and 'All the World's a Mask.' Collected plays and poems (Boston, 1856). Also 'Poems of the War' (1864); 'Königsmark and other Poems' (1869); 'The Book of the Dead' (1882); and 'Sonnets' (1886). *

Bolanden, Konrad von (bō'län-den), pseudonym of Joseph Eduard Konrad Bischoff. A German novelist; born at Niedergailbach, Aug. 9, 1828. A Catholic theologian, and high in favor at the papal court, his fictions, all brilliant in style and conception, attack the Protestant standpoint from all directions;—'A Wedding Trip'; 'Queen Bertha'; 'Barbarossa'; 'The Free-Thinkers'; and 'Historical Tales of Frederick II. and his Times,' being noteworthy examples.

Boldrewood, Rolf, pseudonym of Thomas Alexander Browne. An Australian author; born in England in 1827. He is a son of Capt. Sylvester J. Browne, a founder of Melbourne, Australia. He was educated in Sidney College, and has written: 'Ups and Downs: a Story of Australian Life' (London, 1879;) 'Robbery under Arms: Life and Adventures in the Bush' (1888); 'A Squatter's Dream Story' (1890); and 'A Modern Buccaneer' (1894).

Bolingbroke, Henry St. John, Viscount. A celebrated English statesman, orator, and author; born at Battersea, Oct. 1, 1678; died there, Dec. 12, 1751. He entered Parliament in 1701; became Secretary of War 1704-8, and Secretary of State in 1710. In 1712 he entered the House of Lords, and in 1713 negotiated the Peace of Utrecht. On the accession of George I. he fled to the Continent, and in 1715 was attainted of treason; but in 1723 he was permitted to return. His chief works are: 'A Dissertation on Parties'; 'Letters on the Study of History'; 'Letters on the Spirit of Patriotism'; and 'The Idea of a Patriot King.' He was a Deist, but taught that a statesman should profess the doctrines of the Church of England. He was an effective orator; but the style of his philosophical and political works, though polished, is heavy and declamatory.

Bolintineanu, Dimitrie (bō-lēn-tē-na-än'). A Roumanian poet; born at Bolintina in Wallachia, 1826; died Sept. 1, 1872. He is widely known for the beauty of the stanzas comprising his earliest collected verse, 'Songs and Plaints.' He wrote also a successful novel, 'Helena,' and an epic poem, 'The Trajanid,' besides Roumanian ballads and the philosophical epic of 'Manoïl.'

Bolles, Frank (bōlz.) An American essayist and poet; born in Massachusetts, 1856; died 1894. He wrote: 'From Blomidon to Smoky,' 'Land of the Lingering Snow,' etc.; in verse, 'Chocorua's Tenants.'

Bolton, Charles Knowles (bōl'tǫn). An American poet and miscellaneous writer, son of Mrs. Sarah Knowles Bolton; born in Ohio, 1867. He is librarian of Brookline, Mass. He has written in prose: 'Gossiping Guide to Harvard,' 'Saskia, the Wife of Rembrandt,' etc.; in verse: 'The Wooing of Martha Pitkin,' 'Love Story of Ursula Wolcott,' etc.

Bolton, Henry Carrington. An American scientific writer; born in New York, 1843. He was professor of chemistry and natural science at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Besides works on chemistry he has written: 'The

Counting-Out Rhymes of Children, a Study in Folk-Lore' (1888); 'Literature of Manganese'; and 'Students' Guide in Quantitative Analysis.'

Bolton, Sarah Knowles. An American author; born in Farmington, Conn., Sept. 15, 1841. She married Charles E. Bolton, a merchant and philanthropist, and resides in Cleveland, O. She is the author of a number of books, including: 'Girls who Became Famous' (1886); 'Famous American Authors' 1887); 'Famous American Statesmen' (1888); 'Famous Types of Womanhood' (1892); etc.

Bolton, Sarah Tittle. An American poet; born in Newport, Ky., Dec. 18, 1815; died in Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 4, 1893. She is known for her patriotic and war poems, including: 'Paddle Your Own Canoe'; 'Left on the Battlefield'; etc. 'Poems' (New York, 1865; Indianapolis, 1886).

Bonacci-Brunamonti, Maria Alinda (bō-nä'chē-brö-nä-mon'tē). An Italian poet; born in Perugia, 1842. She was only fourteen years old when her first 'Collection of Poems' appeared and attracted much attention. Her 'National Songs' (1859–78) were inspired by Italy's struggle for freedom.

Bonar, Horatius (bon'är). A celebrated Scotch hymnist; born in Edinburgh, Dec. 19, 1808; died July 31, 1889. He wrote 'Hymns of Faith and Hope,' many of which have been taken into the hymnals of most of the Protestant churches. He also wrote more than 20 volumes on theological and religious subjects.

Bonaventura, Saint (bō"nä-ven-tö'rä). An Italian theologian and scholar; born at Bagnarea, 1221; died 1274. His real name was Giovanni di Fidenza. His writings include: 'Life of Saint Francis'; 'Progress of the Mind towards God'; 'Breviloquium'; and many sermons and treatises on theological subjects. *

Bonavino, Cristoforo. See **Franchi.**

Bondi, Clemente (bon'dē). An Italian poet; born near Parma, June 27, 1742; died at Vienna, June 20, 1821. At the suppression of the Company of Jesus, he, though a Jesuit, lauded that act in a poem and had to flee his country. While yet a member of the Jesuit order he wrote a spirited humorous poem, 'Rural Days' (1773), in three cantos, descriptive of the pranks and sports of a band of students.

Boner, John Henry. An American poet and literary worker; born at Salem, N. C., Jan. 31, 1845. A contributor to the magazines, he was on the editorial staff of the 'Century Dictionary' and the 'Standard Dictionary,' and was once literary editor of the New York World. He has written 'Whispering Pines' (1883), a volume of verse.

Bonghi, Ruggero (bōn'gē). An Italian scholar and controversial writer; born in Naples, March 21, 1826. The commencement of his brilliant career indicated scholarly activities only, for he made fine studies and versions of Aristotle and Plato; but latterly he has taken up such subjects as 'The Financial History of Italy, 1864–88' (1868); 'The Life and Times of Valentino Pasini' (1867); and 'The Life of Jesus' (1890); the popularity and value of these and other works giving him great prominence.

Boniface. See **Saintine.**

Bonnechose, Émile Boisnormand de (bôn-shōz'). A French poet and historian (1801–75); born at Leyerdorp in Holland. His one notable poetical composition is 'The Death of Bailly' (1833). Besides a 'History of France' he is author of: 'Reformers before the 16th-Century Reformation' (1844); 'The Four Conquests of England' (2 vols., 1851); 'History of England' (4 vols., 1859).

Bonnières, Robert de (bôn-yār'). A French journalist and novelist; born at Paris, April 7, 1850. He commenced his literary career as contributor to Paris journals of spirited but waspish biographs of contemporary men: these were collected and published in three successive volumes of 'Memoirs of To-day.' His novels are full of transparent allusions to noted persons, and have had a very great vogue. In one of them, 'The Monarch,' he portrays high Jewish society in Paris.

Booth, Mary Louise. An American writer; born in Yaphank, L. I., April 19, 1831; died in New York city, March 5, 1889. She was editor of Harper's Bazar from 1867 until her death; translated many novels and histories, including Gasparin's 'Uprising of a Great People,' and H. Martin's 'History of France' (6 vols., 1880).

Borel, Pétrus (bo-rel'). [Properly Pierre Borel d'Hauterive.] A French journalist and author; born in Lyons, June 28, 1809; died in Algeria, July 14, 1859. His character was eccentric: he surnamed himself the "Werewolf," and his writings both prose and verse were romantic and bizarre. They include: 'Rhapsodies,' poems (Paris, 1831); 'Champavert,' stories (1833); and 'Madam Potiphar,' a novel (2 vols., 1839).

Börne, Ludwig (bèr'ne). An eminent German political writer; born at Frankfort-on-the Main, of Jewish parents, May 6, 1786; died at Paris, Feb. 12, 1837. He founded and for three years conducted Die Wage, a journal devoted to civics, science, and art. Of his numerous satirical sketches, all full of humor and wit, these are perhaps the most brilliant: 'Monograph on the German Postal Snail'; 'The Art of Becoming an Original Author in Three Days'; 'Memorial Address to Jean Paul.' Fierce animosity toward the dynastic policies of Germany permeated whatever he wrote: even his literary and dramatic criticism was biased by this passion. His last completed work, 'Menzel the French-devourer' (Franzosenfresser), is proof that to the last his voice was still for war. His 'Complete Works,' in 12 vols., were published in 1863.

Borneil, Giraut de (bor-nāy'). A Provençal troubadour of the 12th century; a native of

Exideuil, Dordogne. His contemporaries bestowed on him the sobriquet "Master of Troubadours." Some 80 of his songs are extant; among them the charming song of the morning, 'Alba.'

Bornemann, Wilhelm (bōr'ne-män). A Low-German dialect poet (1766–1851); born at Gardelegen. He is one of the foremost representatives of modern Low-German poetry. His works are: 'Low-German Poems' (1810), republished in a 10th edition in 1891; 'Pictures of Nature and the Chase' (1829); 'Humorous Hunting Songs.'

Bornier, Henri Vicomte de (bōr-nē-ā'). A French dramatist, member of the Academy; born at Lunel, Dec. 25, 1825. His plays are notable for splendor of diction. Among them are: 'Luther's Wedding' (1845); 'Dante and Beatrice'; 'The Daughter of Roland.' He twice won the prize of the Academy, with the lyrics 'The Isthmus of Suez' (1861) and 'France in the Extreme East' (1863). He is the author of several successful novels and romances.

Borrow, George. An English philologist and traveler; born in East Dereham, Norfolk, February 1803; died in Oulton, Suffolk, July 30, 1881. His linguistic talents are shown in 'Targum; or, Metrical Translations from Thirty Languages' (St. Petersburg, 1835), and 'Romano Lavo-Lil, or Word-Book of the Romany' (1874). The other chief of his fourteen works are: 'The Zincali, or Gipsies of Spain' (London, 1841); 'The Bible in Spain' (1843); 'Lavengro' (1851); 'The Romany Rye,' its sequel (1857); and 'Wild Wales' (1862). *

Bosboom, Anna Louisa Geertruida (bos'-bōm). A Dutch novelist (1812–86); born (Toussaint) at Alkmaar. Her first work, 'Almagro,' was published in 1837. It was followed by a long series of others; but she won no high distinction till 1860, when she published 'The House of Lauernesse,' by far her most successful novel, which was translated into several languages. Nearly all her works are historical novels; and in the two very essential particulars of knowledge of the historical epochs and of the human heart, she has a just claim to rank among the notable writers in that department of literature.

Boscan Almogavr, Juan (bos-kän' äl-mō-gä-vär'). A distinguished Spanish poet (1493–1540); born in Barcelona. While attached to the court of Charles V. at Granada he was led to a study of Italian poetry, and was the first to employ the Italian measures in Castilian song. Again, in a poem imitative of Musæus's 'Hero and Leander,' he was the first to introduce in Spain rhymeless verse. His poems, collected and published in 1543, had 21 editions in the 16th century. *

Bosio, Ferdinando (bōs'yō *or* bō'zē-ō). An Italian man of letters; born at Alba, Piedmont, 1829; died there, Oct. 16, 1881. He was for several years teacher of rhetoric and literature, and afterward chief clerk of the ministry of public education. In 1853 he published a volume of lyrics: 'Democracy, with a Collection of Ballads.' He wrote many novels, all possessing the charm of an exquisite style,—'Home Scenes and Stories' (1874). Among his historical writings is a 'Popular History of the Popes.' His miscellaneous writings, political and literary, 'A Little of Everything,' were published in 1878.

Bossuet, Jacques Bénigne (bo-sü-ā'). A French theologian and pulpit orator; born at Dijon, Sept. 27, 1627; died April 12, 1704. He became in 1681 Bishop of Meaux. The 'History of the Variations of the Protestant Churches' (1688) is still a standard work. One of his most elaborate works is the 'Defense of the Famous Declaration which the Gallican Clergy Approved regarding the Power of the Church' (1730). Hardly less celebrated is his 'Discourse upon Universal History down to the Empire of Charlemagne' (1681). His 'Complete Works,' in 46 vols., were published by the Benedictines (1815–19). *

Boswell, Sir Alexander. A Scottish antiquary and poet; born at Auchinleck, Ayrshire, Oct. 9, 1775; died in Balmuto, March 27, 1822. He was the son of James Boswell the biographer of Johnson; was educated at Oxford; and at his father's death in 1795, succeeded to Auchinleck. He studied the literature of Scotland, imitated the ballad style, and published original poems and reprints from his private printing-press. His 'Songs Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect' (1803) were very popular.

Boswell, James. A Scottish biographer; born in Edinburgh, Oct. 29, 1740; died in London, May 19, 1795. He was educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow, admitted to the bar in 1766, and early showed a love for letters. His 'Life of Dr. Samuel Johnson' (1791) is considered the most entertaining biography in the English language. The best modern editions are by Napier (4 vols., 1884), and G. Birkbeck Hill (6 vols., 1887). He also wrote 'Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with Samuel Johnson' (1746), and many other books, the most successful of which was 'An Account of Corsica and Memoirs of Pascal Paoli' (1768). *

Botero, Giuseppe (bō'tā-rō). An Italian romancist; born at Novara, 1815; died 1885. He was all his life an educator, serving as director of high schools or lyceums in various cities of northern Italy. He wrote many stories, among them: 'Ricciarda' (1854); 'Raffaele' (1858); 'Nella of Cortemiglia'; and several apologues, among them: 'My Lady'; 'To Live Well is to Do Good'; 'Love and Nature.'

Botta, Anna Charlotte Lynch. An American poet and essayist; born in Bennington, Vt., Nov. 11, 1815; died in New York city, March 23, 1891. She came to New York in 1842, and in 1855 was married to Vincenzo Botta. Mrs Botta's home in New York was a centre for literary and artistic people from the days of Poe,

Willis, and Bryant, until her death. She was the author of stories, essays, 'Poems' (1848; new ed. 1884), and 'A Handbook of Universal Literature' (1845).

Botta, Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo (bot-tä). An eminent Italian historian; born near Canavese in the Piedmontese, Nov. 6, 1766; died Aug. 10, 1837. For his sympathy with the French Revolution he suffered imprisonment two years, and then went to France, where he entered the military service as surgeon. He afterward held several offices of responsibility under the empire and the restored monarchy. Besides numerous minor works in French, he published in Italian (1809) a 'History of the War of Independence of the United States of America'; and (1824) a 'History of Italy from 1789 to 1814,' in four volumes. He also continued Guicciardini from 1535 to 1789 (10 vols.).

Böttger, Adolf (bĕt'ĉher). A German poet (1815–70); born at Leipsic. He made admirable translations into German verse of 'Byron's Complete Works' (1840; 7th ed. 1891), of Pope, Goldsmith, 'Songs of Ossian,' and Longfellow's 'Hiawatha'; he was less successful with some pieces of Shakespeare. Of his original poetry the best specimens are the poetical fairy tales 'Pilgrimage of the Flower Sprites'; and especially the fantasy of 'The Little Man of the Gallows,' a little 'Faustiad.'

Böttiger, Carl Vilhelm (bĕt'tē-ger). A Swedish poet; born in Westerås, May 15, 1807; died at Upsala, Dec. 22, 1878. Although noted for the pleasing prose of his essays on literary topics, his fame must depend upon versions of Dante, Tasso, and Uhland, the 'Lyric Poems,' the 'New Songs,' 'Poetic Memories of My Youth,' and one or two plays, including 'A May Day at Voerend.'

Bouchardy, Joseph (bö-shär-dē'). A French dramatic poet; born at Paris in 1810; died May 28, 1870. He was at first associated with Eugène Deligny in dramatic composition, and afterward composed a series of comedies alone. Notable among his productions are: 'Gaspardo the Fisherman'; 'The Foundlings'; 'The Orphans of Antwerp'; 'The Cavalier's Secret'; 'The Armorer of Santiago.'

Bouchor, Maurice (bö-shôr'). A French poet; born at Paris, 1855. At the age of 19 years he published a volume of 'Merry Lays,' which was followed by 'Poems of Love and the Sea' (1875); 'The Modern Faust' (1878); 'Stories of Paris in Rhyme'; and 'The Dawn,' esteemed his best work. He attempted to revive, but in no reverential spirit, the mediæval «mystery play» in 1889, with 'Tobit' and 'Nativity'; the «actors» being lay figures of life size, while the author and his cronies spoke «the lines» from behind the wings.

Boucicault, Dion (bö'sē-kō). A British dramatist and actor; born in Dublin, Dec. 26, 1822; died in New York, Sept. 18, 1890. His first drama, 'London Assurance,' was written before he was 19 years of age, and made him famous. He also attained celebrity as an actor and manager in England and the United States; established a school for acting, and produced about 300 dramas, many of which were original and many adaptations from the French. He dramatized Washington Irving's 'Rip Van Winkle,' which Joseph Jefferson enlarged; and produced a series of Irish dramas which were extraordinarily popular, such as: 'The Colleen Bawn' (1860); 'Arrah-na-Pogue' (1864); and 'The Shaughraun' (1875), in which he played the principal parts. 'Old Heads on Young Shoulders'; 'The Corsican Brothers'; 'The Streets of London'; 'Flying Scud'; and 'After Dark,' were among his later productions.

Boudinot, Elias (bö'di-not). A distinguished American patriot and philanthropist; born at Philadelphia, May 2, 1740; died at Burlington, N. J., Oct. 24, 1821. He was president of the Continental Congress (1782), and first president of the American Bible Society (1816–21). He wrote: 'The Second Advent of the Messiah'; 'The Age of Revelation,' a reply to Thomas Paine; 'The Star in the West,' an attempt to identify the American Indians with the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel.

Boufflers, Stanislas, Marquis de (bö-flăr'). A French poet; born at Nancy, May 31, 1738; died at Paris, Jan. 18, 1815. He was reputed to be son of Stanislas II. of Poland. While an ecclesiastical student he wrote in prose the story of 'Aline, Queen of Golconda,' for which Stanislas awarded him a pension of 40,000 livres. Quitting the ecclesiastical career, he entered the military service and rose to the rank of major-general. Meanwhile he was earning the plaudits of the gay world by his erotic verses. He was one of the émigrés of 1792, but returned to France in 1800. His 'Complete Works' were published in 2 vols., 1813.

Bouilhet, Louis (bö-lyā'). A French poet (1821–69). He first achieved fame with 'Melænis, a Story of Rome' in the time of the Cæsars, and 'The Fossils,' a series of delineations of antediluvians. His versified dramas, 'Mme. de Montarcy' (1856); 'Dolorès' (1862); and especially 'The Conspiracy of Amboise,' are elegant in style, rich in imagery, perfect in melody, but lack compactness of structure and are open to moral censure. The same faults are found in his comedies 'Uncle Million' (1861); 'Faustine' (1864); and specially in his posthumous 'Mdlle. Aïssé.'

Bouilly, Jean Nicholas (bö-yē'). A French poet (1763–1842). He made his début with the comic opera 'Peter the Great' (1790). For a few years he was judge and prosecuting attorney at Tours, and then was called to Paris to assist in organizing the primary-school system. He was a man of ancient Roman virtue, and his character is reflected in all his works. His comedies and comic operas (music by the first masters) were eminently successful as well in Germany as in France, particularly these: 'The Abbé de l'Epée'; 'The Two Days'; 'Mme.

de Sévigné.' He also wrote 'Stories for French Children' and 'Counsels to my Daughter.'

Bourdillon, Francis W. Born in 1852. He was educated at Oxford, and became tutor to the children of the Princess Christian of England. He is famous for a short poem, 'The Night Has a Thousand Eyes,' and has published a novel, 'Nephelé' (New York and London, 1896), besides 'Among the Flowers and Other Poems' (1872), and 'Young Maids and Old China' (1888).

Bourget, Paul (bör-zhā'). A French novelist and critic; born at Amiens, Sept. 2, 1852. His first book was 'Restless Life,' followed by other poems; but he turned to prose and has become widely known as essayist, critic, and descriptive writer, and famous for his novels. The latter include: 'A Cruel Enigma'; 'A Crime of Love'; 'Lies'; 'The Disciple'; 'André Cornelis'; 'Cosmopolis'; and volumes of stories like 'The Irreparable.' His essays are contained in the volumes: 'Essays in Contemporary Psychology'; 'New Essays in Contemporary Psychology'; 'Studies and Portraits'; and others. 'Outre-Mer' is a book on America. *

Bouton, John Bell (bö-ton'). An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born at Concord, N. H., 1830. He has written: 'Loved and Lost' (1857, essays); 'Round the Block' (1864, a novel); 'Roundabout to Moscow' (1887); 'Uncle Sam's Church' (1895); etc.

Boutwell, George Sewall (bout'wel). An American statesman and publicist; born at Brookline, Mass., Jan. 28, 1818. He was governor of Massachusetts (1852–53), United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue (1862–63), Member of Congress (1863–69), Secretary of the Treasury (1869–73), United States Senator (1873–77). He has written: 'Thoughts on Educational Topics' (1860); 'A History of the Republican Party' (1884); 'The Lawyer, the Statesman, and the Soldier' (1887); etc.

Bouvet, Marguerite (bö-vā'). An American writer for children; born in Louisiana, 1865. She has written: 'Sweet William'; 'Prince Tip-Top'; 'Little Marjorie's Love Story'; 'Pierrette'; etc.

Bowen, Mrs. Sue (Petigru) (King). An American novelist; born in South Carolina, 1824; died 1875. Her home was in Charleston, S. C. She wrote: 'Sylvia's World'; 'Gerald Gray's Wife'; 'Busy Moments of an Idle Woman,' a collection of stories; etc.

Bowker, Richard Rogers (bou'ker). An American editor, bibliographer, and writer on political economy; born in Massachusetts, 1848. He edited for a number of years the Publishers' Weekly; and compiled the 'American Catalogue' (2 vols., 1885), of inestimable value to book-dealers, librarians, and literary workers. Among his writings on political economy are: 'Work and Wealth'; 'Economics for the People'; etc.

Bowles, Samuel (bōlz). A noted American journalist; born at Springfield, Mass., Feb. 9, 1826; died there, Jan. 16, 1878. He was editor and proprietor of the Springfield Republican (1844–78). He wrote: 'Across the Continent' (1865); 'The Switzerland of America' (1869); 'Our New West' (1869); etc. As one of the most able journalists in a land of journalism, his fame is both great and enduring.

Bowles, William Lisle. An English poet; born in King's Sutton, Northamptonshire, Sept. 24, 1762; died in Salisbury, April 7, 1850. He was educated at Oxford, and from 1804 until a few years before his death was vicar of Bremhill, Wiltshire. His 'Fourteen Sonnets Written Chiefly on Picturesque Spots during a Journey' (1789) was received with extraordinary favor. Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey greatly admired the poems, which reflected the author's thoughts and the moods of nature to such an extent that Bowles is considered to have created by his influence the Lake School of poetry. In 1806 he issued a critical edition of Pope, which led to a memorable controversy (1809-25), in which Byron and Campbell were his opponents. His other works include: 'The Grave of Howard' (1790); 'Coombe Ellen' (1798); 'The Battle of the Nile' (1799); 'The Spirit of Discovery' (1804), his longest poem; and 'St. John in Patmos' (1832).

Bowne, Borden Parker (boun). An American philosophical writer; born at Leonardville, N. J., Jan. 14, 1847. He was religious editor of the New York Independent 1875-76, becoming professor of philosophy at Boston University 1876. He has written: 'Philosophy of Herbert Spencer' (1874); 'Metaphysics' (1882); etc.

Bowring, Sir John. An English linguist, author, and noted diplomat; born in Exeter, Oct. 17, 1792; died there, Nov. 23, 1872. He was a great traveler and a close student; and boasted that he knew 200 languages and could speak 100. In 1825 he became editor of the Westminster Review, in which he advocated Free Trade by repeal of the Corn Laws in advance of Bright and Cobden. He was a Member of Parliament in 1835–37 and 1841–47; was appointed on various commissions, to France, Switzerland, Italy, Syria, etc. In 1849 he was British consul at Hong-Kong, where he became governor in 1853. In 1855 he concluded a treaty with Siam; he was knighted in 1854. He rendered great service to English literature by translating the popular poems and folk-songs of various nations. Among his works are: 'Specimens of the Russian Poets' (London, 1821–23); 'Ancient Poetry and Romances of Spain' (1824); 'Specimens of the Polish Poets' (1827); 'Servian Popular Poetry' (1827); 'Poetry of the Magyars' (1830); 'Cheskian Anthology' (1832); 'The Flowery Scroll: a Chinese Novel' (1868); 'The Oak: Original Tales and Sketches' (1869); and two important volumes of travel: 'The Kingdom and People of Siam' (1857), and 'A Visit to the

Philippine Islands' (1859). He edited with a biography (22 vols., London, 1838) the works of Jeremy Bentham, of whom he was a disciple and admirer; and wrote a number of books on political and social topics, and also hymns and poems. *

Boye, Kaspar Johan (bō'yę). A Danish poet and dramatist; born in Kongsberg, Norway, Dec. 27, 1791; died in Copenhagen, July 6, 1853. He was a clergyman who wrote anonymously for the stage, becoming "Denmark's great unknown" upon the appearance of 'Juta, Queen of Denmark,' 'King Sigurd,' and other plays, of which only 'William Shakespeare' continues on the boards. His 'There Is a Beautiful Country in the Far North' has become a national favorite hymn.

Boyesen, Hjalmar Hjorth (boi'e-sen). An American novelist; born at Frederiksvärn, Norway, Sept. 23, 1848; died in New York, Oct. 4, 1895. After completing his university studies at Christiania, he came to the United States in 1869 and was editor of a Norwegian journal in Chicago. He returned to Europe in 1872 and studied Germanic philology at Leipsic two years; then returning to this country he was professor of German in Cornell University for six years, and then of Germanic languages and literature in Columbia College till his death. His story of Norwegian life, 'Gunnar,' published in the Atlantic Monthly (1873), and his 'Idyls of Norway and Other Poems' (1883), give proof of his rare imaginative faculty and his deep human sympathies. Besides these, he wrote: 'Tales from Two Hemispheres' (1875); 'A Norseman's Pilgrimage'; 'Ilka on the Hilltop and Other Stories'; 'A Daughter of the Philistines.' *

Bozděch, Emanuel (bōz'dyeč). A Bohemian dramatist; born at Prague, July 21, 1841. His first notable success in 1867, with the comedy 'From the Days of Cotillons,' was surpassed the following year when he brought out his tragedy 'Baron Görtz.' Other noteworthy productions are: 'The World's Master in his Night-Shirt,' the private life of Napoleon I.; 'The Test of a Statesman' (Prince Kaunitz). He wrote also some novels.

Brabourne, Edward Huggessen Knatchbull-Huggessen, Lord. An English juvenile-story writer; born in Kent, April 29, 1829; died Feb. 6, 1893. Has been Member of Parliament. His literary fame is due mostly to his stories for children, including: 'Moonshine' (1871); 'Tales at Tea-Time' (1872); 'Queer Folk' (1873); 'River Legends' (1874); and many others.

Brace, Charles Loring. An American author and philanthropist; born in Litchfield, Conn., June 19, 1826; died in the Tyrol, Switzerland, Aug. 11, 1890. After graduation at Yale in 1846, he studied theology, but held no pastorate. He devoted himself to philanthropy in New York, and lectured, wrote, and worked to enlist aid for the children of the poor. His books include: 'Hungary in 1851' (New York, 1852); 'Home Life in Germany' (1853); 'The Norse Folk' (1857); 'Short Sermons to Newsboys' (1861); 'The Dangerous Classes of New York and Twenty Years' Work among Them' (1872; 3d ed. 1880); 'Free Trade as Promoting Peace and Good-Will among Men' (1879); 'Gesta Christi' (1883), a review of the achievements of Christianity from the earliest days in bettering the moral and social condition of the world; and 'To the Unknown God' (1889).

Brachmann, Karoline Luise (bräch'män). A German poet (1777–1822); born at Rochlitz. Her 'Lyric Poems' are full of life and melody. She wrote also a poem of chivalry, 'The Judgment of God,' in five cantos, and several romances.

Brachvogel, Albert Emil (bräch'fō''gel). A German dramatist and novelist (1824–78); born at Breslau. His first dramatic compositions had but little success; but in 1856 he produced 'Narcissus,' which established his fame. A long series of dramas then followed; among them: 'Adalbert von Babanberge' (1858), most poetical of his dramas; 'Mons de Caus' (1860), the tragedy of a genius who is in advance of his time; 'The Usurer's Son' (1863). He wrote a great many historical novels; among them: 'Schubart and his Contemporaries' (1864); 'Beaumarchais' (1865); 'William Hogarth': but his novels are now forgotten.

Brachvogel, Udo. A German poet; born near Dantzic in 1835. He published a volume of 'Juvenile Poems' at Vienna in 1860. He came to the United States in 1867 and edited journals in the German language. He made an excellent translation of 'Bret Harte's Poems' (1882).

Brackel, Ferdinande, Baroness von (bräck'-el). A German novelist; born in the Circle of Warburg, Westphalia, Nov. 25, 1835. She published a volume of 'Poems' in 1873, and thereafter devoted herself to prose fiction, containing opinions regarding the social question and the labor question from the Catholic point of view. Many of her tales have been translated into foreign languages. Among her stories are: 'The Spinning-Master of Carrara'; 'Princess Ada'; 'Of the Ancient Stock.'

Brackenridge, Henry Marie (brak'en-rij). A distinguished American lawyer, historian, and writer of travels, son of Hugh Henry; born at Pittsburg, Pa., May 11, 1786; died at Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 18, 1871. He was a judge in Louisiana and Florida; and was United States commissioner to the South American republics in 1817–18. He wrote: 'History of the Late War between the United States and Great Britain' (after 1820); 'Voyage to South America' (1820); 'Persons and Places in the West' (1834); etc.

Brackenridge, Hugh Henry. A distinguished American lawyer and humorist; born near Campbelton, Scotland, 1748; died at Carlisle, Pa., June 25, 1816. He was judge of the

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania (1799). He wrote: 'Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Captain Farrago and Teague O'Regan, his Servant' (1796–1806), a satire very popular early in the present century.

Braddon, Mary Elizabeth, maiden name of Mrs. M. E. Maxwell; born in London, 1837. At an early age she began to write verses and stories. Her novels are old-fashioned, based on sensational plots, but with much narrative power and descriptions of scenery, and have long been popular. Among them are: 'Lady Audley's Secret' (1862; 11th ed. 1863); 'Aurora Floyd' (1863; 8th ed. 1864); 'The Story of Barbara' (1880); 'Asphodel' (1881); 'Ishmael' (1884); 'Wyllard's Weird' (1886); 'The Venetians' (1892); and many others. She has also written comedies, and several volumes of verse. *

Bradford, Alden. An American historian and journalist; born at Duxbury, Mass., Nov. 19, 1765; died at Boston, Oct. 26, 1843. Originally a Congregational divine, he became Secretary of State of Massachusetts (1812–24), and edited the Boston Gazette (1826). He wrote: 'History of Massachusetts, 1764–1820'; 'History of the Federal Government'; etc.

Bradford, Joseph. An American journalist and dramatic author; born near Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1843; died in Boston, Mass., April 13, 1886. His real name was William Randolph Hunter. Besides satirical verses he wrote a number of poems which were highly esteemed, especially those on the death of Victor Hugo and of General Grant. His plays, 'Our Bachelors' and 'One of the Finest,' were very successful and are still popular.

Bradford, William. An American colonial governor and author; born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, March 1588; died in Plymouth, Mass., May 9, 1657. He was one of the signers of the celebrated compact on the Mayflower; and in 1621, on the death of the first governor, John Carver, was elected to the same office, which he continued to fill (with the exception of a brief period when he declined re-election) until his death. His administration was remarkably efficient and successful, especially in dealing with the Indians. His 'Diary of Occurrences,' covering the first year of the colony, was published in 1622. He left a number of religious compositions in verse; and historical prose compositions of great value, the most important being his 'History of the Plymouth Plantation' from the formation of the society in England in 1602 down to 1647.

Bradley, Edward. See **Bede, Cuthbert.**

Braga, Theophilo (brä'gä). A Portuguese poet and scholar; born at St. Michael, Azores, Feb. 24, 1843. On quitting the university of Coimbra, he took up the study of Portuguese literature, and made a great collection of popular romances, songs, and fairy tales, publishing the results in a series of volumes. Also in 20 volumes he published a pretty complete history of the national literature (1870–76). Besides these works on the history of Portuguese letters, he issued in 1877 a 'General Outline of the Positive Philosophy'; in 1878 'Positive Solutions of Portuguese Politics'; and in 1884 a 'System of Sociology.' His poetical writings comprise: 'Green Leaves,' written in boyhood; 'The Vision of Time' (1864), a series of pictures of the process of world-evolution, in the manner of Victor Hugo; and 'Undine of the Lake.'

Brainard, John Gardiner Calkins. An American poet; born in New London, Conn., Oct. 21, 1796; died there, Sept. 26, 1828. After graduation at Yale in 1815, he went to Hartford in 1822 and took charge of the Connecticut Mirror. His poems were published in 1825; the third edition, called 'Literary Remains,' was edited with a biography by John G. Whittier (1832).

Brandes, Edvard (brän'des). A Danish dramatist, story-writer, and essayist; born in Copenhagen, Oct. 21, 1847. Of his plays, 'A Visit,' 'Love,' and 'Under the Rule' are best known; while studies on art subjects denote his critical taste, and 'The Politician' shows him capable of well-planned and well-told fiction.

Brandes, Georg Morris Cohen. A Danish man of letters; born at Copenhagen, Feb. 4, 1842. At the university he won a gold medal for an essay on 'The Idea of Fate among the Ancients' (1862). He then made extended travels in England, France, and Germany, making acquaintance of men of note in letters and in science. He afterward wrote works which attained a European reputation, on the history of contemporary literature in the countries named; 'Main Currents of 19th-Century Literature,' a work of profound research and the author's masterpiece. He made a special study of 'French Æsthetics in our Day' (1870), and published volumes of miscellaneous 'Æsthetic Studies' and 'Critiques and Portraits.' He settled in Berlin in 1877; in 1883 returned to Copenhagen, where he now resides. *

Brandes, Johann Christian. A German dramatist (1735–99); born at Stettin. He was an indifferent actor, but his dramatic compositions were received with great favor in his day. Some of his comedies possess very high merit; especially 'Appearances are Deceitful,' and 'The Ennobled Shopkeeper.' Shortly before his death he wrote a very instructive 'History of his Life.'

Brandt or **Brant, Sebastian** (bränt). A celebrated German satirical poet and humanist (1458–1521); born at Strasburg. He was named an imperial councillor by the Emperor Maximilian in 1503, and made count palatine. He was not in sympathy with the Reformers. Though he wrote Latin poems, and treatises on jurisprudence, he is remembered as author of

'The Ship of Fools,' a satire on the follies and vices of the time (1494). Its distinguishing note is its abounding humor; but it owed its great popular success very largely to the clever woodcuts with which it was illustrated. It was translated into Latin and several European vernacular languages; into English by Henry Watson, 'The Grete Shyppe of Fooles of the Worlde' (1517). Barclay's 'Shyp of the Folys of the Worlde' (1508) is in part a translation, in part an adaptation. A more recent imitation is W. H. Ireland's 'Modern Ship of Fools' (1807). *

Brantôme, Pierre de Bourdeille, Seigneur de (broṅ-tōm'). A French chronicler (about 1527–1614); born at Périgord. He was for many years traveler or soldier; retired to his estate twenty years before his death, and used his leisure in writing his 'Memoirs,' in sections devoted to 'Lives of Illustrious Men and Great Captains of Foreign Countries'; of 'Illustrious Men, etc., of France'; of 'Illustrious Women'; of 'Courteous Dames'; 'Anecdotes of Duels'; 'Spanish Rhodomontades and Oaths'; etc. The author is vain and egotistical, but thoroughly naïve and honest. The style is charmingly piquant, with frequent sallies of wit and flashes of eloquence. He is indeed a fascinating chronicler. His 'Complete Works,' 10 vols., were published at the Hague (1740). *

Brassey, Anne, Lady. An English descriptive writer; born in London, about 1840; died at sea on the Sunbeam, Sept. 14, 1887. After her marriage she spent half of her life at sea, on Lord Brassey's yacht the Sunbeam. She was buried at sea. Her travels are interesting, popular, and have passed through many editions. They are: 'Natural History of a Voyage on the Sunbeam' (1878); 'Sunshine and Storm in the East' (1879); 'Tahiti' (1882); 'In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties' (1884); and 'Three Voyages in the Sunbeam' (1886).

Braun, Karl (broun). A German political writer (1822–93); born at Hadamar in Nassau. Of his very numerous writings it suffices to name: 'For Free Trade and Free Traffic throughout all Germany' (1858); 'Frankfort's Cry of Distress'; 'Pictures from Germany's Littlestatedom.'

Braun, Wilhelm von. A Swedish poet; born Nov. 8, 1813; died Sept. 12, 1860. He abandoned the military career for literature, and speedily became one of the most popular poets. His 'Collected Works' contain every conceivable form of poetical composition, but his writings are characterized by licentiousness.

Braun von Braunthal (broun fōn broun'täl). An Austrian dramatist and novelist (1802–66); born at Eger. He essayed all kinds of poetry, and in all displayed no ordinary talent, but he was deficient in correct taste and judgment. Among his lyric compositions we have: 'Songs of a Hermit'; 'Morning, Noon, and Night in a Poet's Life'; the dramas 'Count Julian' and 'Knight Shakspere'; and several novels, as 'Donna Quixote, or the Life and Opinions of a Sagacious Noble Lady of Young Germany.'

Bray, Anna Eliza. An English woman of letters; born in London, Dec. 25, 1790; died there, Jan. 21, 1883. Her maiden name was Kempe; she studied for the stage, but in 1818 was married to Charles A. Stothard, son of the famous artist, and after his death became the wife of the Rev. Edward A. Bray, vicar of Tavistock. From 1826 to 1874 she wrote at least a dozen novels, one of which, 'The Talba, or the Moor of Portugal,' brought her the acquaintance of Southey. She wrote the 'Life of Thomas Stothard' (1856), and many books of travels. Her letters addressed to Southey on the superstitions and scenery of Tavistock, entitled 'The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy' (3 vols., 1836; new ed. 1879), and 'A Peep at the Pixies, or Legends of the West' (1854), are esteemed. Mrs. Bray's 'Autobiography' appeared in 1884.

Breckinridge, Robert Jefferson (brek'in-rij). A noted Presbyterian divine and theological writer; born at Cabell's Dale, Ky., March 8, 1800; died at Danville, Ky., Dec. 27, 1871. He was originally a lawyer. He became president of Jefferson College, 1845–47; from 1847 he was pastor at Lexington, Ky. He was a leader in the division of the Presbyterian Church in 1837 into Old and New Schools. His chief work was 'Knowledge of God, Objectively Considered' (1857); 'Knowledge of God, Subjectively Considered' (1859).

Breden, Christiane. See **Christen.**

Brederoo, Gerbrant Adriaenszoon (brā'de-rō). A distinguished Dutch dramatist and poet; born at Amsterdam, March 16, 1585; died there, July 8, 1618. His best poesy is in 'The Meditative Song-Book' and 'The Great Fountain of Love'; collections of grave and gay pieces, all of which have been very popular, and since his time often reprinted. His lyrics are admired for their musical verse and their tender sensibility; but his masterpiece is unquestionably the 'Jerolimo' (Spaansche Brabander Jerolimo), a comedy based upon a French version of one of Mendoza's plays. Another comedy, 'Moortje,' is an adaptation from Terence.

Brehm, Alfred Edmund (brām). A German naturalist and zoölogist; born in Renthendorf, Feb. 2, 1829; died there, Nov. 11, 1884. He traveled widely and studied long, partly taught by his father, likewise a distinguished scientist; producing finally, among a variety of works, his monumental 'Animal Life, Illustrated' (3d ed. 1890–93), a series of volumes translated and quoted extensively.

Bremer, Fredrika (brām'er). A Swedish novelist (1801–65); born in Abo, Finland. She was brought up in the neighborhood of Stockholm. She was a voluminous writer, and the income from her publications enabled her to

make extensive travels over Europe and in America. Till 1839 her fame was restricted to Sweden; then it began to extend to Germany; in 1842 was published in London, in English, 'The Neighbors,' and forthwith in rapid succession translations appeared of 'The Diary'; 'The H. Family'; 'The President's Family'; and several others of her charming delineations of domestic life in Sweden. She visited the United States in 1849; and in 1851 her 'Homes of the New World' was published simultaneously in England, Sweden, and this country. *

Brentano, Clemens (bren-tä'nō). A German poet and novelist (1778 1842); born at Ehrenbreitstein. He wrote a 'Life of the Virgin Mary,' based on alleged revelations. Among the works of his early days are found some gems of lyric poetry; and his dramatic productions—'The Merry Musicians' (1803); 'Ponce de Leon' (1804); 'The Founding of Prague' (1815)—manifest great power. Some of his minor novels were very successful; among them 'The Good Caspar and the Fair Annie' (1817), called by German critics "a masterpiece in miniature." His 'Fairy Tales' did not appear till after his death. *

Brentano, Elizabeth, commonly known as Bettina von Arnim. A German writer (1785–1859), sister of Clemens Brentano, and famed for 'Goethe's Correspondence with a Child'; which, to a great extent fictitious, is, from a purely poetic point of view, one of the fairest specimens of romanticism. It was translated by her into English, and in that garb constitutes a literary curiosity. Of a similar nature is her correspondence with Caroline von Günderode, the friend of her youth, published under the title 'Die Günderode' (1840). She also wrote 'This Book Belongs to the King' (1843), an attempt to solve the question of pauperism. *

Breton, Nicholas. An English poet of whose life little is known (1545 1626). He was very versatile, and wrote moral and religious poems, satires, romances, books of character, a complete letter-writer, pastorals, and lyrics. At his best his verse compares favorably with the sweetest of the Elizabethan singers. Some of his works have only lately been recovered. Grosart, 'Breton's Poems.'

Breton de los Herreros, Manuel (brā tōn' dā lōs ār-rā'rōs). A Spanish poet (1800–73); born in the province of Logroño. He is the most notable Spanish poet of the first half of the 19th century. He gave to the Spanish stage 150 plays, some of them original, others derived from ancient Spanish sources or translated from French or Italian. In him the old French comedy finds not so much an imitator as its last true representative. Among his best original comedies are: 'I'm Going Back to Madrid'; 'Here I am in Madrid'; 'This World is All a Farce'; 'Die Once and You'll See.' He was less successful in the historic drama than in comedy. His satiric poems, 'Hypocrisy'; 'Moral Epistle on the Manners of the Age'; and 'Shamelessness,' are not unworthy of their author's great fame.

Bretschneider, Heinrich Gottfried von (bret'shnī-der). An Austrian satirist (1739–1810.) Being in government office, he published nearly all his writings anonymously. Most notable perhaps of all his compositions is the fine street ballad, 'Frightful Story of the Murder of Young Werther.' Worthy of mention too is the 'Saints' Kalendar for 1788,' admired by Joseph II for its witty sallies; also 'George Waller's Life and Morals,' a lively satire on the intrigues of the court counselors and their agents.

Bretzner, Christian Friedrich (brets'ner). A German dramatist (1748–1807); born at Leipsic. He wrote several successful comedies, foremost among them 'The Marriage Broker' and 'The Go-Between'; also two musical dramas, one of which, 'Belmont and Constantia, or the Elopement from the Seraglio,' was used by Mozart as a libretto. He wrote, on the basis of designs by Chodoviecki and Hogarth, a story, 'Life of a Rake,' in three volumes (1787–88), which for a while was very popular

Brewer, Antony. An English dramatist who lived in the 17th century. He is the author of 'The Love-Sick King' (1655), reprinted as 'The Perjured Nun' (1680). The famous play 'Lingua, or the Combat of the Five Senses for Supremacy' (1607), half masque, half morality, was long ascribed to him and bestowed fame on his name. 'The Merry Devil of Edmonton' (1608) and 'The Country Girl' (1647) were long taken for his.

Brewer, E. Cobham. An English clergyman and lexicographer; born in London, May 2, 1810. He received his education at Cambridge, and entered the ministry. He has edited several valuable reference books, among which are: 'Guide to Science' (1850); 'Dictionary of Phrase and Fable' (1885); 'Reader's Handbook' (1884); 'Dictionary of Miracles'; etc.

Bridges, Robert. An American essayist and critic, writing under the pseudonym "Droch"; born in Pennsylvania, 1858. He has been assistant editor of Scribner's Magazine since 1877, literary critic of Life since 1883. He has written: 'Overheard in Arcady,' dialogues about contemporary writers; 'Suppressed Chapters and Other Bookishness.'

Brierley, Benjamin. An English sketch-writer; born in Failsworth, Lancashire, in 1825. His reputation rests on numerous stories and sketches written in the Lancashire dialect. His pseudonym is "Ab-o'-th' Yate." Among his best books are: 'Tales and Sketches of Lancashire Life' (London, 1862) and 'Chronicles of Waverlow' (1863). 'Ab-o'-th'-Yate in Yankeeland' describes two visits to America (1887).

Briggs, Charles Augustus. An American clergyman and religious writer; born in New York city, Jan. 15, 1841. For a number of

years he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Roselle, N. J. In 1874 he was appointed professor of Hebrew in Union Theological Seminary in New York city. He was tried for heresy in 1892, but was acquitted. Among his works are: 'American Presbyterianism' (1885); 'The Messiah of the Apostles' (1886); 'The Messiah of the Gospels'; 'The Higher Criticism of the Hexateuch'; and 'The Bible, the Church, and the Reason.'

Briggs, Charles Frederick. An American journalist and author; born at Nantucket, Mass., in 1804; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1877. He was prominently connected with several newspapers, among others the New York Times and New York Independent. Besides several poems, he wrote: 'The Adventures of Harry Franco' (1839); 'The Haunted Merchant' (1843); 'History of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable' (1860), in collaboration with Augustus Maverick.

Bright, John. An English statesman; born near Rochdale in Lancashire, Nov. 16, 1811; died March 27, 1889. The son of a wealthy Quaker cotton manufacturer, after his father's death his brother's generously sharing the profits of the business with him enabled him to remain in public life. In early life he began to take an active part in social and political reform. He entered Parliament in 1843, and voted for repeal of the Corn Laws and for factory regulation. He sympathized with the North in the Civil War. He first entered the government in 1868, as president of the Board of Trade. Thereafter he held office under every Liberal administration till 1882. He was an eloquent and impressive orator. His speeches and addresses were published in successive volumes, 1867-69-79, and his 'Public Letters' in 1885. *

Brillat-Savarin, Anthelme (bre-yä'-sä-väran'). A French author (1755–1826). He was a deputy to the national convention in 1789; emigrated in 1793 and passed some time in the United States; returned to France in 1796. His writings were mostly anonymous; his title to fame is the work 'Physiology of Taste,' an essay on the social implications of gastronomy, written in elegant style with profound knowledge of the subject-matter. *

Brink, Jan ten (brink). A Dutch novelist and literary critic; born at Appingedam, June 15, 1834. Besides many essays on the literature of his own country, of France, and of England, he has written several novels; among them: 'Mrs. de Roggeveen's Son-in-Law'; 'Holland Dames and Cavaliers'; 'Jan Starter and his Wife'; and a 'Historic Essay on the French Revolution.'

Brinton, Daniel Garrison. An American surgeon, archæologist, and ethnologist; born at Thornbury, Pa., May 13, 1837. During the Civil War he was a surgeon in the Union army. From 1867 to 1887 he was editor of the Medical and Surgical Reporter. In 1884 he was appointed professor of ethnology at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia; and in 1886 professor of American linguistics and archæology in the University of Pennsylvania. Among his many works are: Notes on the 'Floridian Peninsula' (1859); 'American Hero Myths' (1882); 'Aboriginal American Anthology'; etc. He has edited the Maya chronicles, and is a high authority on all American archæological topics.

Brisebarre, Edouard Louis (brēz-bär'). A French dramatist (1818–71); born at Paris. He made a brilliant theatrical success with his first piece, 'Cagliostro's Vial' (1835). Thereafter he produced more than 100 dramas and low comedies, mostly in collaboration with other writers. His most notable productions are: 'A Bengal Tiger'; 'Leonard,' which had an almost unexampled "run"; 'The Mad Cow.'

Bristed, Charles Astor. ("Carl Benson.") An American scholar and author; born in New York city, Oct. 6, 1820; died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, 1874. He graduated from Yale University in 1839, and from Trinity College, Cambridge, England, in 1845. He traveled extensively in Europe, and was a frequent contributor to the magazines. Among his works are: 'Five Years in an English University' (1851); 'The Upper Ten Thousand' (1852); 'Interference Theory of Government' (1868).

Britton, Nathaniel Lord. An American scientific writer; born on Staten Island, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1858. He is professor of botany in Columbia University School of Mines. Among his works are: 'Geology of Staten Island' (1880); 'Catalogue of the Flora of New Jersey' (1882); and 'An Illustrated Flora of the Northern United States, Canada, and the British Possessions, from Newfoundland to the Parallel of the Southern Boundary of Virginia and from the Atlantic Ocean to the 102d Meridian,' in collaboration with A. Brown,—a very authoritative work, now in course of publication by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Brizeux, Julien Auguste Pélage (brē-zė'). A French poet (1803–58); born at Lorient. He made his début with the charming idyl 'Marie' (1831), in which are seen all the graces of perfect poetic form conjoined with tenderest sentiment. His reputation as a true poet was well sustained by the works which followed: 'The Bretons' and 'Stories in Verse,' both crowned by the Academy. He composed some verses also in his native Breton speech. His 'Complete Works' are in four volumes.

Brockes, Barthold Heinrich (brok'es). A German poet (1680–1747); born at Hamburg. After many years spent in high political and diplomatic situations, he became a magistrate at Ritzebüttel. There, in congenial retirement, he composed his 'Country Life at Ritzebüttel,' a series of fine contemplations of the ever-changing phases of the sea. He afterward published a collection of his religious poetry: 'Earthly Enjoyment in God: Poems of Nature and Morality.'

Brockett, Linus Pierpont. An American historical and miscellaneous writer; born in Canton, Conn., Oct. 16, 1820; died Jan. 13, 1893. He graduated from Yale Medical College in 1843. Since 1847 he has devoted himself to literature; he has contributed largely to encyclopædias, and has published over 40 works, among which are: 'History of Education' (1849); 'History of the Civil War' (1866); 'The Silk Industry of America' (1876).

Brodhead, Mrs. Eva Wilder (McGlasson). An American novelist. Among her most popular works are: 'One of the Visconti'; 'Diana's Livery'; 'An Earthly Paragon'; 'Bound in Shallows.'

Brodzinski, Kazimierz (brod-zins'kē). A Polish poet; born at Krolovka, Galicia, March 8, 1791; died at Dresden, Oct. 10, 1835. In 1818 he lectured in Warsaw on Polish literature, and was afterward professor in the university. In his idyl 'Wieslav' (1820) the life of the Polish peasantry is beautifully idealized. His works were published in 1842 (10 vols.).

Brofferio, Angelo (brof-fā'rē-ō). An Italian poet and journalist; born near Asti, Piedmont, in 1802; died May 26, 1866. He wrote several dramas and comedies: 'Salvator Rosa'; 'Return of the Proscript'; 'My Cousin'; 'All for the Best': they met with much popular favor. By a volume of patriotic 'Songs,' he obtained from his countrymen the title "Piedmontese Béranger." His journal, Voce della Libertà, was a powerful instrument in bringing about the unification of Italy. He published two volumes of 'Memoirs.'

Brome, Alexander. An English poet; born, 1620; died 1666. He was of pronounced royalist sympathies, and is remembered for various stanzas, published under the title 'Songs and Poems' (1661), and a comedy called 'The Cunning Lovers' (1654).

Brome, Richard. An English dramatist; supposed to have died in 1652. Nothing is known of his birth or early history, save that he was of humble origin. He was the servant of Ben Jonson, and wrote himself into high repute. He is mentioned in the induction to Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair.' Jonson praised his work, and Brome always refers to Jonson with pride. Jonson was of course his model, men and manners his study. His most successful play appears to have been 'The Northern Lass' (1632), frequently acted at the Globe and Blackfriars; 'The Sparagus Garden' (1635) was also popular. The best known dramas besides these are: 'The Antipodes' (1640); 'The Jovial Crew' (1652); 'The City Wit' (1653); and 'The Court Beggar' (1653). With Thomas Heywood he wrote 'The Late Lancashire Witches' (1634). Brome also wrote minor poems. Two volumes of 'Works' were published in London, 1653-59; and Brome's 'Dramatic Works' in London, 1873.

Brontë, Anne. ("Acton Bell.") An English novelist, sister of Charlotte; born in Thornton, Yorkshire, 1820; died in Scarborough, May 28, 1849. She spent her life in her father's parsonage at Haworth; had a short experience as a governess; and published poems with her sisters. Her novels are: 'Agnes Grey' (1847); 'The Tenant of Wildfell Hall' (1848). * (See 'Charlotte Brontë and her Sisters.')

Brontë, Charlotte. An English novelist; born in Thornton, April 21, 1816; died in Haworth, March 31, 1855. Her 'Jane Eyre' (London, 1847) was published under her pseudonym "Currer Bell"; and many personal experiences are embodied in her novels, which are: 'Jane Eyre' (1847); 'Shirley' (1849); 'Villette' (1853); 'The Professor' (1855); and 'Emma,' unfinished. Collective edition, 7 vols., 1872. *

Brontë, Emily. ["Ellis Bell."] An English novelist, sister of Charlotte; born in Thornton, 1818; died in Haworth, Dec. 19, 1848. Her novel 'Wuthering Heights' (1847) shows a powerful and fantastic imagination. * (See 'Charlotte Brontë and her Sisters.')

Brooke, Henry. An Irish novelist and dramatist; born in Rantavan, County Cavan, Ireland, about 1703; died in Dublin, Oct. 10, 1783. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and studied law in London, where he became a friend of Pope. His play 'Gustavus Vasa' (1739) was performed in Dublin as 'The Patriot.' 'The Fool of Quality, or the History of Henry, Earl of Moreland' (5 vols., London, 1760) is his best novel. It was republished under the supervision of Charles Kingsley in 1859. Brooke's works were collected in 4 vols., London, 1778.

Brooke, Stopford Augustus. An Irish critic; born in Letterkenny, Ireland, in 1832. He graduated at Trinity College, Dublin; seceded from the Church of England, and now has charge of a Unitarian chapel in Bloomsbury. He has published religious books; but is noted for his scholarly and interesting works on English literature, including 'History of Early English Literature' (1892), and 'Tennyson: his Art and Relation to Modern Life' (1894).

Brooks, Charles Timothy. An American clergyman, translator, and author; born in Salem, Mass., June 20, 1813; died in Newport, R. I., June 14, 1883. He became a minister in the Unitarian Church in 1835. He is best known as a translator from the German of Schiller, Richter, Goethe, and Schefer. Among his original works are: 'Controversy Touching the Old Stone Mill' (1851); 'Songs of Field and Flood' (1854); 'Poems, Original and Translated' (1885).

Brooks, Charles William Shirley. An English humorist; born in London, April 29, 1816; died there, Feb. 23, 1874. He was the son of an architect, and forsook law for journalism. In 1853 he was sent on a mission to report on the condition of labor and the poor in Russia, Syria, and Egypt; the result

of which appeared in 'The Russians of the South' (1856). He wrote political articles, attracted attention by several dramas and burlesques, and in 1854 joined the staff of the London Punch. In 1870 he succeeded Mark Lemon as its editor. His novels—which include: 'Aspen Court' (1855); 'The Gordian Knot' (1860); 'The Silver Cord' (1861); 'Sooner or Later,' with illustrations by Du Maurier (3 vols., 1866–68); 'The Naggletons' (1875) show keen observation. He also wrote 'Amusing Poetry' (1857). His son, Reginald Shirley, collected Brooks's 'Wit and Humor from Punch' (1875).

Brooks, Elbridge Streeter. Born in Lowell, Mass., in 1846. He is the author of popular juvenile books: 'Historic Boys' (New York, 1885); 'Chivalric Days' (1886); 'The Story of the American Indian' (1887); 'The Story of New York' (1888).

Brooks, Maria Gowan. An American poet, pseudonym "Maria del Occidente"; born in Medford, Mass., about 1795; died in Matanzas, Cuba, Nov. 11, 1845. She spent her youth in Charlestown, Mass., and the rest of her life in London, New York, and Cuba. Her chief poem is 'Zophiel, or the Bride of Seven'; the first canto of which appeared in Boston in 1825, and the rest was finished under Southey's influence in 1833. 'Idomen, or the Vale of Yumuri,' is an autobiography (1843).

Brooks, Noah. An American journalist and author; born in Castine, Me., Oct. 30, 1830. Since 1850 he has been connected with newspapers in Massachusetts, California, Washington, and New York. He has written many popular books for boys, among which are: 'The Fairport Nine' (1880); 'Our Baseball Club' (1884); 'How the Republic is Governed.' He has recently edited and enlarged Bryant and Gay's 'History of the United States.'

Brooks, Phillips. An American clergyman of the Episcopal Church; born in Boston, Dec. 13, 1835; died there, Jan. 23, 1893. He was rector of Protestant Episcopal churches successively in Philadelphia and in Boston, and was made Bishop of Massachusetts in 1891. He was an impressive pulpit orator and great spiritual force, and published many volumes of sermons and lectures; notably: 'Letters of Travel'; 'Lectures on Preaching' (1877); and 'Essays and Addresses' (1894). ✻

Brossböll, Karl. See **Etlar.**

Bross, William. A noted American journalist; born in Montague, Sussex County, N. J., Nov. 4, 1813; died in 1890. He graduated from Williams College in 1838 and taught school for ten years. Later he settled in Chicago and entered the publishing business. He was a member of the city council from 1855 to 1856, and lieutenant-governor of Illinois from 1865 to 1869. Among his works are: 'History of Chicago' (1876); 'Tom Quick, a Romance of Indian Warfare.' He is best remembered as the proprietor of the Chicago Tribune.

Brotherton, Mrs. Alice Williams. An American poet and magazine writer; born in Cambridge, Ind. She is a resident of Cincinnati, O. Her chief works are: 'Beyond the Veil' (1886); 'What the Wind Told the Tree-Tops,' prose and verse for children; 'The Sailing of King Olaf, and Other Poems' (1887).

Brougham, Henry Peter, Lord Brougham and Vaux (brō'ăm *or* brōm). An eminent British statesman, orator, and author; born in Edinburgh, Sept. 19, 1778; died at Cannes, France, May 7, 1868. He entered the University of Edinburgh in 1792. In 1802 he helped to found the Edinburgh Review, contributing to the first four numbers twenty-one articles, and to the first twenty numbers eighty articles. The article on Byron's 'Hours of Idleness' provoked the poet to write his 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.' In 1810 Brougham entered Parliament; where his remarkable eloquence gave him at once a commanding place. He was counsel for Queen Caroline in George IV.'s suit against her (1820), winning a decisive victory which raised him to the height of fame and popularity. He became Lord Chancellor in 1830, and was at the same time created a baron; he resigned on the defeat of the Whigs in 1834, and never again held public office, though still taking effective part in the business and debates of the House of Lords. His later years were passed partly in England, and partly in the beautiful retreat he had fitted up at Cannes. He was the steadfast and powerful champion of revision and reform of the laws, popular education, the abolition of slavery, and the maintenance of peace. The famous Reform Bill of 1832 was carried during his chancellorship, and largely by his agency. His miscellaneous writings in their collected edition (11 vols., 1855–61) cover a vast number and variety of subjects. His best works are his 'Sketches of the Statesmen of the Time of George III.' and 'Lives of Men of Letters and Science.' An edition of his 'Speeches,' corrected by himself, was published in four volumes in 1838. His 'Autobiography' was written in extreme old age, and is unreliable.

Brougham, John. An American actor and playwright; born in Dublin, Ireland, May 9, 1810; died in New York, June 7, 1880. He made his début as an actor in England in 1830. He came to America in 1842, and with the exception of a short return trip to England in 1860, remained here until his death. He was the author of over 100 comedies, farces, and burlesques. Among his most successful plays were: 'Vanity Fair'; 'The Irish Emigrant'; 'The Game of Love'; and 'London Assurance,' written in collaboration with Dion Boucicault. He is also author of sketches entitled 'Basket of Chips' (1855) and 'Bunsby Papers.'

Broughton, Rhoda. An English novelist; born in Segrwyd Hall, Denbighshire, Wales,

Nov. 29, 1840. She is the daughter of a clergyman, and now resides at Broughton Hall, Cheshire. Her novels are very popular, and include: 'Cometh Up as a Flower' (1867); 'Not Wisely but Too Well' (1867); 'Red as a Rose is She' (1870); 'Good-by, Sweetheart' (1872); 'Nancy' (1873); 'Belinda' (1883); 'Doctor Cupid' (1886); 'Alas' (1890); 'Mrs. Bligh' (1892); and 'A Beginner' (1894).

Brown, Alice. An American essayist and miscellaneous writer; born in New Hampshire in 185–. She is on the staff of the Youth's Companion. Among her works are: 'Fools of Nature,' a novel (1887); 'Meadow Grass'; 'Robert Louis Stevenson'; 'Life of Mercy Otis Warren.'

Brown, Charles Brockden. An American novelist; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 17, 1771; died Feb. 22, 1810. His most famous novels are: 'Wieland, or the Transformation,' a tale of ventriloquism (1798); 'Ormund, or the Secret Witness' (1799); 'Arthur Mervyn,' containing a description of the yellow-fever plague of 1793 in Philadelphia (1799–80); 'Jane Talbot' (1801); 'Edgar Huntly, or the Sleep-Walker' (1801); and 'Clara Howard,' reprinted as 'Philip Stanley' (1806). His novels have attained a considerable vogue in foreign countries, translations of them into French and German proving popular. They also sold largely at one time in England. *

Brown, David Paul. An American lawyer, playwright, and author; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28, 1795; died there, July 11, 1872. He was admitted to the bar in 1816. Among his works are: 'Sertorius,' a tragedy (1830); 'Love and Honor,' a farce. He also wrote 'The Forum, or Forty Years' Full Practice at the Philadelphia Bar' (1856).

Brown, Emma Elizabeth. An American biographical writer; born in New Hampshire in 1847. She is a resident of Newton, Mass. Her works include popular lives of Washington, Garfield, Holmes, and Lowell; and among other volumes: 'The Child Toilers of Boston Streets' (1878); 'True Manliness' (1880).

Brown, Frances. An Irish poet; born in Stranorlar, County Donegal, Ireland, in 1816. She is called "The Blind Poetess of Ulster," and is known by 'The Star of Attéghéi and Other Poems' (London, 1844), and 'Lyrics and Miscellaneous Poems' (1847).

Brown, John. A Scotch essayist; born at Biggar, 1810; died 1882. He practiced medicine in Edinburgh. Whatever his pen touched it adorned. The objects of his affection were homely landscapes, old-fashioned people, the departed, children, and dogs. Humor and pathos tinged all he wrote. The story of Rab, the dog, and that of Marjorie Fleming, the child, will live long in English literature. Three volumes contain all his writings: 'Horæ Subsecivæ' (2 vols.), and 'John Leech and Other Papers.' *

Brown, Oliver Madox. An English author and artist; born in Finchley, Jan. 20, 1855; died in London, Nov. 5, 1874. He inherited great talent for painting from his father, Ford Madox Brown (1821–93), and at an early age exhibited remarkable water-colors. Although he died young, his literary work, including stories and poems, is valued for its imaginative power. His 'Literary Remains' (London, 1876) contain his story 'The Black Swan,' originally published as 'Gabriel Denver' (1873), and a sonnet to his memory by Dante Gabriel Rossetti. See J. H. Ingram, 'O. M. Brown' (London, 1883).

Brown, T. E. An English poet; born 18—; died 1897. He was a clergyman of the Church of England, and had made a special study of manners and people in the Isle of Man, where he was stationed. His poems comprised narratives in tne Manx dialect, and personal lyrics and elegiacs. The most notable are: 'Betsy Lee'; 'Fo'c's'le Yarns'; 'The Manx Witch'; and 'The Doctor.'

Browne, Charles Farrar. ("Artemus Ward.") An American humorist; born at Waterford, Me., April 26, 1834; died at Southampton, England, March 6, 1867. He is most celebrated for the collections of humor called 'Artemus Ward, his Book' (1862); 'Artemus Ward, his Travels' (1863?). His productions were widely quoted, and his popularity as a lecturer was very great. In 1866 he visited England on a lecture tour, and contributed to Punch. *

Browne, Irving. An American lawyer, editor, and author; born in Marshall, Oneida County, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1835. In 1857 he graduated from the Albany Law School and practiced in Troy. In 1879 he became editor of the Albany Law Journal. His works include: 'Humorous Phases of the Law' (1876); 'Law and Lawyers in Literature' (1883); 'The Elements of Criminal Law.'

Browne, John Ross. An Irish-American traveler and author; born in Ireland in 1817; died in Oakland, Cal., Dec. 9, 1875. He came when a child to the United States. His chief works are: 'Etchings of a Whaling Cruise, with Notes of a Sojourn on the Island of Zanzibar' (1846); 'Yusef, or the Journey of the Fragi: a Crusade in the East' (1853); 'The Land of Thor' (1866); and 'Adventures in the Apache Country' (1869).

Browne, Junius Henri. An American journalist; born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1833. He is a resident of New York city. Among his works are: 'Four Years in Secessia' (1865); 'The Great Metropolis, a Mirror of New York' (1869); 'Sights and Sensations in Europe' (1872).

Browne, Sir Thomas. An English antiquary and physician (1605-82); born in London. After receiving an academic and a professional (medical) education in England, he visited the Continent and took the degree M. D. at Leyden. He was knighted by Charles

II. His principal work is 'Religio Medici' (1642), a liberal confession of faith for that day. Four years later he published a treatise on 'Vulgar Errors,' directed against the current superstitions of his contemporaries. 'Urn Burial' appeared in 1658. After his death a collection of his fugitive pieces was published; and this was followed by 'Christian Morals,' a collection of aphorisms. *

Browne, Thomas Alexander. See **Boldrewood.**

Browne, William. An English poet; born in Tavistock, Devonshire, in 1591; died in Ottery St. Mary, about 1643. He was educated at Oxford, and spent a quiet, tranquil life. His poetry is graceful and fanciful, and abounds in beautiful pictures of English scenery. Browne has always been much admired by the poets. His chief work is 'Britannia's Pastorals' (1613–16). 'The Shepherd's Pipe' (1614) is a collection of eclogues, and 'The Inner Temple Masque' (1614–15) tells the story of Ulysses and Circe. His minor poems are very fine. The best modern editions are by Hazlitt for the Roxburghe Club, and by Gordon Goodwin, 'The Muse's Library.' *

Brownell, Henry Howard. An American poet and writer of historical sketches; born at Providence, R. I., Feb. 6, 1820; died at East Hartford, Conn., Oct. 31, 1872. His first poetic venture was a spirited versification of Farragut's 'General Orders' to the fleet below New Orleans. Afterward he was appointed to an honorary place on the Hartford flagship, and had opportunity to observe actual naval warfare. In 'The Bay Fight' he describes with truth and force the battle of Mobile Bay. He collected and published his many occasional verses in 'Lyrics of a Day, or Newspaper Poetry by a Volunteer in the U. S. Service' (1864). *

Brownell, William Crary. An American essayist and critic; born in New York city, Aug. 30, 1851. He graduated from Amherst, and has devoted himself to critical and editorial work in New York. He is editor of Scribner's Magazine, and has written: 'French Traits: an Essay on Comparative Criticism' (1889); 'French Art' (1892); and 'Newport' (1896).

Browning, Elizabeth Barrett. An English poet; born in Durham, March 6, 1809; died in Florence, June 30, 1861. She was the daughter of an English country gentleman, Edward Moulton, who took the name of Barrett. In September 1846 she married Robert Browning. Her chief poems are: 'The Seraphim' (1838); 'Romaunt of the Page' (1839); 'The Drama of Exile' (1844); 'A Vision of Poets' (1844); 'The Cry of the Children' (1844); 'Casa Guidi Windows' (1851); 'Aurora Leigh' (1856), in a measure autobiographical. Her poem 'Lady Geraldine's Courtship' contains a striking characterization of the poetry of Browning. Her 'Sonnets from the Portuguese' are among the noblest of love-poems. The 'Romance of the Swan's Nest'; the 'Rhyme of the Duchess May'; the 'Romaunt of Margret'; 'Bertha in the Lane'; and 'Isobel's Child,' are romantic and original ballads. 'Prometheus Bound,' a metrical translation of Æschylus, was published in 1850. *

Browning, Robert. An English poet; born in Camberwell, May 7, 1812; died in Venice, Dec. 12, 1889. His first dramatic poem, 'Pauline,' which appeared anonymously in 1833, was followed two years later by 'Paracelsus'; 'Strafford' (1837); 'Sordello' (1840); and a series of plays and dramatic lyrics under the title of 'Bells and Pomegranates' (1841–46). This collection included: 'Pippa Passes'; 'King Victor and King Charles'; 'Colombe's Birthday'; 'The Return of the Druses'; 'A Blot on the 'Scutcheon'; 'Luria'; and 'A Soul's Tragedy.' In 1846 he married Elizabeth Barrett, and resided in Florence until her death in 1861, when he returned to London; but much of the latter part of his life was spent in Italy. 'The Ring and the Book' was published in 1869. His other works include: 'Christmas Eve and Easter Day' (1850); 'Men and Women' (1855); 'Dramatis Personæ' (1864); 'Balaustion's Adventure' (1871); 'Fifine at the Fair' (1872); 'Red-Cotton Nightcap Country' (1873); 'Dramatic Idylls' (1879–80); 'Jocoseria' (1883); 'Ferishtah's Fancies' (1884); and 'Parleyings with Certain People of Importance in their Day' (1887). The 'Complete Poetic and Dramatic Works: Cambridge Edition' are published in 1 vol. by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; the 'Complete Works' (1897), edited by Augustine Birrell, in 2 vols., are published by the Macmillan Company. *

Brownlow, William Gannaway. ("Parson Brownlow.") An American politician, journalist, and author; born in Wythe County, Va., Aug. 29, 1805; died in Knoxville, Tenn., April 29, 1877. During his early career he was an itinerant preacher, editor, and lecturer. He was a Union champion during the Civil War, and banished from the Confederate lines on that ground. In 1865 he was elected governor of Tennessee, and was re-elected in 1867. He was U. S. Senator from 1869 to 1875. Among his works are: 'The Great Iron Wheel Examined' (1858); 'Sketches of the Rise, Progress, and Decline of Secession' (1862).

Brownson, Orestes Augustus. An American author; born in Stockbridge, Vt., Sept. 16, 1803; died in Detroit, Mich., April 17, 1876. His early education was slight. Originally a Presbyterian, he became a Universalist minister, afterward a Unitarian, and finally a Roman Catholic. He was an ardent champion of popular rights, and advocated a mild form of socialism. His greatest work was the establishment and editorship of the Boston Quarterly Review (1838–43) and Brownson's Review (1844–64 and 1873–75). Of his extensive works, the best known are: 'The Convert, or Leaves from my Experience' (1857); and 'The American Republic, its Constitution, Tendencies, and Destiny' (1865). *

Bruce, Wallace. An American lecturer and poet; born in Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1844. He is a prominent lecturer on literary subjects. Among his works are: 'The Land of Burns' (1879); 'From the Hudson to the Yosemite' (1884); 'Wayside Poems'; 'Here's a Hand.'

Brun, Friederike Sophie Christiane (brön). A German poet and writer of travels (1765–1835); born (Münter) at Gräfentonna in the district of Gotha. She traveled extensively through Switzerland, southern France, Italy, and other countries, and came into personal acquaintance with many of the foremost personages of her day; Johann von Müller, Matthisson, Necker, Angelica Kauffmann, Mme. de Staël, etc. Her books of travel were held in very high esteem. She published three small volumes of 'Poems'; and 'Truth from Morning Dreams and Ida's Æsthetic Development,' containing reminiscences of her early years.

Brunetière, Ferdinand (brün-tyār'). A distinguished French critic; born in Toulon, July 19, 1849. He is the editor of the 'Revue des Deux Mondes' and became a member of the French Academy, 1893. In criticism he inclines to the idealist as opposed to the naturalist school. His principal works are: 'History and Literature' (1884, 3 vols.); 'The Naturalist Romance' (1883); 'Essays on Contemporary Literature' (1892); 'Epochs of the French Theatre' (1892). *

Bruni, Leonardo (brö'nē), surnamed Aretino. A noted Italian humanist; born at Arezzo, 1369; died in Florence, March 9, 1444. He forsook the study of jurisprudence to devote himself wholly to the ancient classics; was secretary to four popes from 1404 to 1415, but then resigned, to write the history of Florence (in 10 books). In reward he was made chancellor of Florence. His principal service to the cause of letters was in translations of Aristotle, Plato, Plutarch, Demosthenes, into Latin. He wrote a Latin comedy. His 'Epistles' are of value for the history of his time.

Bruno, Giordano (brö'nō). A renowned Italian philosopher; born at Nola, near Naples, Italy, 1548; burned at the stake in Rome, Feb. 17, 1600, charged with heresy. His best-known works are: 'Ash-Wednesday Conversations'; 'The Work of the Great Key'; 'The Exploration of the Thirty Seals'; 'The Taper'; 'Expulsion of the Triumphant Beast'; 'The Heroic Enthusiasts'; and a great number of other writings in prose and verse. *

Brush, Mrs. Christine (Chaplin). An American artist and novelist; born in Bangor, Me., in 1842; died in 1892. She was a resident of Brooklyn. Her chief work, 'The Colonel's Opera Cloak,' a novel, was published anonymously in 1879. She also wrote two stories: 'Inside our Gates'; 'One Summer's Lessons in Perspective.'

Bryant, William Cullen. An American poet; born in Cummington, Mass., Nov. 3, 1794; died in New York, June 12, 1878. After two years in Williams College he left it, and turned his attention to law. But in early youth he produced 'Thanatopsis,' and some of his best lyrics,—'To a Waterfowl,' 'The Yellow Violet,' etc.,—which were the opening of a high literary career. His longest poem, 'The Ages,' was recited at Harvard in 1821. In 1829 he became editor-in-chief of the New York Evening Post. His books include: 'Letters of a Traveler' (1855); 'Letters from Spain' (1859); 'Letters from the East' (1869); and a 'Popular History of the United States,' with S. H. Gay (4 vols., 1878–82). His 'Poems' appeared in New York in 1832, and Washington Irving reprinted them in London, where they went through several editions. This book was followed by 'The Fountain and Other Poems' (1842) and 'The White-Footed Deer and Other Poems' (1844). His first complete edition was issued in Philadelphia in 1846. In his old age Bryant began a translation of the 'Iliad' and 'Odyssey' in blank verse; and his last great poem was 'The Flood of Years,' a noble pendant to 'Thanatopsis.' Among his poems that have become popular favorites are: the 'Forest Hymn'; 'The West Wind'; 'June'; 'Death of the Flowers'; and 'Hymn to Death.' *

Bryce, James. An Irish historian; born in Belfast, May 10, 1838. After graduating at Oxford in 1862, he studied at Heidelberg, and subsequently practiced law in London. From 1870 till 1893 he was regius professor of civil law in Oxford, and has had a distinguished political career. He has supported Home Rule, city reforms, and international copyright. His chief works are: 'The Holy Roman Empire' (1864); 'Transcaucasia and Ararat' (1877); and 'The American Commonwealth' (1888). *

Bryce, Lloyd. An American editor and novelist; born in Long Island, N. Y., in 1852. He was editor of the North American Review from 1889 to 1896. His works are: 'Paradise'; 'A Dream of Conquest'; 'The Romance of an Alter Ego'; 'Friends in Exile.'

Bube, Adolf (bö'bą). A German poet (1802–73); born at Gotha. He published two volumes of miscellaneous 'Poems,' characterized by sincere feeling for nature. He compiled several volumes of 'Popular Legends,' especially of Thuringia, which he rendered in verse.

Buchanan, Robert Williams. An English author; born in Warwickshire, Aug. 18, 1841. He received his education in Glasgow, and while young went to London to engage in literature. His attack upon Dante Gabriel Rossetti drew a famous letter from that poet on 'The Stealthy School of Criticism,' and a scathing pamphlet from Swinburne, 'Under the Microscope' (1872). His poems include: 'Undertones' (1863); 'Idylls and Legends of Inverburn' (1865); 'London Poems,' his best effort (1866); 'North Coast Poems' (1867); 'Napoleon Fallen: a Lyrical Drama' (1871); 'The Drama of Kings' (1871); 'Ballads of Love, Life, and Humor' (1882); and 'The City

of Dreams' (1888). His best novels are: 'The Shadow of the Sword' (1876); 'A Child of Nature' (1879); 'God and the Man' (1881); 'The Martyrdom of Madeline' (1882); and 'Foxglove Manor' (1884). Buchanan has also written successful plays. His poems have been collected (3 vols., London, 1874).

Buchez, Philippe Benjamin Joseph (büshā'). A French annalist and physician; born in Mortagne, Ardennes, March 31, 1796; died at Rhodez, Aveyron, Aug. 12, 1865. With Roux-Lavergne he projected the 'Parliamentary History of the French Revolution' (40 vols., 1833–38), a work of inestimable utility.

Büchner, Alexander (büch'ner). A German critic and historian of literature, brother of Georg B.; born at Darmstadt, Oct. 25, 1827. He became professor of foreign literatures at Caen, France, in 1862. He wrote in German: 'French Literary Portraits' (2 vols., 1858), and two novels, 'Chatterton' and 'Lord Byron's Last Love' (1862); among his writings in French are: 'The Comedies of Shakespeare'; 'Hamlet the Dane.'

Büchner, Georg (büch'ner). A German poet; born near Darmstadt, Oct. 17, 1813; died Feb. 19, 1837. He studied natural science and medicine in the universities of Strasburg and Giessen. In 1834 he entered the political arena with a manifesto entitled 'The Rural Messenger,' and bearing the motto "Peace to the cabin, war to the palace." To escape arrest he fled to Strasburg, where he studied the philosophies of Descartes and Spinoza. He was preparing to open a course of lectures in Zürich when he died. He wrote a drama in 1834 on 'The Death of Danton,' the work of a genuine but undisciplined poet. His 'Complete Works,' with biography, were published in 1879.

Büchner, Luise. A German poet and novelist (1821–77), sister of Georg. Her first publication, 'Women and their Calling' (1855), was followed by many others on the "woman's-rights question"; it commanded much attention, and reached a fifth edition (1883). She wrote a volume of tales, 'From Life' (1861); 'Poet-Voices of Home and Foreign Lands'; several original poems, 'Woman's Heart'; some 'Christmas Stories'; etc.

Buck, Dudley. An American organist, composer, and author; born in Hartford, Conn., March 10, 1839. He is organist of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y. Aside from several cantatas, he has written two books: 'A Dictionary of Musical Terms' and a work on the 'Influence of the Organ in History' (1882).

Buckland, Francis Trevelyan. An English naturalist; born at Oxford, Dec. 17, 1826; died Dec. 19, 1880. His preferences were for practical science; and after retiring from his place as surgeon to the Second Life Guards he founded the journal Land and Water, of which he was editor. He was an authority on fish-culture, and as such was consulted by foreign governments. He was a resolute opponent of Darwinism. Besides his works on fish-culture, he wrote: 'Log-Book of a Fisherman and Zoölogist' (1876); 'Notes and Jottings on Animal Life' (1882); 'Curiosities of Natural History.' *

Buckle, Henry Thomas. An English historian; born in Lee, Kent, Nov. 24, 1821; died in Damascus, May 29, 1862. A self-educated man, he is known for his great work 'The History of Civilization in England' (2 vols., 1857–61). His 'Miscellaneous and Posthumous Works' were edited by Helen Taylor (London, 1872); new ed. by Grant Allen, 1880. *

Buckley, James Monroe. An American clergyman; born in Rahway, N. J., Dec. 16, 1836. In 1858 he entered the ministry in the Methodist Church. Since 1881 he has been the editor of the Christian Advocate. Among his works are: 'Two Weeks in the Yosemite Valley' (1872); 'Oats or Wild Oats' (1885); 'The Land of the Czar and the Nihilist' (1886); 'Travels in Three Continents.'

Buckstone, John Baldwin. An English dramatist; born in Hoxton, London, Sept. 14, 1802; died in Sydenham, near London, Oct. 31, 1879. From 1823 to 1853 he was a well-known London actor; he became manager of the Haymarket Theatre, and produced nearly 200 plays, which were all successful, largely owing to his knowledge of stage effect and humor. Among the best are: 'The Wreck Ashore'; 'Victorine'; 'Green Bushes'; 'The Flowers of the Forest'; 'Married Life'; 'Leap Year'; 'Second Thoughts'; and 'Nicholas Flam.'

Büdinger, Max (bü-ding-er). A German historian; born in Cassel, April 1, 1828. He has exerted great influence among the universities; the most admired of his books being on 'Austrian History' (1858; the work coming down to the mediæval period only), and 'King Richard III. of England' (1858).

Buel, Clarence Clough. An American editor and author; born at Laona, Chautauqua County, N. Y., July 29, 1850. He was connected with the New York Tribune from 1875 to 1881, when he joined the staff of the Century Magazine; and in 1883, in conjunction with Robert Underwood Johnson, he began the editing of the celebrated 'Century War Articles,' which were afterwards expanded into the notable 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War' (1887).

Buffon, George Louis le Clerc, Comte de (bü-fōn'). A famous French naturalist; born at Montbard, Sept. 7, 1707; died April 16, 1788. His 'Natural History' widely popularized the study of zoölogy and of nature in general, owing to the author's luminous and attractive style and his very plausible generalizations; it was translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. The definitive edition of this 'General and Particular Natural History' is in 36 volumes (1749–88). *

Bulfinch, Thomas. An American author; born in Boston, Mass., July 15, 1796; died there,

May 27, 1867. He graduated from Harvard University in 1814. Although engaged in business, he managed to devote considerable time to literature. Among his best-known works are: 'The Age of Fable' (1855); 'Age of Chivalry' (1858); 'Legends of Charlemagne' (1864); 'Oregon and Eldorado' (1866).

Bülow, Bertha von. See **Arnold, Hans.**

Bülow, Karl Eduard von (bü'lō). A German story-teller (1803-53); born at Berg vor Eilenburg in Saxony. His literary fame rests mainly on his 'Book of Tales,' after ancient Italian, Spanish, French, English, Latin, and German originals (4 vols., 1834-36), which was followed by a supplementary volume. Of his own original compositions, the 'Springtide Wandering among the Harz Mountains' is one of the best. He wrote also the very interesting story of 'The Youth of a Poor Man of Toggenburg,' founded on the autobiography of Ulrich Brüker, a Swiss weaver. He published the original later.

Bülow, Margarete von. A German novelist (1860-85); born in Berlin. She wrote four volumes of stories, viz.: 'Stories' (1885); 'Jonas Briccius' (1886); 'Chronicle of the Riffelshausen Folks'; and 'New Stories.' She delineated character with great precision, and showed true insight into the human heart. She lost her life in an attempt to rescue a boy from drowning.

Buloz, François (bü-lō). A French publicist (1803-77); born at Bulbens in Haute-Savoie. He founded the great French review, Revue des Deux Mondes (1831), and was its editor for 40 years. He wrote little, but his 'Letters and Memoirs' are of great value for the history of French letters in his time.

Bulthaupt, Heinrich Alfred (bölt'houpt). A German poet and dramatist; born at Bremen, Oct. 26, 1849. On quitting the university he was for a while a private tutor; then he traveled in the East, in Greece, and in Italy. He was a lawyer in his native town for some years, and in 1879 became custodian of the city library. Of his dramatic compositions the list is very long, comprising tragedies: 'Saul,' 'A Corsican Tragedy'; plays dealing with the questions of the time: 'The Workmen'; comedies; comic operas; etc. He has also written a work, already of high authority, on 'Dramaturgy of the Theatre' (3 vols.); also 'Dramaturgy of the Opera' (2 vols.).

Bulwer, Henry Lytton Earle (Lord Dalling). An English author and diplomatist, brother of Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton; born Feb. 13, 1801; died in Naples, May 23, 1872. He was minister to Madrid in 1843; in 1849 had a diplomatic mission to Washington, and was one of the negotiators of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty; was ambassador to Turkey 1858-65. Among his works are: 'An Autumn in Greece' (1826); 'France, Social, Literary, and Political' (1834-36); and 'Life of Byron' (1835).

Bulwer-Lytton, Edward, Lord Lytton. An English novelist, playwright, and poet; born in London, May 25, 1803; died in Torquay, Jan. 18, 1873. He was the son of Gen. Earle Bulwer and Elizabeth B. Lytton, heiress of Knebworth, to whose estates he succeeded in 1844 and assumed the surname of Lytton. In 1847, and again in 1852, he sat in Parliament; and in 1858-59 was colonial secretary, during which he called into existence the colonies of British Columbia and Queensland. In 1866 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Lytton. Altogether his works exceed sixty in number, and fill 110 volumes. His novels display great versatility, range of power, power of handling psychological and social problems, variety of incident and portraiture; and many are based on romantic and occult themes. Among the most famous are: 'Falkland' (1827); 'Pelham' (1828); 'Devereux' (1829); 'Paul Clifford' (1830); 'Eugene Aram' (1832); 'Godolphin' (1833); 'Pilgrims of the Rhine' (1834); 'Last Days of Pompeii' (1834); 'Rienzi' (1837); 'Ernest Maltravers' (1837); 'Alice, or the Mysteries' (1838); 'Last of the Barons' (1843); 'Harold' (1843); 'The Caxtons' (1850); 'My Novel' (1853); 'What Will He Do with It?' (1859); 'A Strange Story' (1862); 'The Coming Race' (1871); 'Kenelm Chillingly' (1873); and 'The Parisians' (1873). Three of his dramas—'The Lady of Lyons' (1838); 'Richelieu' (1838); and 'Money' (1848)—still hold the stage. *

Bunce, Oliver Bell. An American publisher and writer; born in New York city, in 1828; died there, May 15, 1890. At an early age he became connected with the publishing business in New York. Among his books are: 'Romance of the Revolution' (1852); 'A Bachelor's Story' (1859); 'Don't: a Manual of Mistakes and Improprieties' (1883); 'My House' (1884); and 'Adventures of Timias Terrystone,' a novel (1885).

Bundy, Jonas Mills. An American journalist and author; born in Columbia, N. H., in 1835; died in Paris, France, Sept. 8, 1891. He gained experience in journalism in the West, and served in the Civil War. He was editor of the New York Mail and Express, and wrote 'Life of Garfield' (1880).

Bungay, George Washington. An American journalist and poet; born in Walsingham, England, July 22, 1818; died July 10, 1892. He came to this country in 1827. For some time he was connected with the New York Tribune. He was employed in the Custom House from 1873 to 1877. Among his numerous poems the best known is 'The Creed of the Bells.' His other works include: 'Abraham Lincoln Songster'; 'Pen Portraits of Illustrious Abstainers' (1881).

Bunge, Rudolf (böng'a). A German poet; born at Köthen, March 27, 1836. Among his works are a volume of his collected short poems, 'Flowers' (1854); a tragedy, 'The Duke of Courland' (1871); a cycle of five

tragedies showing forth the action of Christianity upon the political life of nations, the members of the cycle being: 'Nero'; 'Alaric'; 'Desiderata'; 'The Bayonne Festival'; and 'The Cloister.' He wrote the libretti of several operas, among them that of 'The Trumpeter of Säckingen.'

Bunner, Henry Cuyler. An American poet and story-writer; born in Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1855; died in Nutley, N. J., May 11, 1896. He became a journalist in 1873, and was editor of Puck from shortly after its start till his death. Author of: 'A Woman of Honor' (New York, 1883); 'Airs from Arcady and Elsewhere' (1884); 'The Midge' (1886); 'The Story of a New York House' (1887); 'Zadoc Pine and Other Stories' (1891); 'Short Sixes' (1891); 'The Runaway Browns' (1892); 'Jersey Street and Jersey Lane' (1896); and 'In Partnership,' with Brander Matthews (1883). Also a play, 'The Tower of Babel' (1883); and uncollected magazine articles. *

Bunyan, John. An English author; born in Elstow, Bedford, in November 1628; died in London, Aug. 31, 1688. He was the son of a tinker, went to the village school, and at seventeen enlisted in the Parliamentary army and served during the decisive year of 1645. In 1653 he joined a little community sometimes described as a Baptist church, and preached in the villages near Bedford until imprisoned in the Bedford jail. Here he remained for twelve years, being only released after the Declaration of Indulgence in 1672. The 'Pilgrim's Progress' was begun while the author was in prison, and was issued in 1678, a second part appearing in 1684. His other important works are 'Grace Abounding,' written in prison, and the 'Holy War' (1682). Altogether he wrote nearly sixty books. *

Burdett, Charles. An American journalist and novelist; born in New York State in 1815; died 18—. His works were at one time very popular. Among the best known are: 'Life of Kit Carson'; 'The Beautiful Spy' (1865); 'The Gambler'; 'Trials and Triumphs.'

Burdette, Robert Jones. An American journalist and humorist; born in Greensborough, Pa., July 30, 1844. He served in the Union army during the Civil War. He is famous for humorous newspaper skits, of rare variety, charm, and unrepetitious freshness; begun in the Burlington (Iowa) Hawkeye, of which he became associate editor in 1874. Among his works are: 'The Rise and Fall of the Mustache,' a lecture (1877); 'Hawkeyes,' collected articles (1880); 'Life of William Penn' (1882).

Bürger, Gottfried August (bürg'er). An eminent German poet; born at Molmerswende, near Ballenstedt, Anhalt, Dec. 31, 1747, or Jan. 1, 1748; died in Göttingen, June 8, 1794. Shakespeare and Percy's 'Reliques of English Ballad Poetry' had a decisive influence in giving direction to his efforts at poetic expression. 'Lenore' (1773) established his reputation as a poet, which was sustained by the ballads that followed it: 'The Parson's Daughter'; 'The Wild Huntsman'; 'The Song of the Brave Man'; 'Kaiser and Abbot.' Specimens of his burlesque ballads are: 'The Robber Count'; 'The Wives of Weinsberg.' *

Burgos, Francisco Javier de (bör'gōs). A Spanish statesman and poet (1778–1845); born at Motril in Granada. In his dramatic compositions he sought to restore the classical Spanish comedy. Among them are: 'The Three (Women) Equals'; 'The Masked Ball'; 'The Optimist and the Pessimist.' He wrote a celebrated 'Ode to Reason.'

Burke, Edmund. An eminent British statesman and orator; born in Dublin, Jan. 12 (?), 1729; died in Beaconsfield, England, July 9, 1797. He graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, 1748; studied law, and in 1750 began literary work. Elected to Parliament, he made his first speech in 1766; and from that date until 1790 was one of the chief guides and inspirers of the revived Whig party. His speeches and pamphlets are still considered the most striking and suggestive manuals of political philosophy in modern times. They, with his miscellaneous writings, are all included in his 'Works and Correspondence' (8 vols., 1852). Among his most important works aside from his speeches are: 'A Philosophical Inquiry into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful' (1756); 'Reflections on the French Revolution' (1790); and 'Letters on a Regicide Peace.' *

Burleigh, George Shepard. An American poet and miscellaneous writer; born at Plainfield, Conn., in 1821. He is the author of 'Anti-Slavery Hymns' (1842); 'The Maniac, and Other Poems' (1849); 'Signal Fires, or the Trail of the Pathfinder' (1856).

Burleigh, William Henry. An American journalist, lecturer, and poet; born in Woodstock, Conn., Feb. 2, 1812; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 18, 1871. He lectured extensively in behalf of the anti-slavery movement. In 1843 he became editor of the Charter Oak, of Hartford, Conn. A collection of his poems was published in 1840.

Burmeister, Hermann (bür-mīs'ter). A German scientific writer; born in Stralsund, Jan. 15, 1807; died in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, May 2, 1892. He distinguished himself as a geologist and zoölogist in his native country, and settled permanently in the Argentine, where he continued his investigations. 'Manual of Entomology' (1832–44); 'History of Creation' (1843); and 'The Fossils of Horses Found among the South American Pampas' (1875), are among his books.

Burnaby, Frederick Gustavus. An English descriptive writer; born in Bedford, March 3, 1842; died at Abu Klea in the Soudan, Jan. 17, 1885. He served in the Royal Horse Guards, in which he became lieutenant-colonel in 1881. Distinguished in military service and with a love of adventure and literary skill, his

life and books are equally interesting. His 'Ride to Khiva' (London, 1875) ran through eleven editions in a year. 'On Horseback through Asia Minor' (1877) was nearly as popular. See R. K. Mann, 'Life and Adventures of Burnaby' (London, 1882).

Burnand, Francis Cowley. An English humorist; born in London, Nov. 29, 1837. After graduation from Cambridge, he devoted his attention to play-writing, and has written about 100 burlesques, extravaganzas, and successful comedies. Since 1880 he has been the editor of Punch. Among his books, 'Happy Thoughts' (1868) and its sequels are the most popular. The 'New History of Sandford and Merton' (1872) and 'Quite at Home' (1890) are also favorites.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. An Anglo-American novelist; born in Manchester, England, Nov. 24, 1849; her family emigrated to America and settled in Tennessee in 1865. She early wrote stories. In 1873 Miss Hodgson married Dr. Burnett, and in 1875 settled in Washington, where she has since resided. After various short stories, she published as a serial in Scribner's Magazine 'That Lass o' Lowrie's,' which became very popular, was promptly issued in book form (1877), and was dramatized. It was followed by a number of novels, among which are: 'Haworth's' (1879); 'Louisiana' (1881); 'Esmeralda'; 'A Fair Barbarian' (1882); 'Through One Administration' (1883); 'Little Lord Fauntleroy,' a juvenile story, also dramatized (1887); 'The Pretty Sister of José' (1889); 'The One I Knew Best of All,' an autobiography (1893); 'A Lady of Quality' (1895); 'His Grace of Osmonde,' a sequel to the preceding; and a drama, 'The First Gentleman of Europe,' with George Fleming, represented in 1897. *

Burney, Charles. An English author; born in Shrewsbury, April 7, 1726; died in Chelsea, April 12, 1814. He became a famous and influential musician in London; was given the degree of doctor of music by Oxford in 1769; and sacrificed time, money, and personal comfort to travel and collect material for his 'History of Music' (4 vols., London, 1776-89). He also wrote 'Memoirs and Letters of Metastasio' (3 vols., 1796). Madame D'Arblay was his daughter.

Burney, Frances—Madame D'Arblay. An English novelist, daughter of Charles Burney; born in King's Lynn, Norfolk, June 13, 1752; died in Bath, Jan. 6, 1840. After she had published 'Evelina, or a Young Lady's Entrance into the World' (1778), she became the favorite of the literary men of the day, especially Dr. Johnson. Her second novel, 'Cecilia' (1782), was no less admired. In 1786 she was made Second Keeper of the Robes to Queen Charlotte; and in 1793 she was married to M. D'Arblay, a French army officer. Her other books are: 'Camilla' (1795); and 'The Wanderer, or Female Difficulties' (1814). Her 'Diary and Letters,' edited by her niece (7 vols., 1842-46), are affected, but entertaining. She also wrote memoirs of her father (1832). 'Evelina' and 'Cecilia' were published with introductions by Annie R. Ellis (London, 1881-82). *

Burnham, Clara Louise. An American story-writer; born in Newton, Mass., May 25, 1854. She is the daughter of George F. Root, the composer, and has lived in Chicago since childhood. She has written several novels, including: 'Dearly Bought' (1884); 'Next Door' (1886); 'Young Maids and Old' (1888); 'Miss Bagg's Secretary' (1892); and 'Sweet Clover, a Romance of the White City' (1894). She has also written libretti for her father's cantatas.

Burns, Robert. A Scotch poet; born in Alloway, Jan. 25, 1759; died in Dumfries, July 21, 1796. Among the poems to which he owes his fame are: 'The Cotter's Saturday Night'; 'Hallowe'en'; 'Tam O'Shanter' (1790); 'To a Mountain Daisy'; 'To a Mouse'; 'Twa Dogs'; 'Highland Mary.' His principal collected editions are, in the order of publication: 'Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect' (1786); 'The Scots' Musical Museum' (6 vols., 1787-1803); 'A Select Collection of Original Scottish Airs . . . with Select and Characteristic Verses,' which contains 100 songs by the poet. But such editions have been issued almost annually since 1805. *

Burr, Enoch Fitch. An American mathematical and religious writer; born at Green's Farms, Fairfield County, Conn., Oct. 21, 1818. He graduated from Yale in 1839, and became pastor of the Congregational Church in Lyme, Conn., in 1850. Since 1868 he has been a lecturer at Amherst College. Among his works are: 'A Treatise on the Application of the Calculus to the Theory of Neptune' (1848); 'A Song of the Sea' (1873); 'Aleph, the Chaldean' (1891).

Burr, George Lincoln. An American writer and professor of history; born at Oramel, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1857. From 1881 to 1884 he was instructor at Cornell University. In 1892 he was appointed professor of ancient and mediæval history in that institution. His published works include: 'The Literature of Witchcraft' (1890); 'Charlemagne' ('Heroes of History' series).

Burritt, Elihu. An American author, called "The Learned Blacksmith"; born in New Britain, Conn., Dec. 8, 1811; died there, March 7, 1879. He was a blacksmith, linguist, lecturer, reformer, and a noted advocate of peace. His books include: 'Sparks from the Anvil' (1848); 'Olive Leaves' (1853); and 'Chips from Many Blocks' (1878). See Charles Northend, 'Life of Elihu Burritt' (New York, 1879).

Burroughs, John. An American essayist; born in Roxbury, N. Y., April 3, 1837. He is the son of a farmer, became a journalist in New York, and engaged in other pursuits until 1874, when he settled on a farm at Esopus, N. Y., to devote himself to literature and to fruit-culture. His essays are remarkable for

their descriptions of nature and their style. His books on rural themes include: 'Wake-Robin' (1871); 'Winter Sunshine' (1875); 'Birds and Poets' (1877); 'Locusts and Wild Honey' (1879); 'Pepacton: Notes of a Walker' (1881); 'Fresh Fields' (1884); 'Signs and Seasons' (1886); and 'Sharp Eyes' (1888). He has also written 'Notes on Walt Whitman' (1867); and 'Whitman: a Study' (1897). *

Burton, Nathaniel J. An American Congregational clergyman and writer; born at Trumbull, Conn., Dec. 17, 1824; died at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 13, 1887. He graduated in 1857 from Wesleyan College, Middletown, Conn., and from the Yale Divinity School in 1854. Translated 'Sacred History from the French of J. N. Loriquet' (1872); and wrote 'Yale Lectures on Preaching and Other Writings,' edited by Richard E. Burton, his son.

Burton, Richard. An American poet and journalist, son of Nathaniel J.; born in Hartford, Conn., March 14, 1859. He graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, and took a degree at Johns Hopkins University. His published poems are: 'Dumb in June' (1895), and 'Memorial Day' (1897).

Burton, Sir Richard Francis. An English Orientalist and explorer; born in Hertfordshire, March 19, 1821; died Oct. 20, 1890. He was an officer of the Indian army, for several years engaged in surveys for public works; in this pursuit he learned the languages, habits, beliefs of many races. Obtaining leave of absence, he went to Mecca and Medina in the guise of a Mohammedan devotee; afterward he made extensive explorations in Africa, Brazil, Syria, Iceland; visited the United States twice and traversed the country from Atlantic to Pacific. Of his books of travel, the following may be particularized: 'Pilgrimage to El Medinah'; 'Highlands of Brazil'; 'Gold Coast'; 'City of the Saints'; 'Unexplored Palestine.' He translated into English from the Arabic: 'The Thousand Nights and a Night'; and 'The Scented Garden,' a collection of stories left in MS. and never published. He wrote a 'Life of Camoens,' with translation of the 'Lusiads.' *

Burton, Robert. An English writer of peculiar characteristics; born at Lindley, Leicestershire, Feb. 8, 1577; died at Oxford (?), Jan. 25, 1640. Obtaining two church livings, he resided at Christ Church, Oxford. Here he wrote the 'Anatomy of Melancholy' (published about 1621); a vast storehouse of shrewd comment, apt and learned quotation, humor, and erudition, from which Milton, Sterne, and others did not scruple to borrow. The work mirrors his own mind and temperament. *

Busch, Wilhelm (bösh). A German poet and delineator; born at Wiedensahl in Hanover, April 15, 1832. He was employed on the Fliegende Blätter, the great German comic journal, in 1859. The text for his comic designs is often supplied by himself. Among his most celebrated productions, whether with pencil or pen, are to be named: 'St. Antony of Padua'; 'The Pious Helen'; 'Max and Moritz'; 'Father Filucius.'

Bush, George. An American Swedenborgian clergyman and Bible commentator; born in Norwich, Vt., June 12, 1796; died in Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1859. He graduated from Dartmouth in 1818, and studied theology at Princeton, N. J., from 1820 to 1822. In 1831 he became professor of Hebrew and Oriental literature in the University of New York. Among his works are: 'Life of Mohammed' (1832); 'Hebrew Grammar' (1835); 'Bible Commentaries' (1840).

Bushnell, Horace. An eminent American clergyman; born near Litchfield, Conn., 1802; died at Hartford, Conn., in 1876. He was settled over a Congregational Church in Hartford until 1853. His numerous works on religion, theology, and morals, and other topics, comprise: 'Christian Nurture'; 'God in Christ'; 'Christ in Theology'; 'The Vicarious Sacrifice'; 'Nature and the Supernatural'; 'Moral Uses of Dark Things'; 'Forgiveness and Law'; 'The Age of Homespun'; 'Moral Tendencies and Results of Human History'; 'The Character of Jesus'; 'Work and Play'; 'Christ and His Salvation'; 'Politics the Law of God'; 'Woman Suffrage.' See 'Life and Letters,' edited by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Cheney. *

Busse, Karl (büs'ĕ). A German story-writer and poet; born in Lindenstadt-Birnbaum, Posen, Nov. 12, 1872. He appeared early in literature with 'Poems' (1892), and 'Quiet Histories' (1894), the latter a volume of fiction.

Butler, Joseph. An English divine and theological writer; born in Berkshire, 1692; died in 1752. He had a distinguished career in the Church, but his fame rests upon the 'Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature' (1736), which is an argumentative and philosophical treatise on Christianity.

Butler, Samuel. An English satirist; born in Strensham, Worcestershire, in February 1612; died in London, Sept. 25, 1680. Little is known of his life except what Anthony-a-Wood relates. He was educated at Oxford or Cambridge, occupied his leisure in studying music and painting, became a man of wide and curious learning, and gained his living as secretary and clerk to aristocratic personages. His famous poem, 'Hudibras,' a witty and sharp satire on the Puritans, secured instant favor with the king and the public; yet after the appearance of the first part in 1663, he spent seventeen years in poverty and obscurity. The second and third divisions of 'Hudibras' appeared in 1664 and 1678. The general design of the great poem was derived from 'Don Quixote.' The situations of the mock epic are few but ludicrous, and the whole canvas is embellished with imagination, raillery, subtle casuistry, brilliant epigrams, and sparkling wit. 'Hudibras'

consists of 10,000 verses, and is one of the most frequently quoted books in the language. The standard edition by Dr. Z. Grey (1744) has frequently been reprinted. Butler's next important works are: 'The Elephant in the Moon,' a satire on the Royal Society; a series of prose 'Characters'; and an 'Ode to Duval,' the famous highwayman. 'The Posthumous Works of Mr. S. Butler' were published with great success (1715). *

Butler, William Allen. An American poet; born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1825. He graduated from the University of the City of New York in 1843, and has since practiced law in New York. He wrote: 'Nothing to Wear' (1857), a satirical poem which attracted wide attention; 'Two Millions,' a satire (1858); and 'Mrs. Limber's Raffle' (1876).

Butterworth, Hezekiah. An American story-writer; born in Warren, R. I., Dec. 22, 1839. Since 1871 he has been on the staff of the Youth's Companion. Author of popular juvenile stories and travels, including: 'Zig-Zag Journeys' (1876–80); 'Songs of History: Poems and Ballads upon Important Episodes in American History' (1887); and 'The Wampum Belt, or the Fairest Page of History' (1896).

Butz, Kaspar (büts). A German-American versifier; born in Hagen, Westphalia, Oct. 23, 1825; died at Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 17, 1885. He was a prominent political journalist in his native land in the stirring days of 1848, but was forced to flee to this country. Here he became a noted (Chicago) newspaper man, and produced pleasing verse, collected in 'A German-American's Poems' (1879) and 'Grandfather Songs' (1887).

Byers, Samuel Hawkins Marshall. An American historical and descriptive writer; born in 1838. During the Civil War he served in the Union army. He was taken prisoner; and while in prison in Columbia, S. C., wrote the famous song 'Sherman's March to the Sea.' He was consul at Zürich, Switzerland, from 1869 to 1884, and consul-general to Italy in 1885. Among his works are: 'Switzerland' (1875); 'History of Switzerland' (1886); 'Military History of Iowa' (1888).

Bynner, Edwin Lassetter. An American novelist; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1842; died in 1893, in Boston, Mass., where he was librarian of the Boston Law Library. He was the author of short stories, and of several novels, including: 'Tritons' (Boston, 1878); 'Agnes Surriage' (1886); 'Penelope's Suitors' (London, 1887).

Byr, Robert (bīr), pseudonym of Karl Robert Emerich von Bayer. A German novelist; born at Bregenz, April 15, 1835. He is a very popular and exceedingly prolific story-teller, and his volume-a-year since 1862 has had a wide circulation. Among his best-known novels are: 'The Struggle for Life'; 'Masks'; 'A Secret Dispatch'; 'The Road to Fortune'; 'Meadow Maidenhair'; 'The Ironworm.'

Byrne, Julia Clara. An English novelist; born about 1822, and married to William Pitt Byrne in 1842. Her best-known books are: 'Flemish Interiors' (1856); 'Red, White, and Blue: Sketches of Military Life' (1863); and 'Pictures of Hungarian Life' (1869).

Byron, George Noel Gordon, Lord. A celebrated English poet; born in London, Jan. 22, 1788; died at Missolonghi, Greece, April 19, 1824. His poems appear in an immense number of editions, but a complete bibliography is impossible here, and any attempt at characterization or criticism is wholly superfluous. The collected 'Life and Works,' published by Murray (1832–35), includes all the recognized poems. The dates of issue of a few of the most celebrated single works are as follows: 'Hours of Idleness' (1807); 'English Bards and Scotch Reviewers' (1809); 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage' (1812–22); 'The Giaour' (1813); 'The Bride of Abydos' (1813); 'The Corsair' (1814); 'Lara' (1814); 'Hebrew Melodies' (1815); 'The Prisoner of Chillon' (1816); 'Manfred' (1817); 'The Lament of Tasso' (1817); 'Don Juan' (1819–24); 'Marino Faliero' (1820); 'The Two Foscari' (1821); and 'Cain' (1821). *

Byron, Henry James. An English dramatist; born in Manchester, in January 1834; died in London, April 11, 1884. Forsaking law and medicine for the stage, he acted with success in London, and was for many years a popular author of burlesques, plays, extravaganzas, farces, and light comedies. Among the best are: 'Cyril's Success' (1868); and 'Our Boys' (1875), which ran for four years. With Dion Boucicault he wrote 'Lost at Sea' (1869); and with F. C. Burnand, W. S. Gilbert, and R. Reece, 'Forty Thieves' (1878). Byron was the first editor of Fun, and wrote a novel, 'Paid in Full' (3 vols., London, 1865).

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Caballero, Fernan (kä-bäl-yā'rō), pseudonym of Cecilia Böhl de Faber. A Spanish novelist; born at Morges, Switzerland, Dec. 25, 1796; died in Seville, Spain, April 7, 1877. Not until 1849 did her first book, 'The Sea-Gull,' appear, forthwith establishing her fame as the creator of the modern Spanish realistic novel. A strictly Roman Catholic and extremely conservative tendency prevails in all her work. Her novels include: 'The Family of Alvareda'; 'A Summer Season at Bornos'; 'Clemencia'; 'Elia'; 'Tears'; 'Poor Dolores'; 'Lucas Garcia'; and others. Besides several collections of short stories, she also published the first collection of Spanish fairy tales, under the title 'Andalusian Popular Tales and Poems' (1859). *

Cabanis, Jean Louis (kä-bä-nës'). A German ornithological writer; born in Berlin, March 8, 1816. His studies in two continents are ably elaborated in 'Ornithological Observations,' a work of authority in the science, and succeeded by many invaluable notices and investigations.

Cabanis, Pierre Jean Georges. A French physician and philosophical writer; born in Cosnac, 1757; died near Meulan, May 5, 1808. He attended Mirabeau in that great Frenchman's final illness, and wrote 'Journal of the Illness and Death of Mirabeau' (1791); besides being the author of an interesting work on 'Connections [*rapports*] between Man's Physical and Moral Constitutions [or Natures]' (new ed. 1866), which has proved an incentive to thought.

Cabell, Isa Carrington. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Virginia, 18—. She has written for various periodicals, and has published 'Seen from a Saddle.'

Cable, George Washington. An American novelist; born in New Orleans, La., Oct. 12, 1844. After the Civil War he began to contribute sketches to newspapers, and afterward published stories in magazines. Among his published works are: 'Old Creole Days' (1879); 'The Grandissimes' (1880); 'Madame Delphine' (1881); 'Dr. Sevier' (1883); 'The Creoles of Louisiana' (1884); 'The Silent South' (1885); 'John March, Southerner'; 'Bonaventure'; 'Strange, True Stories of Louisiana'; 'The Busy Man's Bible'; and 'The Negro Question.' *

Caccianiga, Antonio (kä"chä-nē'gä). An Italian novelist; born in Treviso, June 30, 1823. Exiled after the revolution of 1848, he lived as reporter in Paris until 1854, and there wrote his novel 'The Proscript' (1853); esteemed as an excellent portrayal of French life. Among his other works are: 'Sweet Idleness' (1869), a picture of Venetian life in the 18th century; 'Countess Savina's Kiss' (1875); 'The Family of Bonifazio' (1886): all notable for facility and legitimate popularity of style.

Cadahalso or Cadalso, Don José de (kä-dä-äl'sō *or* kä-däl'sō). A Spanish poet, dramatist, and story-writer; born in Cadiz, Oct. 8, 1741; killed at Gibraltar, Feb. 27, 1782. Military and literary capacity were equally characteristic of this well-born and well-educated man, who, after writing elegant verses, dainty satires, and especially 'The Sages of the Violet' (or 'Learned Men who are Fashionable'), a specimen of original and unforced humor, was killed during a siege by the explosion of a shell.

Caderas, Gian Frederic (kä-dā'räs). A distinguished Swiss dialect poet and story-writer; born at Modena, Italy, July 13, 1830; died at Samaden, Switzerland, Nov. 25, 1891. He cultivated the old Rhætian tongue, which still survives among some of the Tyrolese and elsewhere; producing much sprightly verse, the collections 'Alpine Flowers' (1883) and 'Smiles and Tears' (1887) containing fine specimens. His comedy of 'The Apothecary' (1864) has been successful.

Cadol, Victor Edouard (kä-dōl). A French dramatist and novelist; born in Paris, Feb. 11, 1831. His literary career opened as the writer of theatrical criticism for various periodicals; but since the brilliant success of his comedy, 'The Good-for-Nothings' (1868), which ran for 200 consecutive nights, he has been known as a dramatist, and numerous plays have come from his pen. Among his novels may be mentioned: 'Rose: Splendor and Miseries of Theatrical Life' (1874); and 'Hortense Maillot' (1885).

Cadoudal, Louis Georges de (kä-dö-däl'). A French essayist and critic; born at Auzon, Haute-Loire, Feb. 10, 1823. Journalism, the cause of Bourbon restoration, and love of the Church have occasioned his 'Signs of the Times' (1861); 'Memories of Fifteen Years' (1862); and 'Madame Acarie' (1863), a study of the religious life in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Caedmon (kad'mǫn). An English poet; born —; died 680. He is styled "the father of English song" on account of his epics of sacred history, written in old Northumberland dialect, mostly without titles, although one is called 'Genesis.'

Cæsar, Caius Julius (sē'zär). The great Roman general and writer of memoirs; was born probably about 100 B. C.; killed March 15, 44 B. C. He wrote 'Commentaries' or notes on all his wars, but those on the wars in Gaul

and those on the Civil War alone remain. Besides the 'Commentaries,' he wrote a grammatical treatise 'On Analogy,' but it has not come down to us; of his orations, too, no example is extant. *

Cahan, Abraham (kā'hạn). An American journalist and novelist; born in Russia, 1860. He is editor of the New York Zukunft (Future). He has written: 'Yekl, a Tale of the New York Ghetto'; 'Raphael Narizokh' in Yiddish.

Cahen, Isidore (kä-an'). A French Hebraist historian and critic, son of Samuel; born in Paris, Sept. 16, 1826. 'The Philosophy of the Poem of Job' (1851) and 'The Immortality of the Soul among the Jews' (1857) are his masterpieces.

Cahen, Samuel. An eminent French Hebraist; born in Metz, Aug. 4, 1796; died in Paris, Jan. 8, 1862. His version of the Old Testament (1841–53) must remain a permanent monument to his memory.

Caine, Thomas Henry Hall. An English novelist; born at Runcorn, Cheshire, May 14, 1853. His works are: 'Recollections of Rossetti' (1882); 'The Shadow of a Crime' (1885); 'A Son of Hagar' (1887); 'The Deemster,' a romance of the Isle of Man (1887); 'The Little Manx Nation' (1891); 'The Scapegoat' (1891); 'The Manxman' (1893); 'The Christian' (1897). *

Caldas Pereira de Souza, Antonio (käl'däs pe-rā'rä de sō'zä). A Brazilian poet; born in Rio Janeiro, Nov. 23, 1762; died there, March 2, 1814. He spent the greater part of his life in Portugal, France, and Rome, where he took orders, and returned to Brazil in 1808. His 'Poems, Sacred and Profane' (1821; new ed. 1836), in Spanish, contain many splendid passages; the best examples being, probably, the ode on 'Man as a Barbarian' and 'The Birds.'

Calderon, Don Serafin Estébanez (käl-dā-rōn'). A Spanish writer (1801–67). He was professor of poetry and rhetoric at Granada, 1822–30; but resigned and went to Madrid. There he collected a vast library of old Spanish literature, especially of ballads, whether MS. or in print: the collection is in the national library at Madrid. He wrote a volume of 'Poems' (1833); a novel, 'Christians and Moriscos' (1838); and a very valuable study of 'The Literature of the Moriscos.' He also wrote 'The Conquest and the Loss of Portugal,' and a charming volume of 'Andalusian Scenes.'

Calderon de la Barca, Pedro (käl-dā-rōn' dā lä bär'kä). A great Spanish dramatist; born at Madrid, Jan. 17, 1600; died May 25, 1681. Of 'Sacramental Acts'—out-door plays for Corpus Christi day—he wrote 72 on themes Scriptural, classical, or moral: of these, 'The Divine Orpheus' is reputed the best. Of religious dramas he wrote 16, among them 'The Wonder-Working Magician,' the action of which centres on a human soul's surrender to Satan; it was translated by Shelley and beautifully paraphrased by Fitzgerald. Another drama of this series is 'The Schism of England.' Of his dramas of secular history may be cited the powerful domestic tragedy, 'The Alcalde of Zalamea.' His dramas include: 'No Magic Like Love,' founded on the myth of Circe, and 'Echo and Narcissus'; while his best known comedies of intrigue, or "of the cloak and sword," are: 'The Fairy Lady' and 'Tis Ill Keeping a House with Two Doors.' *

Calderón y Beltrán, Fernando (käl-dā-rōn' ē bel''trän'). A Mexican dramatist and poet; born in Guadalajara, July 20, 1809; died at Ojocaliente, Jan. 18, 1845. His plays, especially 'The Tourney,' 'Anne Boleyn,' and 'The Return of the Crusader,' are very popular throughout Spanish America, while as a lyric poet he is also highly esteemed among his countrymen.

Calderwood, Henry. A Scotch philosophical writer; born at Peebles, May 10, 1830. An opponent of the doctrines of Sir William Hamilton, he brought out 'The Philosophy of the Infinite' (1854); 'The Handbook of Moral Philosophy' (1872); and similar works, which have run through numerous editions.

Caldwell, Joseph (kâld'wel). An American divine and educator; born at Lamington, N. J., April 21, 1773; died at Chapel Hill, N. C., Jan. 27, 1835. He was president of the University of North Carolina (1804). He wrote: 'Letters of Carleton'; etc.

Caldwell, William Warren. An American writer of verse; born in Massachusetts, 1823. His home is in Newburyport. Besides translating numerous lyrics from the German, he has published 'Poems, Original and Translated.'

Calef, Robert (kā'lef). An American satirist; born in Massachusetts, about 1648; died 1719. He was a Boston merchant. He wrote: 'More Wonders of the Invisible World' (1700), a reply to Cotton Mather's 'Wonders of the Invisible World,' and opposing persecution for witchcraft. The book was publicly burned by Increase Mather.

Calemard de la Fayette, Charles (kälmär' dẹ lä fī-yet *or* fā-yet). A French poet, critic, and essayist; born in Puy, April 9, 1815. He has enriched polite literature with studies of 'Dante, Michael Angelo, Machiavelli' (1852), with an artistic version of 'The Inferno of Dante Alighieri' (1855), and with 'The Adieu' (1885), a collection of well-polished verse.

Calentius or **Calenzio** (kä-len'shus). A noted late Latin poet; died 1503. He wrote elegies, satires, and epigrams that were greatly admired for their pure Latinity; also a poem founded upon the Homeric legends.

Calenzoli, Giuseppe (kä-len'tsō-lē). An Italian dramatist; born in Florence, 1815; author of some thirty comedies, mostly in one act, showing an excellent sense of stage effect, and a ready and always refined wit. The best

among them are: 'A Search for a Husband' (1852); 'Father Zappata' (1876). His 'Dialogues and Comedies for Young Girls' (1874) are also highly esteemed.

Calfa, Ambroise (käl-fä'). A French-Armenian historian and miscellaneous writer; born in Constantinople, March 2, 1830. A 'Universal History' (1851), and Armenian versions of French masterpieces, are typical of his talent and industry.

Calfa, Corène. An Armenian poet and prose-writer, brother of Ambroise; born in Constantinople in 1835. His poems and songs are immensely popular with his countrymen; his translation of Lamartine's 'Poetic Harmonies' is adequate and spirited; besides which should be mentioned a 'History of Armenia,' well written and authoritative.

Calhoun, John Caldwell. An American statesman; born Abbeville dist., S. C., March 18, 1782; died in Washington, March 31, 1850. He was elected Representative in Congress in 1811, and there soon attained note; was Secretary of War in Monroe's administration (1817); was Vice-President of the United States under J. Q. Adams (1825–29), and under Jackson (1829–32). He first distinctly promulgated his doctrine of Nullification in 1829. He became United States Senator in 1832 and so remained till 1843, when he was made Secretary of State by President Tyler; he was again elected to the Senate in 1845, and in that office died. As a speculative thinker, according to John Stuart Mill, he "displayed powers superior to [those of] any one who has appeared in American politics since the authors of 'The Federalist.'" His most memorable treatise is 'On the Constitution and Government of the United States.' A 'Discourse on Government' is also notable. *

Callender, James Thomas. An American politician and publicist; born in England, 17—; died 1803. He was exiled from England for his pamphlet 'The Political Progress of Great Britain.' He wrote: 'Sketches of the History of America'; 'The Prospect before Us.'

Callender, John. An American historian; born in Boston, Mass., 1706; died in Newport, R. I., Jan. 26, 1748. He collected many valuable papers relating to the Baptists in America; and published 'A Centennial Discourse on the Civil and Religious Affairs of the Colony of Rhode Island' (1739), which was the only history of that State for more than a century. The State Historical Society reprinted it, with notes by Rev. Romeo Elton, D. D. (1838) and a memoir of the author.

Callimachus (kal-im'ä-kus). A Greek poet; born in Cyrene; flourished third century B. C. He wrote epics called 'Hecale' and 'Galatea,' besides tragedies, comedies, elegies, and hymns; but only some epigrams, sacred songs, and verses have come down to us, among which are a 'Hymn to Jupiter,' an 'Epitaph on Heracleitus,' and one on himself. *

Calonne, Ernest de (kä-lon'). A French poet and dramatist; born in Paris, Jan. 11, 1822. His maiden effort, 'Cupid and Psyche' (1842), was a revelation of true poetic gifts; and in comedy he has succeeded, with 'The Amorous Doctor' and 'Bertha and Suzanne,' in attaining felicitous literary if not theatrical effects.

Calpurnius Siculus, Titus (kal-pèr'ni-us sik'ū-lus). A Roman poet; born about 30 A. D.; died about 80 A. D. He appears toward the commencement of Nero's reign with various eclogues and bucolics, palpable imitations of Virgil and of Theocritus, and conceived in a spirit of servile adulation of his imperial master.

Calthrop, Samuel Robert. An American Unitarian divine and essayist; born in England, 1829. He is settled in Syracuse, N. Y. He has written: 'Essay on Religion and Science'; 'The Rights of the Body.'

Calverley, Charles Stuart. An English poet and humorist; born at Martley, Worcestershire, Dec. 22, 1831; died Feb. 17, 1884. He won a prize at Oxford with a Latin poem; afterward becoming a member of Cambridge, he was there made Fellow. He possessed an exquisite wit. His 'Verses and Translations' (1862) have been often reprinted. His 'Society Verses' are marked by great elegance and geniality. *

Calvert, George Henry. An American writer of prose and verse; born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 2, 1803; died in Newport, R. I., May 24, 1889. He was a great-grandson of Lord Baltimore. After graduating at Harvard (1823), he studied in Germany; then returning to Baltimore, became editor of the American, and a contributor to various periodicals. His published books include: 'Poems' (1847); 'Joan of Arc' (1860); 'Goethe, his Life and Works' (1872); 'Brief Essays and Brevities' (1874); and 'Wordsworth: a Biographic Æsthetic Study' (1875).

Calvi, Felice, Count (käl'vē). An Italian historian and novelist; born in Milan, Dec. 16, 1822. His earliest work was 'A Castle in the Roman Campagna,' a novel, followed by several valuable historical works, among them: 'Diplomatic and Historical Curiosities of the Seventeenth Century' (1878); and similar productions.

Calvin, John (kal'vin). A celebrated reformer and theologian; born at Noyon, in Picardy, July 10, 1509; died in Geneva, May 27, 1564. Soon after taking a degree, he went to Paris for the study of the humanities. In Paris he came under the influence of the teachers of the new theology; and before long (1534) had to flee from France, seeking refuge at Basel. There he published his greatest work: 'Institutes of the Christian Religion' (1536), first in Latin, then in a French version; he afterward revised and enlarged the work, and the author's definitive edition was

published in 1559. Next after the 'Institutes,' Calvin's most important work is his 'Commentaries on the New Testament.' His complete works were published in 12 folio volumes (1617). In the libraries of Geneva and Zürich are about 3,000 of his unpublished sermons and other writings. *

Cambridge, Ada, pseudonym of Mrs. G. F. Cross. An Australian novelist; born 18—. She has written: 'A Marked Man'; 'My Guardian'; 'Not All in Vain'; 'The Three Miss Kings'; etc.

Cambridge, Richard Owen. An English miscellaneous writer; born in London, 1717; died 1802. He wrote: 'The Scribleriad,' a heroic poem; 'History of the War in India between the French and the English from 1755 to 1761'; and other works.

Camden, William. An English antiquarian; born in London, 1551; died, 1623. He was renowned for his Anglo-Saxon learning, and wrote: 'Description of Great Britain in Ancient Times'; 'Annals of the Reign of Elizabeth'; and other works.

Cameron, H. Lovett. An English novelist, widow of Verney L. Her novels deal mostly with personal complications, and include: 'The Cost of a Lie' (1886); 'The Dead Past' (1886); and 'Pure Gold' (1887),—all involving the sombre side of sentiment.

Cameron, Verney Lovett. An English explorer and writer of adventure; born in Radipole, Dorsetshire, July 1, 1844; died at Leighton-Buzzard, March 26, 1894. Famed for his feats of travel, he turned them to account in 'Harry Raymond' (1886), a tale of adventure among pirates; 'The Cruise of the Black Prince Privateer' (1886); and 'Across Africa' (1877).

Camoens, Luiz de (kam'ō-ens). Portugal's greatest poet; born at Lisbon in 1524 or 1525; died June 10, 1580. He passed some time in India as a soldier; later he held a lucrative office at Macao; there he composed a part of 'The Lusiads.' He returned to Portugal beggared, and died at Lisbon in a public hospital. The 'Lusiads' served to determine the ultimate literary forms of Portuguese: it is regarded as the national epic of Portugal. *

Camp, Walter. A well-known American writer on athletics; born in Connecticut, 1859. He has written: 'Book of College Sports'; 'American Football'; 'Football Facts and Figures'; etc.

Campan, Jeanne Louise Henriette (koṅ-poṅ'). A French writer of memoirs, recollections, and essays on education; born (Genest) in Paris, Oct. 6, 1752; died at Mantes, May 16, 1822. Her 'Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie Antoinette' were based upon personal knowledge obtained in the capacity of lady-in-waiting; the 'Correspondence with Queen Hortense' is a revelation of character of no small value; but the 'Treatise on Education' is unimportant.

Campanella, Tomaso (käm-pän-el'ä). A famous Italian philosopher; born at Stilo, Calabria, Sept. 5, 1568; died at Paris, May 21, 1639. At an unusually early age he had embraced the monastic life, astonishing his religious superiors with the precocious ripeness of his Thomistic scholarship, and writing poems and treatises that are still not beneath respect. For twenty-seven years, however, he lay in a Spanish prison, because of his political indiscretions with the pen. During this period many of his treatises were compiled: but the ordeal broke his spirit and induced the impotence so characteristic of his thought in the very hour of its realization; the consequence being that even such great works as the 'Treatise on Material Philosophy' (1623) and 'Rational Philosophy' (1637) are painfully inadequate. Only his 'Kingdom [or City] of the Sun' (1623), a work not unlike More's 'Utopia,' is very widely known.

Campardon, Émile (käm-pär-dôn'). A French biographer and historian; born in Paris, July 18, 1834. He has made exhaustive studies of 'The Revolutionary Tribunal of Paris' (1866); 'Marie Antoinette and the Necklace Case' (1863); and 'Madame de Pompadour and the Court of Louis XV.' (1867).

Campbell, Alexander (kam'bel *or* kam'el). A celebrated American Presbyterian divine and theological writer; born near Ballymena, Ireland, Sept. 12, 1788; died at Bethany, W. Va., March 4, 1866. With his father, he founded the sect of «Campbellites» or «Disciples of Christ» (about 1827), numbering at the time of his death over 400,000 communicants; he founded also, and was the first president of, Bethany College (1841). He published the monthly magazine the Christian Baptist (1823–30), called afterward the Millennial Harbinger (1830–63). Among his works were: 'Christian System'; 'Popular Lectures and Addresses' (1862); 'Letters to a Sceptic' (1869); etc.

Campbell, Bartley. An American dramatist; born in Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 12, 1843; died in Middletown, N. Y., July 30, 1888. He established the Evening Mail in Pittsburg (1868); the Southern Magazine in New Orleans (1869). His first drama that met with success in New York city was 'My Partner,' appearing in 1879. 'Fairfax, or Life in the Sunny South,' and 'The Galley Slave,' were on the metropolitan boards during the same season. Included in his plays are: 'Matrimony'; 'The White Slave'; 'Siberia'; and 'Paquita.' Several of his plays were brought out in England.

Campbell, Charles. An American historian; born in Petersburg, Va., May 1, 1807; died in Staunton, Va., July 11, 1876. Among his publications are: 'The Bland Papers' (1840–43); 'An Introduction to the History of the Colony and Ancient Dominion of Virginia' (1849); 'Genealogy of the Spotswood Family' (1868). He belonged to the Historical Society of Virginia; was a contributor of the Historical

Register and the Southern Literary Messenger; and editor of the 'Orderly Book' of Gen. Andrew Lewis in 1776 (Richmond, 1860).

Campbell, Douglas. An American lawyer and historical writer, son of W. W. Campbell; born at Cooperstown, N. Y., July 13, 1840; died at Schenectady, N. Y., March 7, 1893. He practiced law in New York (1865–90). He wrote 'The Puritan in Holland, England, and America' (1892), considered an authoritative work.

Campbell, George. A Scottish divine and philosophical writer; born in Aberdeen, Dec. 25, 1719; died there (?), April 6, 1796. In his 'Dissertation on Miracles' (1762) and 'Philosophy of Rhetoric' (1776), he shows learning, ingenuity, and grace.

Campbell, Sir George. An English descriptive writer; born in 1824; died in London, Feb. 18, 1892. He is best represented by his 'Modern India' (1852); 'White and Black in the United States'; and 'The British Empire' (1889).

Campbell, Helen Stuart. An American sociological writer; born in Lockport, N. Y., July 4, 1839. Her early writings were published in newspapers and magazines. She has given close attention to the study of social problems in such works as 'Prisoners of Poverty.' From 1881 till 1884 she was literary editor of Our Continent, Philadelphia. Her style is serious, witty, and emotional. Among her published books are: 'The Problem of the Poor' (1882); 'The What-to-do Club' (1884); 'Miss Melinda's Opportunity' (1886); and many kindred ones.

Campbell, John. A British historical writer; born in Edinburgh, March 8, 1708; died Dec. 28, 1775. His writings before 1742 were published anonymously. From 1755 to the close of his life, he was agent of the British government for the province of Georgia. His works are in part: 'Concise History of Spanish America' (1741); 'Lives of the English Admirals' (1744); 'A Survey of the Present State of Europe' (1750); and 'Trade of Great Britain to America' (1772).

Campbell, John, Baron. A British legal biographer; born in Springfield, near Cupar, Fifeshire, Scotland, Sept. 15, 1779; died in London, June 23, 1861. He was Lord Chancellor of England (1859–61); and wrote: 'Lives of the Lord Chancellors' (1845–48) and 'Lives of the Chief Justices' (1849–57), both well known and authoritative works.

Campbell, Sir John Douglas Sutherland. See **Lorne.**

Campbell, John Francis. A Scotch folklorist and descriptive writer; born about 1822; died at Cannes, France, February 1885. His first success was 'Popular Tales of the West Highlands' (1860–62), an accurate and discriminating compilation; to which succeeded 'Frost and Fire' (1865), a volume of semi-scientific and semi-descriptive miscellany.

Campbell, Loomis J. An American philologist and writer; born in Oneonta, N. Y., 1831; died there, Nov. 6, 1896. He was author of a 'United States History,' also of the popular 'Franklin Series' of school-books; and edited a 'Young Folks' Book of Poetry' and a 'Hand-Book of Synonyms.' The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College.

Campbell, Thomas. A celebrated Scottish poet; born at Glasgow, July 27, 1777; died at Boulogne, France, June 15, 1844. In 1799 was published his 'Pleasures of Hope,' which in a year reached a fourth edition. 'Gertrude of Wyoming' (1809); 'The Exile of Erin'; 'Hohenlinden'; 'Lochiel's Warning'; 'Ye Mariners of England'; and 'Battle of the Baltic,' are among his best known poems. *

Campbell, William W. A prominent American lawyer and historical writer; born in New York State, 1806; died 1881. Settled in N. Y. city, he was a judge of the State Supreme Court. He wrote: 'Annals of Tryon County' (reissued as 'Border Warfare'); 'Life and Writings of De Witt Clinton'; 'Sketches of Robin Hood and Captain Kidd'; etc.

Campbell, William Wilfred. A Canadian poet; born in Western Ontario, Canada, 1861. He has published 'Lake Lyrics' (1889); 'The Dread Voyage' (1893); 'Mordred, a Tragedy,' and 'Hildebrand' (1895), the two latter being dramas in blank verse; and numerous separate poems, among them 'England' (1897). He is cited, in the Victorian Anthology, among the notable poets of Canada. He is at present an official of the Privy Council of the government at Ottawa.

Campe, Joachim Heinrich (käm'pe). A German lexicographer and writer of juvenile tales (1746–1818). His educational works were long widely read and highly esteemed; especially 'Robinson the Younger' (1779; 115th ed. 1890), an adaptation of Defoe's 'Robinson Crusoe,' which was translated into every European language. Next in popularity came a 'History of the Discovery of America' (1781; 26th ed. 1881).

Campion, Thomas. An English poet; born between 1570 and 1580; died at London, March 1, 1619. He was by profession a medical man. He wrote a volume of 'Poems' (1595), being Latin elegies and epigrams. He published (1610–12) four 'Books of Airs,' containing songs written by himself to airs of his own composition: the first book contains 'Divine and Moral Songs'; the second 'Light Conceits of Lovers'; the third and fourth are not distinguished by any separate sub-title. In his songs the verse and the music are most happily wedded. *

Campistron, Jean Galbert de (koṅ-pēs-trôṅ'). A French dramatist (1656–1713), a disciple and faithful imitator of Racine, and often called "Racine's ape." His finest tragedies were 'Andronicus' (1685), the dramatized story of Don Carlos, son of Philip II. of Spain; and

'Tiridates' (1601). A comedy, 'Jealousy Undeceived' (1709), ranks among his best productions.

Campoamor y Campoosorio, Don Ramon de (käm''pō-mōr'' ē käm-pō-sō'rē-ō). A Spanish poet and miscellaneous writer; born at Navia in 1817. He is at once one of the most popular and most prolific of the peninsula's versifiers; in 'Moral and Political Fables' and 'Colon' his talent is most at home, although 'Doloras' (Sorrows), a collection of poems in which he gives expression to the best in contemporary Spanish ideals, has attracted most attention. His stories in verse, 'The Good and the Wise' and 'Juana's Loves' more particularly, are deemed by many his masterpieces; but his plays—among them 'Dies Iræ,' a drama—are not without a claim to that distinction. He has written, as well, on political and social subjects in sonorous prose.

Camprodon, Francisco (käm-prō-don'). A Spanish dramatist; born at Vich, Catalonia, 1816; died at Havana, 1870. His masterpiece is 'The Flower of a Day,' written in euphonious and well-scanned metre, and a drama of no ordinary merit; a sequel to it, entitled 'Thorns of a Flower,' being published afterwards.

Cañete, Manuel (kän-yā'te). A Spanish poet and dramatist; born at Seville, Aug. 6, 1822; died in Madrid, Nov. 4, 1891. A volume of 'Poems' first drew popular attention to his genius, which is strong in lyric compositions and in odes, but strongest in the drama, as 'A Dispute in Granada' and 'The Flower of Bresalú' denote. His studies in dramatic criticism, especially those of the infancy of the Spanish theatre, possess a permanent value as contributions to history, in addition to their merits as specimens of a correct taste and an almost faultless style.

Canini, Marco Antonio (kä-nē'nē). An Italian poet and political agitator (1822–91); born at Venice. He fled from Italy in 1849 and took refuge in Greece. He published, at Athens, a volume of poems: 'Mind, Fancy, and Heart' (1852). Returning to Italy in 1859, he edited journals in various cities. He wrote a novel in verse, 'George the Monk and Leila.' Another collection of his poems, 'Love and Sorrow,' was published in 1880; he has also issued 'The Book of Love,' a volume of translations of love songs from nearly 150 languages.

Canis, Jean (kä-nē' *or* kä-nis'). A French historian; born in Paris, Nov. 20, 1840. His realistic style, vivid narration, and scholarly impartiality have attracted special attention to two of his productions: 'The Massacres in Ireland,' and 'History of the French Republic from 1870 to 1883.'

Canivet, Charles Alfred (kä-nē-vā'). A French journalist, novelist, and poet; born in Valognes, Manche, Feb. 10, 1839. His reputation was made by a series of articles in the Soleil, under the pseudonym of "Jean de Nivelle"; but in fiction he is well known as the author of word-pictures of Normandy life, among them 'Poor Devils' and 'The Organist's Niece.' His 'Lost Colonies' is an account of the French forfeiture of India and of Canada through an impotent foreign policy; and his best poetry is probably in the collection 'Along the Coast.'

Canizares, José (kän-yē-thär'es). A Spanish dramatist; born in Madrid, July 4, 1676; died there, Sept. 4, 1750. His precocity, of which much is made, took the form of dramatic composition, in which he excelled at fourteen; nor was he much older when his 'Balance Sheets (or Accounts) of the Great Captain' was completed,—a historical play made noteworthy by one scene of infinite effectiveness. The Spanish stage owes to him, moreover, 'What Passes from Sceptre to Sceptre'; 'England's Cruelty'; and other productions of merit.

Canning, George. An English statesman, orator, and writer; born in London, April 11, 1770; died at Chiswick, Aug. 8, 1827. A Liberal in extreme youth, he early joined the Tory party, distinguished himself as wit and Parliamentary manager, held repeated Cabinet office, and became Premier in the last year of his life. He had grown more Liberal in his later years, sickened at the stagnant and cruel reactionism that followed the panic over the French Revolution, and assisted the South-American republics to obtain independence. His contributions to pure literature were mostly contained in the short-lived Anti-Jacobin, a Tory periodical after the fashion of the previous Whig Rolliad, and full of wit; among them are 'The Needy Knife-Grinder,' and 'The Rovers,' which contains 'The University of Gottingen.' His speeches, however, are often genuine literary productions; they were published after his death, greatly altered (largely for the worse) from their form as delivered. *

Cannizzaro, Tommaso (kän-its-är'ō). An Italian poet; born in Messina, Aug. 17, 1838. The volume of poems styled 'In Solitude' shows him an idealist, and perhaps symbolist. He uses the French language with dexterity and grace in 'Thorns and Roses,' another volume of verse.

Cannon, Charles James. An American novelist, poet, and dramatist; born in New York city, Nov. 4, 1800; died there, Nov. 9, 1860. His publications include: 'Ravellings from the Web of Life' (1856); 'Dramas' (1857); 'The Poet's Quest'; 'Father Felix, a Catholic Story'; 'Dolores, a Tragedy'; and 'Better Late than Never,' a drama (1852). He compiled a 'Practical English Spelling Book,' and series of Readers.

Canonge, Jules (kä-nôñzh). A French poet; born in Nimes, March 20, 1812; died March 14, 1870. His delicate poesy is preserved in 'Preludes' (1835); 'Tasso at Sorrento'; and 'Olim' (1859); besides other volumes, in addition to which he turned his attention to legend and story and produced worthy prose.

Cánovas del Castillo, Antonio (kä′nō-väs del käs-tēl′yō). A distinguished Spanish statesman and man of letters; born in Malaga, Feb. 8, 1826; assassinated at the baths of Santa Aqueda, Aug. 8, 1897. In his 25th year he was editor of the Conservative journal Patria, and in 1854 entered the public service as member of the Cortes; thereafter he held various posts in the government. At his death he had been for some years prime minister. He is author of 'Literary Studies' (2 vols., 1868); 'History of the Austrian Dominion in Spain' (1869); 'Problems of the Time' (2 vols., 1884); 'Studies on the Reign of Philip IV.' (3 vols., 1888-90). He was editor-in-chief of a 'General History of Spain,' consisting of monographs by sundry writers, of which the first volume appeared in 1890.

Cano y Masas, Leopoldo (kä′nō ē mäs′äs). A distinguished Spanish poet and dramatist; born at Valladolid, Nov. 13, 1844. He graduated from the Spanish Military Academy at Madrid (1865), and was appointed professor of analytical and descriptive geometry there in 1867, retiring in 1885. His first comedy was 'Laurels of a Poet' (1852). His many other plays include: 'The Code of Honor'; 'Modern Idolatry'; and 'The Death of Lucretia.' He is the author of a volume of poems, 'Arrows.'

Cantacuzenus, John (kan″tą-kū-zē′nus). Emperor of Constantinople; born in the twelfth century (?); died after 1355. His 'Byzantine History' is a noted work.

Cantemir or **Kantemir, Prince Antiochus** (kän′te-mēr). See **Kantemir.**

Cantoni, Carlo (kän-tō′nē). An Italian philosopher; born in Grapello, Pavia, November 1840. For years he has expounded the Kantian philosophy, attaining an international fame with his 'Lectures on the Human Understanding'; 'Immanuel Kant'; and 'The Philosophical-Literary Faculty in its Relation to Scientific and National Education.'

Cantù, Cesare (kän-tö′). An Italian historian; born at Brivio, Lombardy, Dec. 2, 1805; died near Milan, March 11, 1895. Imprisoned for political causes in 1833, he employed his leisure in writing a historical romance, 'Margherita Pusterla' (1838), one of the most successful of modern Italian romances; it gives a graphic picture of prison life. He wrote numerous historical and biographical works; his 'Universal History' (35 vols.) has passed through several editions, and has been translated into other languages. *

Capecelatro, Alphonse, Cardinal (kä″pe-chel-ät′rō). An Italian Pietist biographer and controversialist; born in Marseilles, Feb. 5, 1824. He has won distinction as Italy's leading contemporary Church writer, with a 'History of St. Catherine of Siena and of the Papacy of her Day' (1856); 'The Errors of Renan'; a 'Life of Jesus'; and a 'Life of St. Philip of Neri' (1882).

Capefigue, Baptiste Honoré Raymond (käp-fēg′). A French historian and journalist; born in Marseilles, 1802; died in Paris, Dec. 23, 1872. His contributions to historical science are the 'History of Philip Augustus' (1829); and 'History of the Restoration and of the Causes that Led to the Fall of the Elder Branch of the House of Bourbon' (1831).

Capen, Nahum (kā′pen). An American historical writer; born at Canton, Mass., 1804; died 1886. Postmaster of Boston, Mass. (1857-61), he introduced street letter-box collections. He wrote: 'The Republic of the United States'; 'History of Democracy' (1874); etc. He also wrote and edited works on phrenology.

Capern, Edward. An English poet; born at Tiverton, Devonshire, Jan. 29, 1819. He attracted the notice of Walter Savage Landor in consequence of the beauty and feeling of his poems, mostly descriptive of popular life and character in his native county, where he was long in the mail service, and known in consequence as "The Rural Postman of Bideford." His best work is in 'Wayside Warbles'; 'Sungleams and Shadows'; and 'Ballads and Songs.'

Capponi, Gino, Marchese (käp-ō′nē). An Italian historian and scholar; born in Florence, Sept. 14, 1792; died there, Feb. 3, 1876. A 'History of the Florentine Republic' (1875) is his chief work.

Capuana, Luigi (kä-pū-ä′nä). An Italian poet, novelist, and critic; born at Mineo, Sicily, May 27, 1839. Having devoted himself to journalism, he settled (1864) in Florence, where he wrote dramatic criticisms; from 1868 until 1877 he lived in his native town, then in Milan, again as a journalist. His best-known work is 'Giacinta' (1879), a naturalistic novel. Besides this he published several volumes of short stories, among them: 'Profiles of Women' (1881); 'Homo' (1883); and two collections of charming fairy tales: 'Once upon a Time' (1882) and 'Fairy Land' (1883). A curious specimen of rhythmical prose is his 'Semi-Rhythms' (1888), in praise of worldly joy and beauty.

Carayon, Auguste (kä-rī-yôṅ *or* kä-rā-yôṅ). A French historian; born at Saumur, March 31, 1813; died at Poitiers, May 15, 1874. A distinguished Jesuit, he wrote: 'First Canadian Missions of the Jesuits' (1864); 'Banishment of the Jesuits from Louisiana' (1865); and similar studies.

Carcano, Giulio (kär-kä′nō). An Italian poet (1812-84); born in Milan. He wrote a narrative poem, 'Ida Della Torre,' while a student at Pavia (1834). His next work, 'Angiola Maria' (1839), had extraordinary success; it is a deeply sympathetic story of Italian family life, and is regarded as the highest type of that class in Italian. In the same vein is the volume 'Simple Narratives' (1843). He wrote also 'Damiano, the Story of a Poor Family'

(1851), and 'Twelve Tales' (1856). He published translations of several of Shakespeare's plays. His latest volume of poetry was 'Various Poems' (1875). Among his later novels are 'Gabrio and Camilla, a Milanese Story' (1874); and 'Carlo Barbiano' (1882).

Cárdenas y Rodríguez, José M. de (kär'dānäs ē rō-drē'ges). A Cuban poet and prose-writer; born at Matanzas in 1812; died in 1882. Many of his humorous sketches of Cuban life have been translated into French and published in the Revue des Deux Mondes. Besides a good comedy, 'A Deaf Uncle,' he has written a collection of fables, some of which have been translated into English; and numerous poems.

Cárdenas y Rodríguez, Nicolás de. A Cuban poet and novelist; born in Havana, 1814; died in 1868. His works comprise: 'Poetical Essays' (1836); 'Scenes from Life in Cuba' (1841); 'The Two Weddings,' a novel (1844); 'Diego de Velazquez,' a drama. He was also a regular contributor to periodicals.

Carducci, Giosuè (kär-dö'chi). A distinguished Italian poet and philologist; born at Valdicastello, Tuscany, July 27, 1836. He was made professor of Italian literature in the University of Bologna in 1860. He had previously written essays on the history of literature; and a small volume of lyrics, 'Rimes,' (1857). But his poetical genius is better shown in the collections of his fugitive pieces published a little later: 'Serious Trifles' and 'The Decennials.' His 'Hymn to Satan' (1863), published under the pseudonym 'Enotrio Romano,' made an extraordinary impression, and was formally defended in 'Satan and Satanic Polemics' (1879). The breadth and range of his genius, as well as his mastery of poetic form, are seen in the 'Poems of Enotrio Romano' (1871); 'New Poems' (1873); 'Iambics and Epodes' (1882); 'New Rimes' (1887). *

Carew, Thomas. An English poet (about 1598–1639). He stood high in favor with Charles I., and was an intimate friend of the greatest poets and scholars of his time in England, including Ben Jonson, Sir John Suckling, and Sir Kenelm Digby. His poems are light and airy, sometimes licentious, always graceful and elegant in form. They are mostly songs or odes; he also wrote 'Cœlum Britannicum,' a masque performed at Whitehall (1633), with Charles I. and his courtiers in the cast. *

Carey, Henry. An English poet and playwright; born about 1696; died in London (?), 1743. As the author of 'Sally in our Alley' his claim to the notice of posterity is a strong one, and 'Namby Pamby' is another of his good songs. His farces, among them 'Hanging and Marriage,' are not so lively.

Carey, Henry Charles. A leading American economist; born in Philadelphia, Dec. 15, 1793; died there, Oct. 13, 1879. Trained in his father's publishing-house, he accumulated a competence from the business and retired to devote himself to study. The 'Essay on the Rate of Wages' (1836) and 'The Principles of Political Economy' (1837–40) won him an authoritative international position, in spite of what was then an extravagantly unorthodox opposition to Adam Smith and his followers. He next produced: 'The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States' (1838); 'The Past, The Present, and The Future' (1848); and 'The Principles of Social Science' (1858–59).

Carey, Mathew. An American publisher and prose-writer; born in Ireland, Jan. 28, 1760; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 16, 1839. The best known of his political writings was his 'Olive Branch' (1814). It was an effort to promote harmony among political parties during the War of 1812. It passed through ten editions. In 1819 he published his 'Vindiciæ Hibernicæ'; and in 1822, 'Essays on Political Economy.'

Carlén, Emilia Flygare- (flē-gär'ë-kär-lān'). A Swedish novelist; born at Strömstad, Aug. 8, 1807; died at Stockholm, Feb. 5, 1892. Her first story was 'Waldemar Klein' (1838). A long series of novels followed, most notable among them being: 'Gustav Lindorm' (1839); 'The Professor' (1840); 'Chamberlain Lassmann' (1842); 'A Warehouse on the Cliffs' (1860), her best story. Her latest work was 'Reminiscences of Swedish Literary Life' (1878). She had clear insight into the conditions of human life, especially of life in the middle class, and she describes it with admirable fidelity. *

Carlén, Rosa (kär-lān'). A Swedish novelist (1836–83). Her first story, 'Agnes Tell' (1861), had a very favorable reception. Then followed: 'Tuva' (1862); 'Helena, a Woman's History' (1863); 'Three Years and Three Days' (1864); 'The Gypsy's Son' (1866), which is regarded as her most perfect work.

Carleton, Henry Guy. An American journalist and dramatist; born in Fort Union, N. Mex., June 21, 1855. He pursued journalism in New Orleans and New York city, and has written several plays, including: 'Memnon, a Tragedy'; 'Victor Durand' (presented 1884); and 'The Pembertons' (presented 1890).

Carleton, Will. An American poet; born in Hudson, Mich., Oct. 21, 1845. He is best known in literature by his ballads of home life, many of them having gained great popularity. His books include: 'Poems' (1871); 'Farm Legends' (1875); 'City Ballads' (1888); and 'City Legends' (1889).

Carleton, William. An Irish novelist; born in Prillisk, County Tyrone, 1794; died in Dublin, Jan. 30, 1869. His intimate acquaintance with the traits and tendencies of Irish peasant character, and his harmless, graceful, and unwearying humor, were conspicuous in his first success, 'Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry.' Then came: 'Willy Reilly'; 'The Fair of Emyvale'; 'Fardorougha the

Miser'; and several other novels of great power, in which much that seems anomalous in the manners and methods of the author's countrymen is made clear through the medium of a happy style and a realistic humor.

Carlson, Fredrik Ferdinand (kärl'son). A Swedish historian; born in Upland, June 13, 1811; died in Stockholm, March 18, 1887. He was prominent in public affairs for many years, and wrote, among other works, a 'History of Sweden' (1855–87), which ranks high because of its exhaustive accuracy and literary merit.

Carlyle, Jane Welsh. Wife of Thomas Carlyle; born at Haddington, Scotland, July 14, 1801; died in London, April 21, 1866. Her 'Letters,' edited by her husband, were published in 1883, the work being given to the world by J. A. Froude.

Carlyle, Thomas. A Scotch biographer, historian, and miscellaneous writer; born at Ecclefechan, Dec. 4, 1795; died in London, Feb. 4, 1881. His works, as published, are: 'Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship,' a translation (1824); 'Legendre's Elements of Geometry and Trigonometry,' a translation (1824); 'Life of Schiller' (1825); 'German Romance,' translations from Tieck, Musäus, Richter, etc. (1827); 'Sartor Resartus' (first edition in book form, Boston, 1835; second, London, 1838); 'The French Revolution' (1837); 'Chartism' (1839); 'Heroes, Hero Worship, and the Heroic in History' (1841); 'Past and Present' (1843); 'Life and Letters of Oliver Cromwell' (1845); 'Latter-Day Pamphlets' (1850); 'Life of Sterling' (1851); 'Friedrich II.' (1858–65); 'Inaugural Address at Edinburgh' (1866); 'Reminiscences of my Irish Journey in 1849' (1882); 'Last Words of Thomas Carlyle' (1882). He wrote also innumerable magazine articles, still uncollected. *

Carman, Bliss. A Canadian poet; born at Fredericton, N. B., April 15, 1861. His first publication, 'Low Tide on Grand Pré: A Book of Lyrics' (1893), had a very favorable reception. Other volumes of his collected poems are: 'Songs from Vagabondia' (1894); 'Behind the Arras: a Book of the Unseen' (1895). His poems usually appear first in American magazines and other periodicals. *

Carmen Sylva. See **Sylva**.

Carmontel, Louis Carrogis, called (kärmôn-tel'). A French poet and proverb-writer: born in Paris, Aug. 15, 1717; died there, Dec. 26, 1806. His fame rests upon 'Dramatic Proverbs,' or epigrammatic plays upon words.

Carnegie, Andrew (kär-nā'gi). A noted Scotch-American manufacturer, and writer of travels and essays on affairs; born at Dunfermline, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1837. He is proprietor of the largest iron and steel works in the world, at Pittsburg, Pa. His benefactions have been large and numerous, among them gifts of public libraries to Allegheny City and to Pittsburg. Besides many articles in periodicals, he has written: 'An American Four-in-Hand in Britain' (1883); 'Round the World' (1884); 'Triumphant Democracy' (1886); etc.

Carneri, Bartholomaus von (kär-nā'rē). An Austrian poet; born at Trent, 1821. His volume of poems 'Plough and Sword' was greatly admired. He has published 'Foundation of Ethic' (1881), and similar books.

Caro, Miguel Antonio (kä'rō). A Colombian prose-writer and poet; born in Bogotá, Colombia, Nov. 10, 1843. He has been an editor and contributor to periodicals. His principal works are: 'Poems' (1866); 'Hours of Love,' a prose work; and a translation into Spanish verse of Virgil's complete works (3 vols., 1873–75). He is a correspondent of the Royal Spanish Academy, and in 1886 was national librarian in the Colombian congress.

Carpenter, Esther Bernon. An American prose-writer; born in Wakefield, R. I., 1848; died 1893. She contributed to magazines; published 'The Huguenot Influence in Rhode Island,' and 'South Country Neighbors' (1887).

Carpenter, Stephen Cutter. An American journalist and prose-writer; born in England; died about 1820. He came to the United States (1803) and settled in Charleston, S. C., where he soon founded and published with John Bristed the Monthly Register Magazine and Review of the United States. Later he was editor of the Mirror of Taste and Dramatic Censor, in which appeared some clever sketches of American actors. His works include: 'Memoirs of Jefferson, Containing a Concise History of the United States from the Acknowledgment of their Independence, with a View of the Rise and Progress of French Influence and French Principles in that Country' (2 vols., 1809); 'Select American Speeches, Forensic and Parliamentary, with Prefatory Remarks; a Sequel to Dr. Chapman's Select Speeches' (1815); and under the pen-name of «Donald Campbell,» 'Overland Journey to India' (2d ed. 1809–10), and 'Letter on the Present Times.'

Carr, Lucien. An American archæologist; born in Missouri, 1829. He has written: 'Mounds of the Mississippi Valley' (1883); 'Missouri, a Bone of Contention' (1888); and 'Prehistoric Remains of Kentucky' (with Shaler).

Carrér, Luigi (kä-rār'). An Italian poet (1801–50); born at Venice. His first volume of 'Poems' contained sonnets, odes, and ballads (1832). He wrote a poetical account of the history of Venice, and published four volumes of 'Prose and Poetry' (1837). He is ranked among the best of the later Italian poets.

Carrera, Valentino (kär-rā'rä). An Italian dramatic poet; born at Turin, Dec. 19, 1834. He is one of the most original dramatists of Italy, especially in comedy. Among his many comedies, vaudevilles, etc., the play which won

for him a wide reputation was 'La Quaderna di Nanni' (1870), a perfect picture of Florentine life. He wrote some historical sketches and narratives of travel.

Carrington, Henry Beebe. A distinguished American soldier and military writer; born at Wallingford, Conn., March 2, 1824. Originally a lawyer, he became brigadier-general of volunteers in the Civil War, served in the West till 1868, and was appointed professor of military science at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind. His present home is in Boston. He wrote: 'Battles of the American Revolution' (3d ed. 1878); 'Apsaraka, or Indian Operations on the Plains'; etc.

Carroll, Anna Ella. An American political writer; born in Maryland, 1815; died in 1894. She wrote: 'The Great American Battle' (1856); 'The Star of the West' (1856); 'The War Powers of the General Government' (1861); etc.

Carroll, Lewis, pseudonym of Charles Lutwidge Dodgson. A notable English humorist; born 1833; died January 1898. His fame is based on the stories — nominally for the nursery, but only appreciable in their full merit by adults — 'Alice's Adventures in Wonderland' (1865), and its sequel 'Through the Looking-Glass' (1872). They are fantasy-fables, full of what seems pure nonsense, but is really based largely on "reductions to absurdity" of illogical popular usages in language or reasoning. They have been translated into most of the languages of Europe. Some excellent nonsense verse is also found in the collections 'Phantasmagoria' (1869), the poem 'The Hunting of the Snark' (1876), and the inferior prose fairy-tale 'Sylvie and Bruno.' The author has published several works on mathematics and logic, in both serious and humorous form; but the playfulness of the latter demands too much expert scholarship to be popular. *

Carruthers, William A. An American novelist; born in Virginia about 1800; died in Savannah, Ga., about 1850. He was professionally a physician, but wrote a number of spirited romances founded on incidents in American history. His best work is 'The Cavaliers of Virginia, or the Recluse of Jamestown, an Historical Romance of the Old Dominion' (1832). He is the author also of 'The Knights of the Horse-Shoe, a Traditionary Tale of the Cocked Hat Gentry in the Old Dominion' (1845).

Carryl, Charles Edward. An American story-writer; born in New York city, Dec. 30, 1841. In 1885 he published 'Davy and the Goblin,' followed by 'The Admiral's Caravan,' both juveniles in the manner of Lewis Carroll. He is a broker in New York city.

Carter, Elizabeth. An English writer; born in Kent, 1717; died in London, 1806. She is remembered for her version of Epictetus, although her 'Ode to Wisdom' (1746) is admired.

Carter, Robert. An American littérateur; born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1819; died in Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 15, 1879. At first associated with Lowell in a monthly magazine, later the private secretary of Prescott, then co-editor of a newspaper with Hildreth, he passed his life in miscellaneous journalistic and literary work; the most important being a large share in editing (1859–63) the first two editions of the 'American Cyclopædia.' His one book, 'A Summer Cruise on the Coast of New England' (1864), was long popular as an entertaining travel sketch, and among naturalists for its account of New England fishes.

Carteret, Antoine Alfred Désiré (kär-trā'). A Swiss statesman and fabulist; born in Geneva, April 2, 1813; died there, Jan 31, 1889. His political career was long and brilliant; and in literature he has made a name with pleasing 'Fables' (1873), frequently treating political subjects, and a novel, 'Two Friends' (1872), descriptive of Genevese customs.

Cartwright, Peter. An American controversialist and sermonist; born in Virginia, Sept. 1, 1785; died Sept. 25, 1872. He was a Methodist clergyman, of great power and eccentricity, and preached, it is said, fully 15,000 sermons. He published 'A Controversy with the Devil'; 'Autobiography of a Backwoods Preacher'; 'Fifty Years a Presiding Elder.'

Cartwright, William. An English dramatist and poet; born in Northway, September 1611, or Aug. 16, 1615; died at Oxford, Nov. 29, 1643. His plays were immensely successful at the time; 'The Ordinary' is probably the best, but 'The Royal Slave' is meritorious, and both contain much lively wit and satire at the expense of the Puritans. The poems are not so good.

Carutti di Cantogno, Domenico, Baron (kä-röt'ē dē kän-tōn'yō). An Italian historian and publicist; born in Cumiana, near Turin, Nov. 26, 1821. As a young man he took to romance-writing, but was speedily absorbed in politics and rose to great distinction. When he resumed the pen, it was to compile such solid works as 'History of the Reign of Victor Amadeus II.' (1856), and 'History of the Reign of Charles Emanuel III.' (1859), which are interesting and scholarly.

Cary, Alice. An American poet; born near Cincinnati, O., April 26, 1820; died in New York city, Feb. 12, 1871. When quite young she commenced writing sketches and poems for the press. In 1852 she, with her sister Phœbe, removed to New York city, where they lived during the rest of their lives. In 1850 the sisters published a volume entitled 'Poems by Alice and Phœbe Cary.' Alice soon after published 'Clovernook, or Recollections of our Neighborhood in the West' (1851–53); 'Hagar, a Story of To-Day' (1852); 'Married not Mated' (1856); 'The Lover's Diary' (1867); and Snow-Berries: A Book for Young Folks' (1869).

Cary, Edward. An American journalist; born in New York State, 1840. He has long been connected with the New York Times. His principal published work is a 'Life of George William Curtis.'

Cary, Henry Francis. An English poet and translator of Dante; born at Gibraltar, Spain, Dec. 6, 1772; died in London, Aug. 14, 1844. Although his fame rests upon his version of Dante's 'Divine Comedy,' he possessed an intimate knowledge of Latin, Greek, and French, and translated masterpieces from those languages adequately and with grace.

Cary, Phœbe. An American poet and prose-writer, sister of Alice; born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 4, 1824; died in Newport, R. I., July 31, 1871. She contributed numerous sketches to various periodicals; and with her sister published many books, among which are 'Poems and Parodies' (1854), and 'Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love.'

Casanova de Seingalt, Giovanni Jacopo (kä''sa-nō'vä de sīn'gält). An Italian adventurer; born at Venice, 1725; died in Bohemia, June 4, 1803. Expelled from Venice for his scandalous irregularities, he returned there and was imprisoned; after some months he made his escape, and for twenty years traveled over Europe, imposing upon all classes of society with his pretensions to occult science and knowledge of all the secrets of alchemy, including rejuvenation of the old. Among his dupes were Mme. de Pompadour, Frederick the Great, and even that other prince of charlatans, Cagliostro. He wrote his 'Memoirs,' which were published (1828) in 12 volumes. *

Casas, Bartolomeo de las (kä'säs). A Spanish missionary to the aborigines of New Spain; born at Seville, 1474; died at Madrid, July 1566. Moved to compassion by the inhuman treatment of the natives by their Spanish taskmasters, he labored to have them put under protection of the law, and to have slaves imported from Africa for labor in the mines and on the plantations. He wrote memoirs in the interest of the aborigines, as 'A Very Brief Account of the Ruin of the Indies' (1542); 'Twenty Reasons'; etc. He wrote a 'History of the Indies,' but it has not been printed. *

Casgrain, Abbe Henry Raymond (kä-gran'). A Canadian historical writer; born in Rivière Quelle, Quebec, Dec. 16, 1831. Oct. 5, 1856, he was ordained a priest. He was professor at Ste. Anne's College until 1859, and afterward vicar at Quebec Cathedral from 1860 till 1873. Among his most important works are: 'History of the Hôtel Dieu de Quebec'; 'My Canadian Parish in the Seventeenth Century.' A collection of his entire works was published in 1886.

Cass, Lewis. A famous American statesman, diplomatist, and soldier; born at Exeter, N. H., Oct. 9, 1872; died at Detroit, Mich., June 17, 1866. He served in the War of 1812; was governor of Michigan Territory (1813–31); Secretary of War (1831–36); minister to France (1836–42); United States Senator (1845–48); Presidential candidate (1848); United States Senator (1849–57); Secretary of State (1857–60). He wrote: 'History, Traditions, and Languages of the Indians' (1823); 'France, its King, Court, and Government'; etc.

Cassin, John. An American ornithologist; born near Chester, Pa., Sept. 6, 1813; died in Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1869. Among his more important works may be named: 'Mammalogy and Ornithology of the Wilkes Exploring Expedition'; 'Ornithology of Perry's Expedition to Japan'; etc.

Castanheda, Fernão Lopez de (käs-tän-ā'dä). A Portuguese historian; born 1500 (?); died 1559. His father having been appointed to an important post in India, he was taken thither in youth, and was thus led to make the careful and unremitting researches embodied in the 'History of the Discovery and Conquest of India by the Portuguese' (1551–61), a work upon which Camoens drew largely in the course of his epic activity.

Castelar, Emilio (käs-tā-lär'). An eminent Spanish orator, statesman, and writer; born at Cadiz, Sept. 8, 1832. In early manhood he was a journalist. In 1864 he became professor of history in the University of Madrid. He was always a «Progressist,» and gradually became a leader in all the struggles of the Liberal party of Spain. His eloquence is poetic and rhetorical, of marvelous fluency and enthusiasm. He has written many historical and political works; among them: 'Civilization in the First Five Centuries of Christianity'; 'Questions Political and Social'; 'History of the Republican Movement in Europe'; 'Historical Gallery of Celebrated Women'; 'History's Tragedies.'

Castelein, Matthijs de (käs-tel-īn'). A Dutch poet (1485–1550); born at Pamele (Oudenarde). He was the acknowledged lawgiver and pattern of all the Dutch rhetoricians of his time, in his 'Art of Rhetoric.' He composed many plays, but only two of them were published: one of these is the 'Story of Pyramus and Thisbe.' He wrote also 'Ballads' and a volume of 'Various Lays,' in melodious verse.

Castelli, Ignaz Franz (käs-tel'lē). An Austrian poet (1781–1862). He wrote many war songs; one of which, 'War-Song of the Austrian Army' (1809), was deemed not unworthy of notice by the official organ of the French government. His opera 'The Swiss Family' (1811) was produced on every German stage. His theatrical pieces numbered over 200.

Castello-Branco, Camillo (käs-tel'lo bränk'ō). A notable Portuguese novelist and poet; born in Lisbon, March 16, 1826; died at San Miguel de Seïde, June 6, 1890. He is the most popular of the modern romancists of Portugal, and at the same time the most national in tone, spirit, and form. Realism characterizes his numerous novels (over 100); the best known being: 'Love of Perdition' (1862); 'The Marquis of Torres Novas'; 'Brilliants

from Brazil.' All of them are genuine pictures of Portuguese life. Among his poetic compositions, the collection published under the title 'A Book' (1854) holds the first place.

Castelnovo, Leo di (käs-tel-nō'vō), pseudonym of Count Leopoldo Pullè. An Italian dramatist and poet; born in Verona, April 17, 1835. He is conspicuous politically, and has written a number of plays, mostly comedies; the best being probably 'Drink or Choke' ['O bere o affogare,' meaning a case of Hobson's choice] and 'A Dead Heart.' 'Harp and Guitar' is a verse collection. Notable too is his novel, 'Do the Dead Return?'

Castelnuovo, Enrico (käs''tel-nö-ō'vō). An Italian novelist; born at Florence, 1839. His stories have attained great popularity; among them: 'Prof. Romualdo' (1878); 'Two Conventions' (1885); 'Reminiscences and Fancies' (1886). He is one of the acknowledged Italian masters of the "novel of the inner life" (romano intimo).

Castelvecchio, Riccardo (käs''tel-vek'ē-ō), pseudonym of Count Giulio Pullè. An Italian dramatist, father of Count Leopoldo Pullè; born in Verona. His greatest success was 'The Romantic Lady and the Homœopathic Doctor' (new ed. 1869), a comedy; another, 'The Discreet [Lady's] Maid,' is also very popular.

Casti, Giambattista (käs'tē). An Italian poet (1721–1803). He entered the service of the Emperor Joseph II.; accompanied embassies to St. Petersburg, etc. He won fame by his 'Gay Stories in Ottava Rima,' and added to it by his witty satiric 'Talking Animals' (1802). The latter work was immediately translated into most of the languages of Europe. The English translation, with numerous additions, was made by W. S. Rose, and published as 'The Court and Parliament of Beasts' (1819). Casti wrote also two very successful comic operas, and a poetic satire on court life in the reign of Catharine II. of Russia.

Castiglione, Baldassare, Count (käs-tēl-yō'nē). An Italian poet and statesman (1478–1529); born in the district of Mantua. He wrote a volume of 'Poems Vernacular and Latin.' But the work to which he owes his literary fame is 'The Book of the Courtier,' a masterpiece of elegant and ornate prose. It lays down the laws of courtesy and of courtly manners, and incidentally gives a view of life in the highest society in the author's time. *

Castilho, Antonio Feliciano (käs-tēl'ō). A Portuguese poet (1800–75). Though almost blind, he studied jurisprudence at Coimbra. His first poetical composition, 'Letters of Echo and Narcissus,' published while he was a student, won him great celebrity. He excelled in pastorals; and to this class belong his 'Spring,' and 'Love and Melancholy, or the Latest Heloise.' He had a deep sympathy with nature, and was a master of elegiac verse.

Castillejo, Christóval de (käs-tēl-yā'hō). The last representative of the ancient Spanish poetry (1490–1556); born at Ciudad Rodrigo. He opposed the introduction of Italian styles into the poetry of Spain, and justified his opposition by demonstrating in his own work the competence of the traditional styles of Spain for the expression of all moods and all sentiments. His satiric vein, especially in the 'Dialogue on the Condition of Women' and the 'Sermon on Loves,' offended both clergy and laity.

Castillo-Solorzano, Alonso del (käs-tēl'yō-sō-lōr'thä'nō). A Spanish romancer and poet of the 17th century. His stories, 'The Garrulous Humbug,' 'The Allurement of Money,' and others, are still popular and are still reprinted. Of his comedies the most notable is 'The Marquis of Cigarral.' His fables after the manner of Ovid would not be deemed unworthy of the Roman poet.

Castlemon, Harry. See **Fosdick, Charles Austin.**

Castro, Agustin (käs'trō). A Mexican poet; born in Cordova, Vera Cruz, Jan. 24, 1728; died in Bologna, Italy, 1790. A Jesuit priest, an unpedantic scholar, he taught philosophy, and also translated masterpieces with almost unfailing sureness of touch. His original verse, always warm and pure, includes 'Hernán Cortés,' and 'Charts' to guide the budding poetic genius; while the versions he made of Seneca, Horace, Sappho, Milton, Fénelon, and Euripides, receive merited praise.

Catherine, St., of Sienna. An Italian saint and religious writer; born in Sienna, Italy, 1347; died 1380. Her letters and treatises are greatly admired. She is styled "the seraphic virgin" on account of her insight into spiritual things. A new edition of her 'Writings,' dictated to her secretary by the saint in moments of ecstasy, appeared in 1896.

Catherwood, Mary Hartwell. An American writer of historical romances; born in Luray, O., Dec. 16, 1847. She is author of 'Craque-o'-Doom' (1881); 'The Romance of Dollard' (1889); 'The Story of Tonty' (1890); 'A Woman in Armor'; 'The Lady of Fort St. John'; 'The Chase of St. Castin, and Other Tales'; 'The Spirit of an Illinois Town'; 'The White Islander'; and other novels.

Catlin, George. An American prose-writer and painter; born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., 1796; died in Jersey City, N. J., Dec. 23, 1872. From 1832 till 1839 he traveled and lived among the Indians of America, of whom he painted hundreds of portraits; in 1841 he published 'Illustrations of the Manners, etc., of the North American Indians;' and subsequently, 'Life among the Indians' and 'The Breath of Life.' His little book 'Shut Your Mouth' was widely read; it was founded on his theory that the Indians owed their vigor of health to their habit of breathing through the nose.

Cato, Marcus Porcius (kā'tō), the Censor. A Roman statesman and pamphleteer (234–

149 B.C.). He exercised the broad powers of the censor's office with inflexible, almost fanatical rigor, and absolute impartiality. In his eyes nothing was good that was not ancient. He wrote many tractates on different subjects; but one only of them is extant, 'On Farming,' a collection of the rules of good husbandry. Of his summary of the early annals of Rome, 'Beginnings,' we have only a few fragments. *

Caton, John Dean. A prominent American lawyer and miscellaneous writer; born at Monroe, N. Y., 1812. He was Chief Justice of Illinois (1855–64). He wrote: 'A Summer in Norway' (1875); 'The Last of the Illinois, and a Sketch of the Pottawatomies' (1876); 'The Antelope and Deer of America' (1877); etc.

Cats, Jacob (käts). A Dutch poet; born in Brouwershaven, Zeeland, Nov. 10, 1577; died at his estate of Zorgvliet, near the Hague, Sept. 12, 1660. He had a distinguished public career as a diplomat, jurist, and educator; but his enduring renown depends upon his various poems, 'Emblems,' 'Maiden Duty,' 'Inward Strife,' and others, in all of which the ethics of domestic life are expounded with much cheerful dullness. The collected edition, under the title of 'Father Cats's Book,' has attained a practically universal circulation throughout Holland. *

Catullus, Caius Valerius (ka-tul'us). The greatest of Roman lyric poets (84–54 B.C.); born at Verona. Of his compositions 116 have come down to our time. The finest are those 'To Lesbia'; 'The Boat'; and 'Address to Himself.' *

Cavalcanti, Guido (kä-väl-kän'tē). One of the earliest Italian poets (about 1235–1300). His poems consist of sonnets, ballads, and songs, to a young woman whose acquaintance he made at Toulouse on a pilgrimage to Santiago.

Cavalcaselle, Giovanni Battista (kä-väl-kä'sel). An Italian historian of art; born at Legnano, Jan. 22, 1820; died November 1897. He became the literary associate of J. A. Crowe, with whom he produced the epoch-making 'History of Painting in Italy' (1864–71), the most complete work on the subject; 'Early Flemish Painters' (1857–72); 'Life of Titian' (1877); and others.

Cavallotti, Felice (kä-väl-ōt'tē). An Italian poet; born at Milan, Nov. 6, 1842. His 'Political Poems' brought upon him censure from the public authorities. With his tragedies, 'Agnes de Gonzaga' and 'Alcibiades' (1874), he established his reputation as a dramatist. He is the author of several other dramas and of two volumes of lyric poetry. His best work is 'The Canticle of Canticles.'

Cavendish, Margaret (Duchess of Newcastle). An English writer; born in Essex, 1624(?); died 1674. She wrote 'Philosophical Fancies'; and a collection of poems, 'The Pastime and Recreation of the Queen of Fairies.'

Cavour, Count Camillo Benso di (kä-vör'). A celebrated Italian statesman; was born at Turin, Aug. 10, 1810; died June 6, 1861. His great services to Italy are apparent in his 'Letters' (1821–61); 'Unprinted Letters' (1862); 'Parliamentary Speeches' (1863); and 'Correspondence and Writings' (1892).

Cawein, Madison Julius. An American poet; born in Louisville, Ky., March 23, 1865. Among his works are: 'Blooms of the Berry' (1887); 'The Triumph of Music' (1888); 'Lyrics and Idyls' (1890); 'Days and Dreams'; 'Moods and Memories'; 'Intimations of the Beautiful'; 'Accolon of Gaul'; 'Poems of Nature and Love'; 'Red Leaves and Roses'; and 'Undertones.'

Caxton, William. An English printer and scholar; born in the Weald of Kent, 1422 (?); died 1491. His 'Recuyell [collection] of the Histories of Troy,' translated by him from the French, appears to have been printed in 1474, most probably at Bruges in Belgium. It was the first book in English reproduced by typography. He set up a printing-office in Westminster, 1477; and on Nov. 18 of that year issued 'The Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers,' folio, a work ever memorable as the first book printed in England — only 420 years ago! He printed in all 71 separate works, very many of them translated by him from the French; his translations even of Latin classic authors were made, not directly from the original language, but from French versions.

Caylus, Marthe Marguerite de Villette, Marquise de (kā'lüs). A French writer of memoirs; born in Poitou, 1673; died at Paris (?), April 15, 1729. Long an ornament of the brilliant court of Louis XIV., she passed her declining years in dictating 'My Recollections,' in which a valuable insight into the life of Louis XIV. is afforded, through the medium of a singularly happy style.

Cazotte, Jacques (kä-zot). A French poet and humorist (1719–92). His masterpieces are: 'Oliver' (1762), a poem of chivalry after the manner of Ariosto; and 'The Devil in Love' (1772), a tale of wonder which is still a popular favorite. He had extraordinary skill in versifying, as shown by his adding a seventh canto to Voltaire's 'Civil War of Geneva' with such perfect imitation of Voltaire's style and manner as to deceive all Paris.

Cecchi, Giammaria (chek'ē). An Italian dramatist; born in Florence, April 14, 1518; died there, Oct. 28, 1587. He was the rival of Bibbiena, Machiavelli, and Ariosto in portraiture of character and in liveliness of dialogue. Of his plays, 95 in number, but few have been printed. These are mainly imitations of Plautus and Terence; the best of them are: 'The Hammer,' 'The Slave,' and (the most famous of all) 'The Owl.' He wrote also religious dramas; among them 'The Exaltation of the Holy Cross' (1589).

Cecco d'Ascoli (chek'ō däs-kō'lē), properly Francesco Stabili. An Italian poet; born at

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Ascoli, about 1257; died in Florence, Sept. 16, 1327. He was a devoted student of astrology and of demonology. For the expression and defense of certain erroneous opinions he was burned at the stake. His heretical or impious doctrines are contained in a poem, unfinished but of encyclopædic compass, 'Bitternesses,' of which he lived to complete four books. The subject of the first book was astronomy with meteorology; of the second, stellar influence with physiognomy; of the third, minerals; of the fourth, sundry problems, moral and physical.

Cech, Svatopluk (chech). A notable Czech poet and prose writer; born at Ostredek, Feb. 21, 1846. He was editor in succession of several journals, and at the same time practiced law. After winning some celebrity as a writer of stories and short poems, he made a bolder flight in 1872 with 'Dreams,' in which he shows great epic power. Besides 'Dreams,' he has written several other poems, as 'The Adamites'; 'The Storm'; 'Songs of Morning.' He is the most popular of Czech poets. As a novelist he excels in lively wit and rich humor. Among his works of prose fiction may be named: 'Stories, Arabesques, and Humoresques,' and the most amusing 'Candidate for Immortality.' He wrote also (1885) 'Memories from the Orient,' fruit of his travels.

Celakovsky, Frantisek Ladislav (chel'äkōv''skē). A Czech poet and philologist; born in Strakonitz, March 7, 1799; died in Prague, Aug. 5, 1852. His earlier work was journalistic and pedagogical, his reputation in poesy dating from the appearance of 'Slav Folk-Songs' (1822), to which succeeded various brilliant performances of a like nature: 'Echo of Russian Folk Songs' (1829); 'Echo of Bohemian Folk Songs' (1840); etc. He translated Herder and Scott into his own vernacular with felicitous results.

Cellini, Benvenuto (chel-lē'nē). An Italian sculptor, metal-worker, and writer of memoirs; born in Florence, Nov. 3, 1500; died there, Feb. 13, 1571. His tremendous adventures and his miraculous genius (as set forth by himself in his 'Autobiography') gives the fascinating story of his life an important place in letters, particularly as he is a master of style. *

Celsus (sel'sus). A Roman controversial writer; flourished in the second century. His 'True Discourse,' an attack on Christianity, is lost; but it figures conspicuously in the history of the early Church.

Celtes, Konrad (tsel'tes). [The Greek equivalent of his real name, Pickel.] A celebrated German humanist; born 1459; died 1508. His most celebrated work is a volume of 'Odes' (1513). He did much to promote the study of the classics, and wrote his own poems in Latin.

Centlivre, Susannah. An English dramatist; born (Freeman?) in Ireland (?), 1667 (?); died in London, Dec. 1, 1723. Her third husband, from whom she derives the name by which she is known in literature, was cook to Queen Anne. 'The Gamester' and 'The Busy Body' are her best comedies, but 'The Perjured Husband' is widely known. These plays are very witty in dialogue, but unoriginal in plot.

Ceo, Violante do (sā'ō) A famed Portuguese poet; born in Lisbon, 1601; died, 1693. She was styled "the tenth Muse." Her 'Portuguese Parnassus' and miscellaneous poems are greatly admired.

Cerretti, Luigi (cher-et'tē). An Italian poet and rhetorician; born in Modena, Nov. 1, 1738; died in Pavia, March 5, 1808. The purity and elegance of his diction made him, at an early age, the most distinguished professor of rhetoric and oratory in Italy. His 'Poems and Select Prose,' collected into a posthumous volume, were instantly successful, and have retained their rank ever since.

Cervantes Saavedra, Miguel de (sèr-van'tēz *or* ther-vän'tes sä-ä-vā'drä). A celebrated Spanish romancist; born at Alcalá de Henares in 1547; died at Madrid, April 23, 1616. He wrote many romances and stories, but he lives in fame through 'Don Quixote.' He served some years in the army; was captured by corsairs and held five years in servitude. His fellow captives testified to his self-denying services to them while in the hands of the Algerines. His first attempt in literature was the composition of a pastoral romance, 'Galatea,' in the traditional style and spirit. Of twenty or thirty plays written by him, two only survive, and they have no celebrity. The first part of 'Don Quixote' was published in 1605, and it had a hearty reception from the beginning among the populace, though not among the cultured classes. Before the year was out. five editions, some authorized, others pirated, were published, and the Don and his grotesque retainer appeared like immemorial traditional characters in every pageant. The continuation of the immortal story, however, did not appear till 1615—and then because spurious continuations published under his name fairly forced Cervantes's hand. Meanwhile he busied himself with writing poems and novels now forgotten. On all these dead works he bestowed great care before he gave them to the public: he wrote 'Don Quixote' with "running pen." *

Cesarotti, Melchiore (chā-sär-ōt'tē). A distinguished Italian poet and scholar; born in Padua, May 15, 1730; died at Solvaggiano, Nov. 3, 1808. He held a professorship at Padua. His translation of 'Ossian' (1763) was hailed as a work of genius. 'A Course in Greek Literature' remains incomplete; but an 'Essay on the Philosophy of Language Applied to the Italian Tongue' (1785), and on analogous theses, are perfect specimens of criticism; and his poetry, though now falling into secondary rank, is tasteful and ornate.

Cesnola, Luigi Palma di, Count (ches-nō'lä). A noted Italian-American archæologist; born at Rivarola, near Turin, July 29, 1832. Appointed United States consul at Cyprus, he discovered a large number of antiquities there; the collection is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, of which he is a director. He has written: 'Cyprus, its Ancient Cities, Tombs, and Temples' (1877); 'The Metropolitan Museum of Art' (1882).

Cetina, Gutierre de (chet-ē-nä *or* thā-tē'nä). A Spanish poet; born at Seville, early in the 16th century; died there (?), about 1560. He was a soldier, and served the Prince of Ascoli till the death of that patron, when he departed for Mexico. He spent some years in New Spain, returning to Seville shortly before he died. He chose to write in Italian measures and forms, though in the Spanish tongue. His sonnets, ballads, and epistles in terza rima, are consummately graceful in expression, simple in form, and inspired by tender feeling.

Ceva, Tommaso (chā'vä). An Italian poet and mathematician; born in Milan, Dec. 20, 1648; died there, Feb. 3, 1736. He was a Jesuit who attained peculiar proficiency in geometry, and who also aided in spreading a knowledge of Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation. His poetry comprises a rhymed history of Christ's youth, 'The Boy Jesus' (1699); and a 'New-Ancient Philosophy' (1729).

Chadbourne, Paul Ansel (chad'bėrn). A distinguished American educator and miscellaneous writer; born at North Berwick, Me., Oct. 21, 1823; died in New York, Feb. 23, 1883. He was president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst (1867 and 1882); of the University of Wisconsin (1867–70); of Williams College (1872–81). He wrote: 'Natural Theology' (1867); 'Instinct in Animals and Men' (1872); etc.

Chadwick, John White. An American poet, prose-writer, and Unitarian divine; born in Marblehead, Mass., Oct. 19, 1840. His radical sermons have attracted attention, and he has been a liberal contributor to current literature. Among his works are: 'A Book of Poems' (1875); 'The Bible of To-Day' (1878); 'Origin and Destiny' (1883); 'A Daring Faith' (1885); 'The Man Jesus'; 'The Faith of Reason'; 'Old and New Unitarian Belief'; 'The Power of an Endless Life'; and others.

Chaillé-Long, Charles (shä-yā'lôṅ). An American explorer; born of French parentage, at Baltimore, Md., 1843. After serving in the Confederate army he went to Egypt, where he was appointed lieutenant-colonel by the Khedive (1870). Gordon made him chief-of-staff and sent him on a mission to King Mtesa of Uganda. He wrote: 'The Three Prophets' (1886); 'Central Africa' (1887).

Chalkley, Thomas (châk'li). A noted American Quaker itinerant preacher; born in London, March 3, 1675; died in Tortola, West Indies, Sept. 4, 1741. He spent his life preaching in New England and the Southern colonies; toward its end he made his home near Philadelphia. His chief work was his 'Life, Labors, and Travels,' whose quaintness made it popular even outside the Society of Friends, and has caused it to be several times reprinted.

Challemel-Lacour, Paul Armand (shäl-mel' lä-kör'). A French statesman; born at Avranches, May 19, 1827. He has figured conspicuously in journalism, and has published 'Individualist Philosophy' (1864) and numerous essays.

Chalmers, George. A Scottish historian; born at Fochabers, 1742; died in London, May 31, 1825. In 1763 he came to America and settled in Baltimore, where he practiced law for several years. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, he opposed the action of the colonists; not meeting with success, he returned to England. His writings are political, historical, and biographical. Among his works are: 'Churchyard Chips Concerning Scotland'; 'Life of Daniel Defoe'; and 'Caledonia,' an account of Scotland from the earliest period (1807–24).

Chalmers, Thomas. A Scotch theologian and social reformer; born at Anstruther, Fifeshire, March 17, 1780; died in Edinburgh, May 1847. He was one of the greatest pulpit orators of Great Britain. His most important works are: 'Political Economy' (1832); 'On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Moral and Intellectual Constitution of Man' (1833); and many widely read volumes of sermons.

Chamberlain, Nathan Henry. An American Episcopal divine, biographer, and essayist; born in Massachusetts, 1830. He has written: 'Autobiography of a New England Farmhouse' (1864); 'Samuel Sewall and the World He Lived in' (1895); 'The Sphinx in Aubrey Parish.'

Chamberlin, Joseph Edgar. An American journalist; born in Vermont, 1851. He is known as the "Listener" of the Boston Transcript, and is also attached to the Youth's Companion. He has written 'The Listener in the Town' and 'The Listener in the Country.'

Chambers, Charles Julius. An American novelist; born in Bellefontaine, O., Nov 21, 1850. In 1870 he traveled through the West Indies, Europe, the United States, and Canada, as special correspondent of the New York Herald. In 1876 he published an account of his few weeks of experience (incognito) in an insane institution, entitled 'A Mad World,' which excited great interest. He is a contributor to various periodicals; also author of the two novels: 'On a Margin' (1884); and 'Lovers Four and Maidens Five' (1886).

Chambers, Robert. An eminent Scotch prose-writer and publisher; born at Peebles, July 10, 1802; died at St. Andrews, March 17, 1871. He and his brother began in poverty as small booksellers; issued penny leaflets of useful information for the people, written in a

clear and simple though not infantile style, which became very popular, and at last took regular periodical form in Chambers' Journal; and the great publishing-house which bears the name of both developed gradually. The excellent 'Chambers' Encyclopædia for the People' was an outgrowth of the Journal, and edited by the brothers. Robert wrote also 'Traditions of Edinburgh' and works on Scotch history; but his most noted book was the anonymous 'Vestiges of Creation,' for years an unequaled theologic-scientific sensation.

Chambers, Robert William. An American artist and novelist; born in Long Island, N. Y., 1865. His home is in New York. He has written: 'The King in Yellow'; 'The Red Republic'; 'A King and a Few Dukes'; etc.; and 'With the Band,' a volume of ballads.

Chambers, William. A Scotch prose-writer and editor, brother and partner of Robert,—whom see for their joint work; born at Peebles, April 16, 1800; died in Edinburgh, May 20, 1883. He wrote: 'Things as They Are in America' (1854); 'American Slavery and Color' (1857); 'France, its History and Revolutions' (1871); 'Stories of Old Families and Remarkable Persons' (1878). He also compiled a 'Hand-Book of American Literature' (1857).

Chambray, Georges, Marquis de (shäm-brā'). A French soldier and military writer; born in Paris, 1783; died 1848. He served in the Napoleonic wars, was in the fatal Russian campaign, and during his active service saw much fighting. 'The History of the Expedition to Russia in 1812' (3d ed. 1839) is widely known.

Chamfort, Sébastien Roch Nicolas, called (shon-for'). A French moralist and critic (1741–1794). Among his works are comedies, literary criticisms, political articles, and poems; but none compare with his 'Maxims and Thoughts,' which are worthy to rank next after La Rochefoucauld's 'Maxims.' Sainte-Beuve says of them that they are like "well-minted coins that retain their value." Chamfort's tragedy 'Mustapha and Zeangir' has some scenes of genuine passion, but as a whole it is artificial. He wrote some tales in verse, but their licentiousness is not redeemed even by grace of style.

Chamier, Frederick. An English novelist; born in London in 1796; died at Liverpool (?), October 1870. He was a naval officer. He wrote 'Ben Brace'; 'Tom Bowline'; 'Jack Adams'; 'The Arethusa'; and other once popular sea tales, now neglected. He employs the methods of Marryat.

Chamisso, Adelbert von (shä-mēs'sō). A German lyrist; born at the castle of Boncourt, Champagne, Jan. 30, 1781; died at Berlin, Aug. 21, 1838. His love of poetry brought him into intimate association with many kindred spirits, as Varnhagen von Ense, Theremin, Hitzig, and La Motte Fouqué. He made a voyage of circumnavigation as a naturalist on a Russian ship, 1815–18. The first of his poetical compositions were published (1804) in 'The Muses' Almanac.' By far his most celebrated work is 'Peter Schlemihl,' a tale of a man who lost his shadow. In association with Gaudy he translated some of Béranger's 'Songs.' He was the first to naturalize fully in German poesy the terzine verse; in that measure is written 'Salaz y Gomez,' one of his finest poems. *

Champfleury (shon-flē-rē'), pseudonym of Jules Fleury-Husson. A French novelist and miscellaneous writer; born at Laon, Sept. 10, 1821; died at Sèvres, Dec. 5, 1889. His story of 'Les Chien-Caillous' was in Victor Hugo's opinion a masterpiece of realistic description. He wrote an autobiographical novel of his youthful years in 'The Confessions of Sylvius' (1849), continuing the story in 'The Adventures of Mariette' (1856). But his 'Burghers of Molinchart' (1855), a satiric delineation of the provincial bourgeoisie, made him famous. He is a pronounced "realist." Among his later novels, 'The Tourangeau Girls' (1864) and 'The Little Rose,' are most worthy of mention. He compiled a 'General History of Caricature' (5 vols., 1865–85), with a supplementary volume, 'Secret Museum of Caricature' (1888); and several other works on the arts of design and ceramics.

Champier, Symphorien (shon-pyā'). A French historian, poet, and physician; born, 1471 or 1472, in St. Symphorien-le-Loise, Lyonnais; died at Lyons, about 1540. Famed as a physician, with powerful friends at court and an ample fortune, he took delight in literature and the society of literary men, himself writing a series of poems for 'Virtuous Ladies' (1503), in four divisions, entitled 'The Flower of Dames,' 'The Rule of Love,' 'The Prophecies of the Sibyls,' and 'The Book of True Love,' respectively. His best history is an account of 'Princes and Battles' (1502).

Champlin, James Tift. An American prose-writer; born in Colchester, Conn., June 9, 1811; died in Portland, Me., March 15, 1882. He was a Baptist minister in Portland, Me., 1838–41; then professor of ancient languages at Colby University (Waterville, Me.), and its president 1857–73. A portion of his extensive writings are: 'Text-Book of Intellectual Philosophy' (1860); 'First Principles of Ethics' (1861); 'Constitution of the United States, with Brief Comments' (1880).

Champlin, John Denison. An American prose-writer; born in Stonington, Conn., Jan. 29, 1834. He began his literary career in New York in 1869, with contributions to periodicals. In 1873 he edited 'Fox's Mission to Russia,' and became a reviser, and in 1875 assistant editor, of the 'American Cyclopædia.' He has written: 'Young Folks' Catechisms of Common Things' (1880); 'Young Folks' Cyclopædia of Persons and Places' (1880); 'Young Folks' Astronomy'; and 'Chronicle of the Coach' (1886). In 1894 he was editor of Scribner's Art Cyclopædias, of which two

volumes of the first part were published (1886) as 'Cyclopædia of Painters and Paintings.'

Champney, Mrs. Elizabeth (Williams). An American novelist and writer of juveniles; born at Springfield, O., 1850. Many of her books are illustrated by her husband, the artist J. W. Champney. Among them are the Vassar Girls series,—'Three Vassar Girls Abroad,' 'In England,' 'In South America,' etc.; 'In the Sky-Parlor'; 'All Around a Palette'; 'Rosemary and Rue'; 'The Bubbling Teapot'; 'Bourbon Lilies'; 'Sebia's Tangled Web'; and many other interesting stories.

Chandler, Elizabeth Margaret. An American poet; born near Wilmington, Del., Dec. 24, 1807; died Nov. 22, 1834. Her most popular poem was 'The Slave Ship.' Many of her subsequent verses were written in the same strain, and published in the Genius of Universal Emancipation, a Philadelphia abolitionist periodical. Her poems were published with a memoir by Benjamin Lundy (1836).

Chaney, George Leonard. A Unitarian clergyman and miscellaneous writer; born in Massachusetts, 1836. He was pastor of the Hollis Street Church in Boston (1862–79); afterward at Atlanta, Ga., where he edited the Southern Unitarian (1893–96). Among his works are: 'F. Grant & Co.' (1874), a book for boys; 'Alóha' (1880), travels in the Sandwich Islands; 'Every-Day Life and Every-Day Morals' (1884), a volume of essays; etc.

Chanler, Mrs. Amélie Rives. See **Troubetskoi.**

Channing, William Ellery. An eminent American theologian, one of the founders of American Unitarianism; born at Newport, R. I., April 7, 1780; died at Bennington, Vt., April 1842. His works were published in 1848. *

Channing, William Ellery. An American poet, nephew of W. E. Channing the elder; born in Boston, Mass., June 10, 1818. He is author of 'Poems' (1843–47); 'The Woodman' (1849); 'Near Home' (1858); 'The Wanderer' (1872); 'Conversations in Rome' (1847); and 'Thoreau, the Poet-Naturalist' (1873).

Channing, William Henry. An American Unitarian divine and biographer, nephew of W. E. Channing the elder; born at Boston, May 25, 1810; died in London, Dec. 23, 1884. Settling in England, he succeeded James Martineau as pastor at Liverpool. His daughter married Sir Edwin Arnold. His principal work was 'Memoir of William Ellery Channing' (3 vols., 1848).

Chapelain, Jean (shäp-lan'). A French poet and critic; born in Paris, Dec. 5, 1595; died there, Feb. 24, 1674. By his own unaided efforts he acquired a knowledge of Greek and Latin, Italian and Spanish. He won the favor of Cardinal Richelieu by his preface to Marini's notorious poem 'Adone,' and was a leading founder of the French Academy, whose first meetings were held at his house. Through court influence he rose to be a recognized lawgiver of literature. He published in 1756 the first installment, 12 cantos, of a great epic, 'The Maid of Orleans,' on which he had been at work 20 years. But the critics, headed by Boileau, were so unfavorable that though of the first installment six editions were sold in 18 months, no publisher could be found for the sequel.

Chapelle, Claude Emmanuel Luillier, called (shä-pel'). A French poet (1626–86). He was illegitimate son of a man of wealth, who gave him an excellent education and left him a large fortune. He owes his place in literary records to his good fortune in having been associated with the foremost literary men of his time,—Racine, Molière, Boileau. He wrote some verses of indifferent merit; with Bachaumont he was joint author of 'Travels in Provence and Languedoc' (1663), written in mixed prose and verse, a fashion which prevailed for a while in France.

Chapin, Edwin Hubbell. A noted American Universalist divine and essayist; born at Union Village, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1814; died in New York, his long-time residence, Dec. 27, 1880. An effective preacher and lecturer, he was one of the powers for good in his day. He wrote: 'Moral Aspects of City Life' (1853); 'True Manliness' (1854); 'Crown of Thorns'; etc.

Chaplin, Heman White. An American lawyer and short-story writer; born in Rhode Island, 1847. His 'Five Hundred Dollars and Other Stories of New England Life' ranks with the best works of its kind.

Chaplin, Jeremiah. An American historical writer; born in Danvers, Mass., 1813; died in New Utrecht, N. Y., March 5, 1886. He was author of: 'Life of Charles Sumner'; 'Life of Franklin'; 'Riches of Bunyan'; 'Life of Galen'; and 'Life of Henry Dunster, First President of Harvard College' (1872), which is a work of much historical value.

Chapman, George. An English dramatist and translator of Homer; born in Hitchin, Hertford, 1559; died at London, May 12, 1634. What distinguishes his plays is the intuitive appreciation they reveal of the material and mechanical limitations of the theatre. The comedies 'All Fools but the Fool' and 'May Day' are well known; as are the tragedies 'Bussy d'Amboise' and 'The Tragedy of Charles, Duke of Byron.' The version of Homer (new ed. 1897) is celebrated. *

Chapone, Hesther (shä-pōn'). An English story-writer and poet; born in Northamptonshire, Oct. 27, 1727; died 1801. She wrote: 'Ode to Peace'; 'Fidelia', a story; 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse'; and other works.

Charisi, Jehuda ben Salomo (ċhä-rē'zē), known also as Alcharisi. A Spanish Jewish poet; born in Xeres, about 1190(?); died 1235. A devoted student of Arabian poetry, he rendered the 'Sittings' or 'Assemblies' of the great poet Hariri into Hebrew; but his

masterpiece is the exquisite 'Tach-Kemoni,' or picture of every-day Jewish life and character in his own time,—a poem in which an Arabian influence predominates.

Charras, Jean Baptiste Adolphe (shär-ä'). A French military historian and expert; born in Pfalzburg, Lorraine, Jan. 7, 1810; died in Basel, Switzerland, Jan. 23, 1865. His vicissitudes in the army, the result of his own republicanism and the revolutionary precipitateness of French politics, did not prevent his rise to distinction, although his promotion was interfered with. He wrote: 'History of the Campaign of 1815: Waterloo' (6th ed. 1869), and 'History of the War of 1813 in Germany' (2d ed. 1870).

Charrière, Isabelle Agnète de Saint Hyacinthe de (shä-ryär'). A French novelist, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer; born (Van Tuyll) in Utrecht, 1740 or 1746(?); died at Colombier, Switzerland, Dec. 25, 1805. She was one of the most accomplished women of her day. Her fictions and studies, 'Caliste' (1788) and 'Neuchatel Letters' (1784), and the drama 'The Thou and the You,' contain much that is admirable.

Chartier, Alain (shär-tyā'). A French poet; born in Bayeux, Normandy, about 1386; died in 1449. Early taken into royal favor for his brilliance in rhetoric and rhyme, he won fame with the 'Book of the Four Ladies' (1415), inspired by the battle of Agincourt, and the 'Ballad of Fougières' (1449), a patriotic piece.

Chase, Salmon Portland. An American statesman; born in Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808; died in New York city, May 7, 1873. He became eminent as lawyer, United States Senator from and governor of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury, and Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. He was one of the able and strong-willed men whom Mr. Lincoln called about him during the war era, and did signal service to the government and the Union. He compiled a summary of the laws of Ohio, with a historical sketch of the State (3 vols., 1832).

Chase, Thomas. An American educator and prose-writer; born in Worcester, Mass., June 16, 1827; died in Providence, R. I., Oct. 5, 1892. In 1855 became professor of philology and classical literature at Haverford College, near Philadelphia; in 1875 its president. In 1878 Harvard gave him the degree of LL. D. Among his publications are: 'Hellas: her Monuments and Scenery' (1861); an address on 'Liberal Education: Its Aims and Methods.'

Chasles, Philarète (shāl). A French historical and literary critic; born in Mainvilliers, near Chartres, Oct. 8, 1798; died in Venice, July 18, 1873. The son of a Jacobin, and educated according to Rousseau, he acquired the point of view which, enlarged by life abroad, makes his essays so unique and instructive. He has written in every imaginable prose form, from a romance to a riddle: but his enduring work is contained in 'French Language and Literature from the Beginning of the Sixteenth Century to 1610' (1828); 'Studies of Antiquity' (1847); 'Studies of the Sixteenth Century in France' (1848); 'Journeys of a Critic through Life and Books' (2d series, 2d ed. 1866–68); and 'Memoirs' (1876–78).

Châteaubriand, François René Auguste, Vicomte de (shä-tō-brē-oṅ'). A great French statesman, traveler, novelist, and historical writer; born at St. Malo, September 1768; died at Paris, July 4, 1848. He made a voyage in search of the Northwest Passage in 1791; but on touching the American continent abandoned that quest, and proposed to himself a study of the life of the American Indians. He lived for some time among the aborigines, and the fruits of his observations were the three novels 'Atala,' 'René,' and 'The Natchez,' which by the charms of the literary style and the interesting poetical descriptions of life remote from civilization, won instant and great popularity. Perhaps his greatest and certainly his most ambitious work is 'The Genius of Christianity' (5 vols., 1856–57), in which the dogmas, practices, etc., of Catholic Christianity are defended against infidel attack. Other writings of his in the direction of Christian apologetic are: 'The Martyrs, or Triumph of the Christian Religion' (2 vols., 1809); 'A Journey from Paris to Jerusalem' (3 vols., 1811). Of works connected with literature and its history, he wrote 'An Essay on English Literature' and translated Milton's 'Paradise Lost.' *

Châteaubrun, Jean Baptiste Vivien (shä-tō-brün'). A French dramatist; born at Angoulême, 1686; died 1775. He was elected to the French Academy, 1753. His tragedy of 'The Trojan Woman' was once very popular.

Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart Chatfield. An American novelist; born in Illinois, 1865; resident in Chicago. He has written: 'With Edge Tools'; 'An American Peeress'; 'Two Women and a Fool'; 'The Land of the Castanet.'

Chatrian, Alexandre. See **Erckmann-Chatrian.**

Chatterton, Thomas. An English poet, reputed the "marvelous youth" of literature; born in Bristol, Nov. 20, 1752; committed suicide at London, Aug. 25, 1770. He had precocious taste and considerable poetic talent, perhaps overrated from the interest of his pathetic fate and youth, and the literary sensation of his spurious "Rowley" poems,—supposed to have been found in the chest of a mediæval "clerk," but written by Chatterton in a palpably impossible dialect. 'An Excelente Balade of Charitie' is much the best. His poems and plays in common English are mere boy's-work, but show fertility and facility, which with his manly taste might have matured into greatness. *

Chaucer, Geoffrey. The father of English poetry; born in London (?), 1328 or 1340; died there, Oct. 25, 1400. His 'Canterbury Tales' is his most celebrated work. Among the others

are: 'Troilus and Cressida'; 'The Parliament of Fowles'; 'Boke of the Duchesse'; 'The House of Fame'; 'The Legend of Good Women'; and minor poems and translations. *

Chaulieu, Guillaume Amfrye de (shō-lyê'). A French poet (1639–1720). He was preceptor of the young princes de Vendôme, Henri IV.'s sons by Gabrielle d'Estrées, and through their good offices obtained some valuable sinecures. His erotic poems won him the title of "the Anacreon of the Temple" (residence of the young princes). But apart from licentiousness he proved himself a true poet in several lyrics, as in 'Fontenoy' and 'The Retreat.' His best poem is perhaps that on 'Country Life,' which in fact the poet could not endure.

Chaussard, Pierre Jean Baptiste (shō-sär'). A French historian, poet, and miscellaneous writer; born in Paris, Oct. 8, 1766; died there, Jan. 9, 1823. He plunged ardently into literary warfare in behalf of the French Revolution, and was distinguished in the diplomacy of the first republic, writing 'The Revolution in Belgium' (1793) and many patriotic odes. He also produced: 'Germany and the House of Austria' (1792); 'The Spirit of Mirabeau' (1797); and other works in harmony with the French sentiment of his day.

Chauveau, Pierre Joseph Olivier (shō-vō'). A Canadian statesman and writer of prose and verse; born in Quebec, May 30, 1820; died there, April 4, 1890. Among his contributions to literature were many popular poems, including 'Simple Joys'; 'Donnaconna'; 'Letters to M. de Puibusque'; also many valuable prose works: 'Tour of H. R. H. Prince of Wales in America' (1861); 'Souvenirs and Legends' (in prose and verse) (1877); and 'François Xavier Garneau, His Life and Works' (1883).

Cheever, George Barrell. An American journalist, poet, and divine; born in Hallowell, Me., April 17, 1807; died in Englewood, N. J., Oct. 1, 1890. He was editor of the New York Evangelist from 1845 to 1846, and at different times connected with the New York Observer and Independent. He was an able and vigorous writer and speaker, and the author of a large number of works in prose and verse. Among his publications are: 'Studies in Poetry' (1830); 'God's Hand in America' (1841); 'Poets of America' (1847); 'Windings of the River of the Water of Life' (1849); 'The Voice of Nature to her Foster-Child, the Soul of Man' (1852); 'Lectures on the Life, Genius, and Insanity of Cowper' (1856), arguing that Cowper's religious terrors proved him sane instead of insane; and 'God against Slavery, and the Freedom and Duty of the Pulpit to Rebuke It' (1857). One of his most effective works was 'Deacon Giles's Distillery.'

Cheever, Henry Theodore. An American prose-writer and divine, brother of G. B.; born in Hallowell, Me., Feb. 6, 1814; died 1897. His writings were popular, and include: 'The Island World of the Pacific' (1852); 'Short Yarns for Long Voyages' (1855); and 'Correspondences of Faith and Views of Madame Guyon' (1886).

Chemnitz, Matthäus Friedrich (ċhem'nits). A German song-writer; born in Barmstedt, Holstein, June 10, 1815; died at Altona, Holstein, April 14, 1870. He was a legal functionary, whose patriotic song of 'Sea-Girt Schleswig-Holstein' came universally into favor and obtained a place for his name in literature.

Chemnitzer, Ivan Ivanovich (ċhem'nit-sèr). A Russian fabulist (1745–84); born at Jenotajevsk, government of Astrakhan. At first he wrote in German; his masters and models in literature were Russian, though he was powerfully influenced by Gellert and La Fontaine. His 'Fables and Tales' appeared in two parts anonymously (1779 and 1782) during his life, and a third part after his death.

Cheney, Mrs. Ednah Dow (Littlehale). An American lecturer and miscellaneous writer; born in Boston, 1824. She has been president of the New England Woman's Club and the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. She has written: 'Handbook of American History for Colored People' (1866); 'Gleanings in the Field of Art' (1881); 'Life of Louisa M. Alcott' (1889); and several stories, including: 'Nora's Return,' a sequel to Ibsen's 'A Doll's House'; 'Sally Williams, the Mountain Girl' (1872); besides other books.

Cheney, John Vance. An American writer of prose and verse; born in Groveland, N. Y., Dec. 29, 1848. Is author of 'The Old Doctor' (1885); 'Thistle-Drift,' poems (1887); and a volume of essays.

Cheney, Theseus Apoleon. An American historian; born in Leon, N. Y., March 16, 1830; died in Starkey, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1878. His publications include: 'Historical Sketch of the Chemung Valley' (1866); 'Historical Sketch of Eighteen Counties of Central and Southern New York' (1868); 'Laron'; 'Relations of Government to Science'; and 'Antiquarian Researches.'

Chénier, André Marie de (shā-nyā'). A notable French poet; born at Constantinople, Oct. 30, 1762; died July 25, 1794. Shortly before the Terror he made a vigorous attack on the Jacobins in the Journal de Paris. He wrote Louis XVI.'s appeal to the people after the death sentence. He celebrated in verse Charlotte Corday. He perished under the guillotine. The maturity, breadth, and soundness of his judgment in poetical composition are demonstrated by his poem on 'Invention,' written in his 24th year. Of the same year is his fine idyl 'Liberty.' Similar in spirit to this, and of perfect Pindaric form, is the 'Dithyrambic on the Tennis Play' (1791). In his prison of St. Lazare he composed a beautiful elegy, 'The Girl Captive.' *

Chénier, Marie Joseph de. A French poet and dramatist, younger brother of André M. (1764–1811). He was a Jacobin, and member

of the Legislative Assembly in the Revolution. His tragedies—'Charles IX.' (1789); 'Henry VIII.' and 'Calas' (both 1791); 'Caius Gracchus' (1793); and others—brought him fame and success by the accordance of their republican and revolutionary sentiments with the public opinion of the time, rather than by their merits as compositions. His national songs were approved by the best test of such productions,—popularity: one of them, 'The Parting Song' (Partant pour la Syrie), is hardly less famous than the 'Marseillaise.' His satires are full of spirit, point, and wit, but often rancorous and unjust.

Cheraskoff, Michail Matvéjevich (ċher-äs′-kōf). A Russian poet (1733–1807); born in the government of Poltava. By his contemporaries he was called "the Russian Homer"; but he had little original genius. We have from him several epics after Virgil and Voltaire, according to the orthodox rules of Boileau; among them 'The Rossiad,' celebrating the conquest of Kasan by Ivan the Terrible, and 'Vladimir,' commemorating the Christianization of Russia. He wrote also a number of dramas, romances, fables, and songs. He excels in description of natural scenery.

Cherbuliez, Victor (shār-bü-lyā′). A distinguished French romancist; born at Geneva, of a noted family of littérateurs, July 19, 1829. Having studied in the universities of Geneva, Paris, Bonn, and Berlin, he was for a time an educator at Geneva; but in 1864 became one of the editors of the Revue des Deux Mondes. He first gained distinction as art critic and observer of public affairs, as also by his romances, under the pseudonym "G. Valbert." He wrote a volume of art travels in Greece; 'A Horse by Phidias'; 'Political Spain'; 'Foreign Profiles'; 'Art and Nature'; etc. His romances are characterized by clever treatment of the problems of domestic and social life and a fine psychological analysis, with a marked bias for description of odd characters. Among his most successful novels—and their success has hardly been less abroad than at home—are: 'Romance of a Respectable Woman' (1866); 'Ladislas Bolski's Adventure' (1869); 'Samuel Brohl & Co.' (1877). The last two were dramatized, but won little popular favor on the stage. *

Cherville, Gaspard Georges, Marquis de (shār-vēl′). A French novelist; born at Chartres, 1821. He was for several years collaborator with the elder Dumas; about 40 volumes were the fruit of the partnership. Independently he contributed to the Paris Temps several admirable sketches and stories of rural life and the chase. A few of his studies have been published in sumptuously illustrated editions; *e. g.*, 'Life in the Country' (1879, 3 vols.).

Chesebro, Caroline. An American novelist; born in Canandaigua, N. Y., about 1828; died in Piermont, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1873. She was author of 'Dream-Land by Daylight,' a volume of stories and sketches (1851); 'The Beautiful Gate and Other Tales' (1863). The novels 'Philly and Kit' (1856); 'Peter Carradine' (1863); 'The Foe in the Household' (1871); and various others, are well known.

Chesterfield, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Earl of. An English man of affairs and of the world; born in London, Sept. 22, 1694; died there (?), March 24, 1773. His literary fame rests principally upon his 'Letters to his Son.' *

Chettle, Henry. An English dramatist; born in London (?), about 1565 (?); died there (?), 1607 (?). He was contemporary with Shakespeare, and his best play is probably 'Hoffman,' a tragedy. He wrote various pamphlets, popular in his day.

Chézy, Antoine Léonard de (shā-zē′). A distinguished French Orientalist (1773–1832). For him the first chair of ancient Indian languages in France was founded in 1815. Bopp, W. von Humboldt, F. von Schlegel, Burnouf, Langlois, and other renowned scholars and Orientalists, were his pupils. His principal work is an edition, with French translation, of Kâlidâsa's 'Sakuntala' (1830).

Chézy, Helmina Christiane von. A German poet and novelist; born (von Klencke) in Berlin, Jan. 26, 1783; died in Geneva, Feb. 28, 1856. She produced: 'Poems' (1812); 'Heart Notes during a Pilgrimage' (1833); and similar romantic stanzas; besides 'Emma's Ordeals' (1827), a novel of merit.

Chézy, Wilhelm von. A German novelist and historical essayist, son of Helmine C.; born in Paris, March 21, 1806; died in Vienna, March 13, 1865. He acquitted himself creditably as a journalist, and wrote many popular tales: 'The Wandering Pupil' (1835), 'The Six Noble Passions' (1842), and 'The Last Janissary' (1853), among them; as well as 'Chivalry in Picture and Word' (1848), a study of much value.

Chiabrera, Gabriello (kē-ä-brā′rä). An Italian lyric poet (1552–1637); born at Savona. Impatient of dependence on the great, he again and again abandoned the courts of noble patrons, and at last settled down in his native Savona. Pindar and Anacreon were his delights among the poets, and his countrymen named him "the Italian Pindar." But his Pindaric odes have little of the grace and force of Pindar; the poet labors too patently for effect in strophe and antistrophe, in bold inversions and composite epithets; he is not spontaneous; he is dull. Yet some of his little songs after Anacreon are models of elegance and grace. His epic and dramatic poems hardly rise above mediocrity. He wrote a charming autobiographical sketch, which shows him to have been ever an honorable man, good lover, good hater, and sincere Christian.

Chiarini, Giuseppe (kē-ä-rē′nē). An Italian poet and critic; born at Arezzo, Aug. 17, 1833. He is a student of foreign literatures, especially English and German, and has been editor of literary journals. His verse is mostly lyrical, and has been collected under the titles:

'Poems' (1874); 'In Memoriam' (1875); 'Lacrymæ' (1879); etc. It gives proof of deep poetic sensibility. He has translated some of Heine's poems, and has published critical essays on English and German poets.

Chiavacci, Vincenz (kē-ä'vä-chē). An Austrian humorist; born at Vienna, June 15, 1847. As "Dame Sopherl, a Woman of Standing" — keeping a stand in the fruit market — he began in 1883 to contribute to the Vienna journals a series of humorous remarks, in the Vienna slang, on the occurrences of the preceding week. Dame Sopherl and her whole circle of gossips, male and female, were put upon the stage (1890) and afforded infinite amusement. The author has worked this and similar veins of humor with distinguished success in a series of volumes.

Child, Francis James. An American poet and prose-writer; born in Boston, Mass., Feb. 1, 1825; died there, Sept. 11, 1896. He was professor of rhetoric and oratory at Harvard from 1851 till 1876, when he exchanged for the chair of English literature. His principal work, 'English and Scottish Ballads,' a subject on which he was the highest authority in this country, he improved and enlarged for publication in 1886. Among his other works are: 'Four Old Plays' (1848); and a collection of 'Poems of Sorrow and Comfort' (1865).

Child, Lydia Maria. An American prose-writer; born in Medford, Mass., Feb. 11, 1802; died in Wayland, Mass., Oct. 20, 1880. Her first novel, 'Hobomok,' was written and published in 1821. She was an ardent abolitionist, and published the first book written on that subject, entitled 'Appeal for that class of Americans called African.' Dr. Channing went over to Roxbury to thank her for it. Among her numerous works are: 'Philothea,' a romance of Greece in the days of Pericles (1835); 'Fact and Fiction' (1846); 'Looking Toward Sunset' (1864); 'Miria: A Romance of the Republic' (1867); and 'Aspirations of the World' (1878). A collection of her letters, with an introduction by John G. Whittier, and an appendix by Wendell Phillips, was published in 1882.

Childs, George William. An American philanthropist, publisher, and memoir writer; born at Baltimore, Md., May 22, 1829; died at Philadelphia, Feb. 3, 1894. He published the Philadelphia Public Ledger, 1864–94. He gave a Shakespeare memorial fountain to Stratford-on-Avon, a memorial window in Westminster Abbey to Cowper and Herbert, and assisted in establishing a home for printers at Colorado Springs. He published: 'Recollections of General Grant' (1885); and 'Personal Recollections' (1889).

Chiles, Mrs. Mary Eliza (Hicks) (Hemdin). An American novelist and writer of verse; born in Kentucky, 1820. She has published: 'Louisa Elton,' a reply to 'Uncle Tom'; 'Oswyn Dudley'; etc.; and 'Select Poems.'

Chillingworth, William. An English divine and theological writer; born at Oxford, 1602; died January 1644. His fame rests upon 'The Religion of Protestants a Safe Way to Salvation' (1637).

Chittenden, Lucius Eugene. An American lawyer and historical writer; born in Vermont, 1824. His home is in New York. He has written: 'Recollections of Lincoln and his Administration'; 'Personal Reminiscences, 1840–1890'; etc.

Chivers, Thomas Holley. An American writer of verse; born 1807; died 1858. His home was in Georgia. He wrote: 'Virginalia, or Songs of my Summer Nights' (1853); 'Atlanta' (1855); 'The Lost Pleiad.'

Chmelnizkij, Nikolâj Ivanovich (ċhmel-nits'-skē-ē). A Russian writer of comedy (1789–1846). He contributed largely to the reformation and elevation of the Russian stage, both by his original productions and by his translations of Regnard, Molière, and other great masters. Among his comedies are: 'The Babblers'; 'Air Castles'; 'The Waverer.' He wrote also a historical drama: 'Zenobius Bogdan; or, The Incorporation of Little Russia.'

Chmielovski, Peter (shmēl-ov'skē). A Polish historian of literature, and critic; born 1848. His early studies were made in Leipsic, but the theatre of his journalistic and literary activities has long been Warsaw. His investigations have been mostly in nineteenth-century subjects. 'Adam Mickiewicz' (1886) and 'Studies and Sketches in the History of Polish Literature' (1886) are among the important results of his labors.

Choate, Rufus. A famous American lawyer, orator and statesman; born at Essex, Mass., Oct. 1, 1799; died at Halifax, N. S., July 13, 1859. He succeeded Daniel Webster in the United States Senate (1841–45), and was long the acknowledged leader of the Massachusetts bar. He was one of the most distinguished of American orators. His works were published in 1863 (2 vols.). *

Chodzko, Alexander (ċhōds'kō). A Polish poet and scholar; born in Krzywicze, July 11, 1804; died in Juvisy, Dec. 20, 1891. His versions of numerous masterpieces of Oriental literature are esteemed; but he is happiest in the 'Slav Legends of the Middle Ages' (1859) and 'Bulgarian Studies' (1875).

Chodzko, Ignacy. A Polish poet and sketch-writer; born in Zabloczyzna, Jan. 15, 1795; died there, Aug. 1, 1861. He first attempted odes in the classical style; but subsequently produced 'Lithuanian Pictures' (1840–62) and 'Lithuanian Traditions' (1852–58), vivid prose sketches of manners and people, portraying especially the Lithuanian nobility of the 18th century.

Chomjakoff, Alexéj Stepánovich (ċhōm'yä-kōf). A Russian poet, dramatist, and controversialist; born in Moscow, May 13, 1804; died there, Oct. 5, 1860. His writings — particularly 'The Pseudo-Demetrius' (1833: a tragedy), his collected 'Poems' (1844), and 'Letters to the

Slavs in Moscow' (1860)—embody an essentially Russian conservatism.

Chorley, Henry Fothergill. An English critic and miscellaneous writer; born in Blackley Hurst, Lancashire, Dec. 15, 1808; died in London, Feb. 15, 1872. His criticisms appeared mostly in the Athenæum, of London, displaying fine perception and exquisite taste in matters connected with literature and music. His novels, however ('Conti,' 'The Prodigy,' and 'The Lion'), are failures from the popular point of view, although finely written; and his plays, with the exception of 'Old Love and New Fortune,' are weak.

Chortatzis, Georgios (chor-täts'ēs). A modern Greek dramatic poet, who seems to have been a native of Crete and to have flourished about 1620. His tragedy of 'Erophile' (1637; new ed. 1879) is the first play written in the «new» or modern Greek; the work possesses many merits, and was at one time very popular because of its epigrammatic sententiousness, but its imitation of Giraldi's 'Orbecche' is palpable.

Chrétien de Troyes (kret-yeṅ dè trwä). The greatest of the early French romancers; 12th century. Though he won high fame as a lyrist, his renown is based on his epic compositions, especially on his stories of King Arthur and the Round Table. His epic of 'King Marcus and the Fair Ysault' is lost; but these remain: 'Irec and Enid'; 'Cligès'; 'The Knight of La Charette'; 'The Knight with the Lion'; 'Perceval the Welshman.' The last is his most considerable work, but it does not come from his hand alone, being continued and completed by Gautier de Denet and Menassier. In this piece are wrought into one story the legend of the Holy Grail and that of Arthur, which thereafter were not divorced. His language and versification were models for troubadours and romancers for a long time; and from him the Arthurian poets to the end of the 13th century borrowed episodes, themes, situations, characters, and all manner of poets' devices. Chrétien was a master of invention, fashioned for himself a competent literary vehicle, and made most effective use of his large knowledge of men and manners.

Christen, Ada (kris'ten), pseudonym of Christiane Breden. An Austrian poet and novelist; born in Vienna, March 6, 1844. Her first success was the volume of poems 'Songs of One Lost' (1868); a collection evincing delicacy of sentiment blended with the vigor of health. Her subsequent verse, in 'Shadows' (1873) and 'From the Deep' (1878), revealed an accession of power. Her novel of 'Ella' (1873) is a fair production, and the drama 'Faustina' (1871) merits praise; but her best prose is in the book of tales and sketches called 'From Life' (1876).

Christiansen, Arne Einar (krist'yen-sen). A Danish poet; born at Copenhagen, July 20, 1861. His first very promising prose comedy, 'Lindow's Bairns' (1881), was followed by the prose tragedy 'Nero' (1885). The author had meantime traveled extensively in Europe and the East; then, together with a series of prose dramas, he produced three historical and romantic plays in verse. He makes dexterous use of the resources of dramaturgic art, and gives his native genius free play regardless of literary fashions and conventions.

Christopulos, Athanasios (kris-top'ö-los). A Greek poet and scholar; born in Kastoria, Macedonia, 1772 (or 1770); died in Wallachia, Jan. 29, 1847. His best work is 'Love's Self-Vindication' (Paris, 1833), a collection published originally as 'Erotica and Bacchica' (1811), and comprising love lays and drinking songs.

Chrysander, Friedrich (kris-än'der). A German historian of music; born in Lübtheen, Mecklenburg, July 8, 1826. He has won recognition as an authority on the annals and epochs of music, a biography of Handel (1858–67, vols. i.–iii., first half) being his masterpiece. He has also written many critical papers on the oratorio and other forms, in addition to editing musical periodicals; but his attempts in musical composition have not been happy.

Chrysippus (kris'ip-us). A famed Greek philosopher; about 280–206 B.C.; born probably at Soli in Cilicia. He attended at Athens the lectures of Zeno, at least of Cleanthes; after the death of Cleanthes he became head of the school. His writings were exceedingly numerous, but only fragments remain. The loss is not very much to be regretted, if we may judge of the quality of the whole mass by specimens preserved for us in ancient authors. But there were precious gems of thought scattered through the rubbish of hair-splitting refinements and mere anilities; and it is to be regretted that these were not timely «tried out» and the rest shot into the dust-hole. This service Seneca could have done most acceptably,—a reverent disciple of Chrysippus, but also an outspoken critic of his writings, as we see in his treatise on 'Kindnesses': «I may seem to be setting Chrysippus to rights: he is a great man, but after all a Greek; his all too fine analysis is worked overmuch; even when you think he is getting at the heart of the matter, he punctures only, instead of boring through.»

Chrysoloras, Manuel (kris-ō-lō'räs). A Greek scholar; born in Constantinople, about 1355; died at Constance, April 15, 1415. He was the first to attain eminence in Italy as a teacher of the literature and language of Greece: a work by him called 'Queries' (Erotemata) long remained authoritative on Greek grammar.

Chrysostom, St. John. A Greek Church father; born in Antioch, Syria, 350 (?); died at Comana, 407. His works, consisting of homilies, commentaries, liturgies, epistles, etc., are comprised in 13 vols. fol. (1718). *

Church, Mrs. Ella Rodman (MacIlvane). An American miscellaneous writer, better known as «Ella Rodman»; born in New

York State, 1831. She has written: 'Flights of Fancy'; 'Grandmother's Recollections' (1851); 'Flyers and Crawlers, or Talks about Insects' (1884); 'How to Furnish a Home'; 'Money-Making for Ladies'; etc.

Church, Francis Pharcellus. An American editor; born in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1839. First publisher and editor of the Army and Navy Journal; afterward, with his brother, established and edited the Galaxy magazine. He is also a leading editorial writer of the daily journals of New York.

Church, William Conant. An American journalist; born in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1836. He became the publisher of the New York Sun in 1860, and was war correspondent of the Times (1861-62). In conjunction with his brother Francis he established the Army and Navy Journal (1863) and the Galaxy magazine (1866); and has been a contributor to the Century and other periodicals. He has written a notable biography of General Grant.

Churchill, Charles. An English satirical poet; born in Westminster, February 1731; died at Boulogne, Nov. 4, 1764. He won his fame with 'The Rosciad,' a satire upon the actors of the time, in which only Garrick and some few popular actresses are praised. His capacity for ridicule was so great that 'The Ghost'; 'The Farewell'; 'The Conference'; 'The Author'; and 'The Prophecy of Famine,' proved exceedingly popular. He is almost without a peer in his special field.

Chwostoff, Dmitrij Ivanovich, Count (kvos'-tōf *or* kwos'tōf). A Russian poet and statesman; born in St. Petersburg, July 19, 1757; died there, Nov. 3, 1835. His public career was distinguished. The four volumes of his 'Works' (1817) comprise odes and miscellaneous poems.

Ciampi, Ignazio (chē-äm'pē). An Italian poet and historian (1824-80); born in Rome. He was a jurist, and from 1874 till his death was professor of modern history in the University of Rome. Among his poetical works are some imitations of the Russian Pushkin; an epic, 'Stella'; and two volumes of 'Various Poems.' He wrote several works on the history of literature, also biographies and histories of special periods. His principal work appeared posthumously: 'Modern History,' from 1492 to the Peace of Westphalia.

Ciampoli, Domenico (chē-äm'pō-lē). An Italian novelist; born at Atezza in Abruzzi, Aug. 25, 1855. His stories and romances are to a great extent pictures of life among the peasantry and mountain folk of Southern Italy. He has also written romances of a less local character: 'Diana'; 'The Unknown.' He has devoted special study to Slavic literature, and published several volumes on that subject.

Cibber, Colley. An English dramatist; born in London, Nov. 6, 1671; died there, Dec. 12, 1757. He was one of the most successful stagers of plays in the history of the theatre, and he saw every effect with the eyes of the audience. Hence his dramatic works—particularly 'Love's Last Shift,' a farce; 'Love Makes a Man'; 'She Would and She Would Not'; and 'The Careless Husband,' comedies—are masterpieces of construction, although their literary qualities are not up to the high level one might expect. He portrayed the fop, however, with an infinite felicity; and not a few of his scenes are unexampled as specimens of effective action unmarred by meaningless detail.

Cicci, Maria Luigia (chē'chē). An Italian poet; born in Pisa, Nov. 14, 1760; died March 8, 1794. She fell early under the influence of Dante's great poem, and applied herself devotedly to letters, philosophy, physics, and history; her collected 'Poems' (1796) showing the results in refinement of imagery, and polished though perhaps pedantic taste.

Cicero, Marcus Tullius (sis'ę-rō). The prince of Roman orators, a statesman, and a distinguished writer on philosophy, rhetoric, morals, etc. (106-43 B. C.); born at Arpinum. He wrote several treatises on the art of oratory, the chief of these being: 'The Orator, to Marcus Brutus'; 'Of the Orator'; and 'Brutus, or of Illustrious Orators.' Of his philosophical writings we have: 'The Academics'; 'Tusculan Disputations'; 'Of Definitions of Good and Evil.' Of discussions of moral questions we have the practical treatise 'Of Mutual Offices.' Theological notions are examined in the two treatises 'Of Divinations' and 'Of the Nature of the Gods.' In the shorter treatises 'Of Old Age,' 'Of Friendship,' 'Of Consolation,' he collects such precepts of philosophy as have special application in the decline of life. The letters of Cicero to his friends (and some of theirs to him) are extant to the number of 864, distributed under these titles: 'To Intimate Friends' (16 books), extending over the years 62-43 B.C.; 'To Atticus' (also 16 books), years 68-43; 'To Quintus,' his brother (3 books), years 60-54; and 'Correspondence with M. Brutus' (2 books), belonging to the time immediately after Cæsar's assassination. *

Ciconi, Teobaldo (chē-kō'nē). An Italian comic poet (1824-63); born at San Daniele in the district of Friuli. His first collection of lyric poems was published in 1853, and the same year his drama 'Eleonora of Toldo'; neither had much success. But in 1857 his comedy 'The Little Stray Sheep' was received with hearty favor throughout Italy; and not less gratifying was the success of the pieces which succeeded it.

Cieco da Ferrara (chē-ā'kō). An Italian poet of the latter half of the 15th century. The true name of this "Blindman of Ferrara" was Francesco Bello. His romantic epic 'The Man of Mamre' celebrates in 45 cantos the adventures of an Oriental prince. It is planless, and makes a curious jumble of Christian ideas and ancient myths; yet it is not without

traits of lively invention and scintillations of wit. It was first printed after the Cieco's death.

Cienfuegos, Nicasio Alvarez de (thē-enfwā'gōs). A Spanish poet (1764–1809); born in Madrid. He was an alumnus of the School of Poets at Salamanca, and passed his life at Madrid wholly in the service of the Muses. His tragedy 'Pitaco' won him membership in the Spanish Academy: it is his masterpiece. He wrote two other tragedies; and a comedy, 'The Magnanimous Sisters.' His tragedies are hampered by the rules of a pseudo-classicism, but betray the inspiration of noble ideas. His genius was lyric; and in songs, odes, and elegies he proved himself a genine poet.

Cinna, C. Helvius (sin'ä). A Roman poet, the companion of Catullus. His poem 'Smyrna' has perished, all but a few fragments. He was killed by a mob on the night of Julius Cæsar's funeral.

Cino da Pistoja (chē'nō dä pēs-tō'yä). An Italian poet (1270–1337); born at Pistoia. By profession he was a jurisconsult, and he wrote a celebrated commentary on the Justinian Code. Thereafter till his death he was professor of jurisprudence in Italian universities. He was an intimate friend of Dante. His love songs ('Rimes') addressed to his mistress Selvaggia are full of tender passion; they entitle him to a place among the lyric precursors of Petrarch.

Cintio or **Cinzio.** See **Giraldi.**

Cladel, Léon (klä-del'). A French romancist (1855–92); born at Montauban. He rose suddenly into prominence with his story 'The Ridiculous Martyrs' (1862), a satirical description of the lower walks of literature in Paris. This first success was repeated with the later novels: 'Eral the Tamer'; 'One Qouael'; the 'My Peasants' series; 'Barefoot'; 'A Woman under Ban' (for this he suffered four weeks' imprisonment); and many others.

Claflin, Mary Bucklin. An American prose-writer; born in Hopkinton, Mass., July 1825; died in Whitinsville, Mass., June 13, 1896. She was the wife of Governor Claflin of Massachusetts. For eighteen years she was a trustee of Boston University; and of Wellesley College from its foundation till her death. Among her publications are: 'Brampton Sketches'; 'Recollections of Whittier'; and 'Under the Elms.'

Clairmonte, Mrs. See **Egerton, George.**

Clairville, Louis François (klār-vēl'). A French writer of light comedy (1811–79); born at Lyons. Author of more than 220 comedies, farces, and comic-opera libretti. Among his most successful operettas are: 'Daphnis and Chloe' (1849); 'Mme. Angot's Daughter' (1873); among his vaudevilles: 'Property Is Robbery' (1848); 'Antoinette's Temptations' (1850); 'Cinderella' (1866).

Clare, John. An English poet; born in Helpstone, near Peterborough, July 13, 1793; died at Northampton, May 20, 1864. He was an agricultural laborer, absolutely uneducated; and wrote 'Poems, Descriptive of Rural Life and Scenery,' in which a talent not far removed from genius attains many fervent and moving effects.

Clarendon, Edward Hyde, Earl of. An English historian and statesman; born at Dinton, Wiltshire, Feb. 18, 1609; died in exile at Rouen, France, Dec. 9, 1674. His 'History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England' and 'History of the Civil War in Ireland' are among the foremost authorities for the events and the political biography of the time; and their force, acuteness, and dignified elevation of style give them a high place as literature. His 'Essay on an Active and Contemplative Life' also contains many observations good in matter and style. *

Claretie, Jules (klär-tē'). A French novelist and dramatist; born at Limoges, Dec. 3, 1840. He has written a long series of very successful novels, the most noteworthy of them being: 'Madeleine Bertin' (1868); 'The Million' (1882); 'Monsieur the Minister' (1882); 'Noris, Manners of the Time' (1883); 'The American Woman' (1892). He wrote also some striking chapters of contemporary history, as 'The Revolution of 1870–71'; 'Paris Besieged'; 'Five Years After: Alsace and Lorraine since Annexation.' His dramatic compositions relate mostly to the time of the great Revolution. He became administrator of the Comédie Française in 1885, and was chosen member of the Academy in 1888.

Clark, Alexander. A prominent American Methodist divine and miscellaneous writer; born in Jefferson county, O., 1834; died in Georgia, July 6, 1879. He was editor of the Methodist Recorder (1870–79). He wrote: the 'Old Log Schoolhouse' (1864); 'Workaday Christianity' (1870); 'Rambles in Europe' (1877); 'Ripples on the River,' verse; etc.

Clark, Charles Heber. ["Max Adeler."] An American journalist and humorist; born 18—. He is attached to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, and editor of the Textile Record. He has written: 'Out of the Hurly-Burly' (1874); 'Elbow-Room' (1876); 'Fortunate Island, and Other Stories' (1881); etc.

Clark, George Hunt. An American poet; born in Northampton, Mass., 1809; died in Hartford, Conn., Aug. 20, 1881. He was a frequent contributor to Putnam's, Knickerbocker, and other journals. His published poems include: 'Now and Then'; 'The News'; and a collection of humorous and sentimental pieces entitled 'Undertow of a Trade-Wind Surf.'

Clark, Henry James. An American naturalist and prose-writer; born in Easton, Mass., June 22, 1826; died in Amherst, Mass., July 1, 1873. He was associated in work with Agassiz for several years; also was professor in many of our leading colleges and universities. Among his many contributions to literature are: 'Mind in Nature, or the Origin of Life, and the Mode of Development of Animals' (1865); 'Claims for Scientific Property' (1863).

Clark, James Gowdy. An American song-writer; born in Constantia, N. Y., June 28, 1830; died September 1897. Known as the composer of the words and music of many popular songs, was himself a noted singer, and author of 'Poetry and Song' (1886).

Clark, Lewis Gaylord. An American journalist and humorous writer; born in Otisco, N. Y., March 5, 1810; died in Piermont, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1873. In 1834 he became editor of the Knickerbocker Magazine; and with Irving, Bryant, Longfellow, Halleck, and Willis, as contributors, made it the foremost literary publication of that time, and an inspiration to a higher standard of periodical literature. The 'Editor's Table,' written by him, overflowed with amusing stories and witty sayings. The 'Knickerbocker Sketch-Book' (1850), and 'Knick-Knacks from an Editor's Table' (1853), are his only publications in book form.

Clark, Willis Gaylord. An American poet, twin brother of Lewis Gaylord; born in Otisco, N. Y., March 5, 1810; died in Philadelphia, Pa., June 12, 1841. He became associate editor of the Columbian Star, a religious weekly paper (1830), but resigned shortly after to take charge of the Philadelphia Gazette. His longest poem is 'The Spirit of Life' (1833). A complete edition of his poems, edited by his brother, appeared in 1847.

Clarke, Charles Cowden. An English prose-writer and versifier; born in Enfield, Middlesex, Dec. 15, 1787; died at Genoa, March 13, 1877. He produced 'Tales from Chaucer' and 'Shakespeare's Characters,' besides lectures and essays innumerable; and 'Carmina Minima,' a volume of verse. See also Mary Cowden.

Clarke, Edward Daniel. An English traveler and descriptive writer; born at Willington, Essex, June 5, 1769; died at London, March 9, 1822. He investigated the topographical and kindred antiquities of Greece and the Hellene lands most thoroughly, his great work being 'Travels in Various Countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa' (1810–23); but a dissertation on 'The Tomb of Alexander' (1805) is particularly scholarly, its subject being the sarcophagus now in the British Museum.

Clarke, Hyde. An English writer of miscellaneous prose; born in London, 1815; died there, Dec. 22, 1878. In diplomacy, civil engineering, and scholarship he was equally at home, his versatility being conspicuous in 'Theory of Railway Investment'; 'Colonization in our Indian Empire' (1857); 'Comparative Philology' (1858); and 'Examination of the Legend of Atlantis' (1886). He compiled a useful abridged English Dictionary.

Clarke, James Freeman. An American Unitarian clergyman and prose-writer; born in Hanover, N. H., April 4, 1810; died in Boston, Mass., June 8, 1888. He was one of the clearest thinkers and most lucid and graceful writers of America. In 1852, together with Emerson and William H. Channing, he prepared the 'Memoirs of Margaret Fuller d'Ossoli.' His chief work was 'Ten Great Religions' (1871–83). Among the others were: 'Self-Culture' (1882); 'Anti-Slavery Days' (1884); 'Every-Day Religion' (1886); and 'Vexed Questions' (1886).

Clarke, Marcus Andrew Hyslop. An Australian novelist; born in London, April 24, 1846; died in Melbourne, Australia, Aug. 2, 1881. He went to the island in his twenty-fourth year, took up journalism, and acquired the experience of bush life and the knowledge of antipodean men and things of which such brilliant use is made in 'His Natural Life,' a striking convict story; 'Holiday Peak'; 'Old Tales of a New Country'; and other vivid fictions. *

Clarke, Mary Bayard. An American poet and prose-writer; born in Raleigh, N. C., about 1830. While living in Cuba, she published verses signed "Tenella" in the periodicals. After her return in 1855 she wrote 'Reminiscences of Cuba' for the Southern Literary Messenger. Among her works are war lyrics and translations from Victor Hugo; also prose articles signed "Stuart Leigh." In 1870 was published her poem 'Clytie and Zenobia, or the Lily and the Palm'; and 'Wood Notes,' a compilation of North Carolina verse.

Clarke, Mary Cowden. An English story-writer, essayist, and Shakespearean scholar; born (Novello) in London, June 22, 1809; died in Italy, Jan. 12, 1898. She married Charles Cowden Clarke, with whom she wrote the 'Shakespeare Key' and compiled an edition of Shakespeare's plays. Her own 'Complete Concordance' is universally known. Her novels are: 'A Rambling Story' and 'The Iron Cousin,' pleasing and graceful prose idyls. 'World-Noted Women' contains able biographical studies.

Clarke, McDonald. An American poet; born in Bath, Me., June 18, 1878; died in New York, March 5, 1842. He was an eccentric character, familiarly known as "the mad poet"; and was the subject of an amusing poem by Halleck, called 'The Discarded.' The subjects of Clarke's verses were usually the belles of the city and topics of the day. His works include: 'Poetic Sketches' (1826) and 'The Belles of Broadway' (1833). One of his poems was "Now twilight lets her curtain down."

Clarke, Rebecca Sophia. ["Sophie May."] An American novelist and popular writer of children's stories; born at Norridgewock, Me., 1833. She has written, for children, the 'Dotty Dimple' series, 'Flaxie Frizzle' stories, etc.; and of novels: 'Her Friend's Lover'; 'The Asbury Twins'; 'Quinnebasset Girls'; etc.

Clarke, Richard H. An American prose-writer; born in Washington, D. C., July 3, 1827. He was made president of the Society of American Authors in 1891. 'The New Crusade of the Nineteenth Century,' relating to the Church and slavery, was an important article. Other works of his are: 'Socialism in

America'; 'Biography of Commodore John Barry, Founder of the American Navy'; 'Father Sebastian Rale'; an answer to Gladstone on 'Maryland Toleration'; and an 'Illustrated History of the Catholic Church in the United States.'

Clarke, Samuel. An English theologian and philosopher; born in Norwich, Oct. 11, 1675; died May 17, 1729. He took holy orders, and almost immediately commanded recognition as a thinker and disputant. In his three masterpieces, 'Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God' (1705–6); 'Verity and Certitude of Natural and Revealed Religion' (1705); and 'Discourse Concerning the Inalterable Obligations of Natural Religion' (1708), we get the measure of the man, and they adequately explain his contemporary eminence. His edition of Homer is good; as are, in fact, nearly all his varied literary productions.

Clason, Isaac Starr. An American poet and actor; born in New York in 1789; died in London, 1834. He published 'Don Juan, Cantos 17 and 18' supplementary to Byron's poem (1825). It gave him his reputation; and was followed by 'Horace in New York,' a collection of poems full of the local gossip of the time, and containing some touching lines on the death of Thomas Addis Emmet.

Claudianus, Claudius (klâ-di-ā'nus A Roman poet of the 4th century. He stood high in favor with the emperors Honorius and Arcadius, and was promoted to the highest honors of the State. He was the last of the non-Christian poets of Rome, and stands high above his contemporaries, though his style and matter have the faults and blemishes of that decadent period,—bombastic expression and flattery of the great. His greatest work is an epic, 'The Rape of Proserpine.' His 'Epithalamium on the Marriage of Honorius' has appended to it some 'Fescennine Verses': both, especially the latter, would seem to continue the true Roman poetic tradition for that kind of compositions. Such poems would not be tolerated at a marriage feast in our times. Besides the works named, we have a considerable number of other poems by Claudianus.

Claudius, Matthias (klou'dē-ös). A noted German poet; born at Reinfeld, Holstein, Aug. 15, 1740; died at Altona, Jan. 21, 1815. Though his first literary venture, 'Trifles and Tales,' had little originality, being an imitation of a work by Gerstenberg under a similar title, he is in his later works one of the most original of German authors. His simple ballads, 'Join in with Clear and Full Accord'; 'O Crown the Bowl'; 'Once Lived a Giant Goliath,' became popular favorites. *

Clauren, H. (klou'ren), pseudonym of Carl Heun. A German story-writer and dramatist; born in Dobrilugk, March 20, 1771; died at Berlin, Aug. 2, 1854. He held numerous official positions after studying law, but story-telling and farce-writing occupied the greater part of his time. 'The Sombre Room' and 'Mimili' were two of his early and successful tales. His poem 'The King Called, and All, All Came,' and his farces, are still remembered. He blended sentimentality and realism in a popularly taking but inartistic manner.

Clavijo y Fajardo, José (kläv-ē'hō ē fä-här'dō). A Spanish journalist and prose-writer; born in the Canary Islands, about 1730; died at Madrid, 1806. He came young to the Spanish capital, and demonstrated his ability to such purpose that prosperity and fame were his very early, the Pensador and the Mercurio being distinctively journals made by himself. He also translated Buffon's 'Natural History.' He is the hero of Goethe's 'Clavigo.'

Clay, Cassius Marcellus. A distinguished American statesman; born in Madison County, Ky., Oct. 19, 1810. He was one of the most powerful of the Southern Abolitionists. In 1862–69 he was minister to Russia. He wrote his own 'Life and Memoirs' (2 vols., 1886).

Clay, Henry. An eminent American orator and statesman; born in Hanover, Va., April 12, 1777; died at Washington, D. C., June 29, 1852. He was United States Senator from Kentucky, 1806–7, 1810–11; Member of Congress from Kentucky, 1811–21, 1823–25; Speaker of the House, 1811–14, 1815–20, 1823–25; Presidential candidate, 1824; Secretary of State, 1825–29; United States Senator, 1831–42, 1849–52; Presidential candidate, 1832 and 1844; one of the formulators of the Missouri Compromise, 1820, and of the Compromise of 1850; author of the tariff of 1833. His 'Complete Works' (1857) are edited by Colton. *

Cleanthes (klē-an'thēs). A Greek philosopher; born at Assos, 331 B. C.; died, 232 B. C. He was the founder of Stoicism. His works are lost, with the exception of a 'Hymn to Zeus' and some few fragments. *

Clemens, Jeremiah. An American statesman, lawyer, and novelist; born at Huntsville, Ala., Dec. 28, 1814; died there, May 21, 1865. He was U. S. Senator from Alabama (1849–53). He wrote: 'Bernard Lisle' (1856); 'Mustang Grey' (1858); 'Tobias Wilson' (1865); etc.

Clemens, Samuel Langhorne. ("Mark Twain.") A distinguished American humorist; born in Missouri, Nov. 30, 1835. His works include: 'The Jumping Frog' (1867); 'The Innocents Abroad' (1869); 'Roughing It' (1872); 'A Tramp Abroad' (1880); 'The Prince and the Pauper' (1882); 'Life on the Mississippi' (1883); 'The Gilded Age' (1874: with Charles Dudley Warner); 'Old Times on the Mississippi'; 'Tom Sawyer'; 'Huckleberry Finn'; 'A Yankee at King Arthur's Court'; 'Pudd'nhead Wilson'; 'The Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc'; 'Following the Equator' (1897). *

Clemmer, Mrs. Mary. See **Hudson, Mrs. Mary (Clemmer) (Ames).**

Clesse, Antoine (kles'ę). A Belgian popular poet (1816–89); born at The Hague. To the

day of his death he followed his trade of armorer. His first ballad, 'Godfrey de Bouillon,' won for him a gold medal. His popular songs 'Beer' and 'The Family Name' (meaning Belgian, including Fleming, Walloon, etc.), came into great favor with the people. He wrote also a comedy, 'A Poet.' Two volumes of 'Songs' (1866–88) contain all his popular ballads, with the music.

Cleveland, Aaron. An American writer of prose and verse; born in Haddam, Conn., Feb. 3, 1744; died in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 21, 1815. In 1763 was written his best poem, 'The Philosopher and Boy.' In 1775 he published a poem on 'Slavery'; also a number of fugitive verses. He was the great-grandfather of President Cleveland.

Cleveland, Rose Elizabeth. An American prose-writer, sister of Grover Cleveland; born in Fayetteville, N. Y., 1846. After the inauguration of her brother (1885) she became the "mistress of the White House," remaining there until 1886. Miss Cleveland published a book of essays and lectures entitled 'George Eliot's Poetry, and Other Studies' (1885); and 'The Long Run,' a novel (1886).

Clinch, Charles Powell. An American poet and play-writer; born in New York city, Oct. 20, 1797; died there, Dec. 16, 1880. For many years he was editorial writer, and literary and dramatic critic, for the press; also writer of many poems, theatrical addresses, and dramas. Among the latter are: 'The Spy'; 'The Expelled Collegiates'; and 'The First of May.'

Clinton, De Witt. A famous American lawyer and statesman; born at Little Britain, N. Y., March 2, 1769; died at Albany, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1828. He was United States Senator from New York (1802); mayor of New York city (1803–7, 1809–10, 1811–15); lieutenant-governor (1811–13); candidate for President (1812); governor (1817–23, 1825–28). He was the chief originator of the Erie Canal (1817–25). Besides purely political works, addresses, etc., he wrote: 'Antiquities of Western New York'; 'Natural History and Internal Revenues of New York'; etc.

Clough, Arthur Hugh (kluf). An English poet; born in Liverpool, Jan. 1, 1819; died at Florence, Italy, Nov. 13, 1861. His works comprise: 'The Bothie of Toper-na-Fuosich [afterwards Tober-na-Vuolich], a Long Vacation Pastoral' (1848); 'Ambarvalia: Poems by Thomas Burbidge and A. H. Clough' (1849); 'Plutarch's Lives: the Translation called Dryden's Corrected' (1859–64 and 1876); 'Poems with Memoir' (by F. T. Palgrave) (1862); 'Poems and Prose Remains' (1869); and one or two more. *

Clymer, Ella Dietz. An American poet; born in New York, 185–. She began her career as an actress in 1872; in 1881 she abandoned the stage. She has contributed to literature three volumes of poems: 'The Triumph of Love' (1878); 'The Triumph of Time' (1884); and 'The Triumph of Life' (1885). She was one of the founders of the "Sorosis" Society, and its president in 1889.

Coan, Titus (kō'an). A noted American missionary; born at Killingworth, Conn., Feb. 1, 1801; died at Hilo, Hawaii, Dec. 1, 1882. After spending several months (1833–34) on a dangerous exploring expedition in Patagonia, he went to the Sandwich Islands (1835), occupying the Hilo station forty-seven years, and in that time converting 14,000 natives. He wrote: 'Adventures in Patagonia' (1880); 'Life in Hawaii' (1881).

Coan, Titus Munson. An American man of letters and critic, son of Titus M. the elder; born in the Sandwich Islands, 1836. He now resides in New York. He has written 'An Ounce of Prevention'; 'Topics of the Time' (edited).

Coates, Florence Earle [**Mrs. Edward H.**]. An American poet; born 18—, and now residing in Philadelphia, Pa. She has made many contributions to various magazines. Among her uncollected poems are: 'Conscience'; 'Song'; 'To France—1894'; 'Combatants'; 'Survival';

Cobb, Joseph Beckham. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer; born in Georgia, 1819; died 1858. He wrote: 'The Creole' (1850), a novel; 'Mississippi Scenes' (1851); 'Leisure Labors' (1858).

Cobb, Sylvanus. An American novelist; born in Waterville, Me., 1823; died in Hyde Park, Mass., July 2, 1887. He was editor and publisher of a periodical called the Rechabite. Besides contributing to other publications, he was a most prolific story-writer. His most popular novels are: 'The King's Talisman' (1851); 'The Patriot Cruiser' (1859); and 'Ben Hamed' (1864).

Cobbe, Frances Power. An Irish writer on religion and morals; born in Dublin, 1822. She has written 'Intuitive Morals' (1855); 'Religious Duty'; 'Hours of Work and Play' (1867); 'Duties of Women'; 'The Hopes of the Human Race, Hereafter and Here'; and other important works. She has been praised for her expositions of the views of Theodore Parker.

Cobbett, William. An English essayist and political writer; born in Farnham, March 9, 1762; died at Normandy Farm, near Farnham, June 1835. The son of a farm hind, he had no early advantages, but a great gift for controversy; and he plunged warmly into the social and economic and political discussions of his day. He visited this country, and wrote here for a time under the name of "Peter Porcupine." He is at his best in his countless pamphlets, and in 'The Political Proteus,' 'Legacy to Laborers,' and 'Advice to Young Men.'

Cobden, Richard. A great English political economist; born in Sussex, June 3, 1804; died

at London, April 2, 1865. He was a manufacturer, but opposed his class; led the Corn Law agitation; and entered Parliament in 1841. He visited this country in 1854. His 'Political Writings' (1867) and 'Speeches on Questions of Public Policy' (1870) are very notable in the history of agitation.

Codemo, Luigia (kō-dā'mō). An Italian novelist; born at Treviso, Sept. 5, 1828. She made extensive travels (1838–50), and in 1851 became the wife of the Chevalier Karl von Gerstenbrand. Her first work, 'Memoirs of a Peasant' (1856), evinced a true insight into lowly life; and in the numerous sketches and tales that followed it, she showed a profound sympathy with the common people. Her writings passed through several editions. Among her works are: 'Miseries and Splendors of the Poor'; 'The New Rich'; 'A Lady of Heart.'

Codman, John. A noted American seacaptain and miscellaneous writer; born at Dorchester, Mass., 1814. He has written: 'Sailors' Life and Sailors' Yarns' (1847); 'The Mormon Country' (1876); 'Round Trip by Way of Panama, etc.' (1879); 'Winter Sketches from the Saddle' (1888); etc.

Coffin, Charles Carleton. An American novelist and lecturer; born in Boscawen, N. H., July 26, 1823; died in Brookline, Mass., March 2, 1896. He began life as a civil engineer; afterward gave his attention to telegraphy. In 1851 he began to write for the Boston papers; and during the Civil War and the Austro-Prussian War of 1866 was war correspondent for the Boston Journal, writing over the signature of "Carleton." His books include: 'Days and Nights on the Battle-Field' (1864); 'Our New Way Round the World' (1869); 'Story of Liberty' (1878); 'Life of Garfield' (1883); and 'The Drum-Beat of the Nation' (1887), the first volume of a series.

Coffin, Robert Barry. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born in Hudson, N. Y., July 21, 1826; died in Fordham, N. Y., June 10, 1886. He was on the staff of the Home Journal of New York (1858), and was also art critic of the Evening Post. His humorous sketches, which have appeared in many periodicals over the pen-name "Barry Gray," have been extensively read. Among his publications are: 'My Married Life at Hillside' (1865); 'Cakes and Ale at Woodbine' (1868); and 'The Home of Cooper' (1872).

Coffin, Robert Stevenson. An American poet; born in Brunswick, Me., July 14, 1797; died in Rowley, Mass., May 7, 1827. His first contributions in verse to the periodicals were over the signature of "The Boston Bard." He published 'The Oriental Harp: Poems of the Boston Bard' (1826), in which are included his most notable verses.

Coggeshall, William Turner. An American journalist; born in Lewistown, Pa., Sept. 6, 1824; died in Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 2, 1867. From 1841 to 1866 he was editorially connected with a number of newspapers, including the Cincinnati Gazette, the Springfield Republican (1862), and the Ohio State Journal (1865). He was United States minister to Ecuador from June 1866 until his death. His works include: 'Home Hits and Hints' (1859); 'Poets and Poetry of the West' (1860); and 'The Journeys of Lincoln as President-Elect, and as President Martyred' (1865).

Colardeau, Charles Pierre (kō-lär-dō). A French poet; born at Janville, 1732; died 1776. He was elected to the French Academy in 1776, having written 'The Men of Prometheus' and 'Epistle to M. Duhamel.'

Colban, Adolphine Marie (kol'bän). A Norwegian novelist (1814–84). Left a widow without resources at 36, she went to Paris, where a lady of quality sent to the printer some of the widow's letters to her, entitling the collection 'Letters of a Barbarian.' Parisian society was captivated, and the author decided to exercise her newly discovered talent by writing stories in her own language. Between 1869 and 1881 she published seven volumes of tales, charming for their fine spiritual insight and their warm human sympathy; they were nearly all translated into German. Among them 'Jeg Lever' is perhaps the most noteworthy.

Colenso, John William. An English theologian; born 1814; died 1883. He became Bishop of Natal, South Africa, and wrote 'The Pentateuch and Book of Joshua Critically Examined' (1862).

Coleridge, Hartley. An English poet and literary critic (1796–1849), son of Samuel Taylor; born at Bristol. From Oxford he went to London, and there published some exquisite sonnets in the London Magazine. He inherited defects of character and will, and never realized the promise of his great talents. His writings in prose are 'Biographia Borealis' (1833); 'The Worthies of Yorkshire and Lancashire' (1836); and a volume of 'Essays and Marginalia.' His brother Derwent published a biography and his poems (2 vols., 1850).

Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. An English poet and philosopher; born at Ottery St. Mary, Devonshire, Oct. 21, 1772; died July 25, 1834. The authorities on the works of Coleridge are very numerous and important. Among the many titles under which his works were published, the following are probably most noteworthy: 'Fall of Robespierre' (1794), a play of which he wrote the first act; 'Moral and Political Lecture Delivered at Bristol' (1795); 'Conciones ad Populum' (1795), being addresses to the people; 'The Plot Discovered' (1795), a political pamphlet; 'Poems on Various Subjects' (1796); 'The Destiny of Nations' (1828), first published in Southey's 'Joan of Arc'; 'Ode to the Departing Year' (1796); 'Fears in Solitude' (1798); 'Wallenstein' (1800); 'Remorse, a Tragedy' (1813); 'Christabel,' with 'Kubla Khan' and 'Pains of Sleep' (1816); 'Biographia Literaria' (1817); 'Aids to Reflection'

(1825); 'Table Talk' (1835); 'Confessions of an Inquiring Spirit' (1840), the last two posthumous. The 'Ancient Mariner' was first published in 1798, in a volume of 'Lyrical Ballads' (with Wordsworth). *

Coleridge, Sara. An English poet, daughter of Samuel Taylor; born at Greta Hall, near Keswick, Dec. 22, 1802; died in London, May 3, 1852. The genius of her father seemed almost to have inspired her 'Phantasmion,' a ballad of fairyland. Her classical learning and scientific attainments made her an authority on some of the most abstruse subjects.

Coles, Abraham. An American prose-writer and poet; born in Scotch Plains, N. J., Dec. 26, 1813; died in Monterey, Cal., May 3, 1891. In 1835 he graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He has published thirteen original translations of the celebrated hymn 'Dies Iræ' (1859); 'Old Gems in New Settings' (1866); 'The Microcosm'; and 'The Light of the World' (1884). In 1871 Princeton gave him the degree of LL. D.

Colet, Louise Revoil (ko-lā'). A French poet and novelist (1810–76). Four times between 1839 and 1855, poems of hers were crowned by the French Academy. She was a graceful lyrist, and often struck the chord of deep passion with effect. Of her verses, poured forth with marvelous facility, 'The Woman's Poem' is perhaps her best after the four offered to the Academy. Among her numerous novels, 'Bruised Hearts' (2 vols., 1843) may be mentioned. She also wrote several narratives of travel.

Collé, Charles (kō-lā'). A French dramatist (1709–83). For the Duke of Orleans's theatre he composed several light comedies, 'There's Truth in Wine,' 'The Knave Gallant,' etc., full of lively dialogue and intensely comic situations. Of his sentimental pieces, 'Henri IV.'s Hunting Party' is best known. As a lyrist he holds a place next after Béranger among French poets. His 'Historic Journal' (3 vols.) is for the most part a mass of calumnies against his contemporaries.

Collet, Jakobine Camilla (kol'let). A Norwegian novelist; born at Christiansand, Jan. 23, 1813. Her works, in many of which she champions the political emancipation of women, have had very wide circulation. Among them are: 'In the Long Nights'; 'A Bright Picture in a Dark Frame'; 'Against the Current.'

Colletet, Guillaume (kol''e-tā''). A French poet; born at Paris in 1598; died in 1659. He wrote a number of poems that are not without merit, possessing as they do liveliness and originality. Some of his epigrams are ingenious and pungent. His best works are: 'Banquet of the Poets' (1646); 'Selected Poems' (1656). He was one of the five poets selected by Richelieu to put his dramatic works in verse, and was also one of the original members of the French Academy.

Collier, Mrs. Ada (Langworthy). An American writer of verse; born in Iowa, 1843. Her home is in Dubuque. Her principal work is 'Lilith, the Legend of the First Woman' (1885).

Collier, John Payne. An English critic and antiquary; born in London, 1789; died Sept. 17, 1883. He is famed for his 'Poetical Decameron' (1820); 'History of English Dramatic Poetry to the Time of Shakespeare, and Annals of the Stage to the Restoration' (1831); and his edition of Shakespeare (1844).

Collier, Robert Laird. An American Unitarian clergyman, religious writer, and essayist; born at Salisbury, Md., 1837; died 1890. Starting in life as an itinerant Methodist preacher, he held prominent Unitarian pulpits in Chicago and Boston, and became noted as a preacher and lecturer. In later life he was London correspondent of the New York Herald. Besides religious writings, he published: 'Henry Irving, a Sketch and a Criticism'; 'English Home Life' (1885).

Collin, Heinrich Joseph von (kol'lin). An Austrian dramatist and lyrist (1771–1811); born at Vienna. He wrote several tragedies, mostly on antique themes; of these, 'Regulus,' the first of the series, is the best. His powerful 'Songs for the Militia' (1809) give him a high rank among the balladists of the war of liberation. Of his historical ballads, 'Kaiser Max on the Walls of St. Martin's' is best known.

Collin d'Harleville, Jean François (kōl-an därl-vēl'). A French dramatist (1755–1806). He worked a genuine vein of comedy, yet never slighted the moral side of conduct. Notable among his works are 'The Old Bachelor,' his masterpiece, and 'Castles in Spain.'

Collins, John. An English poet; born in Bath, 1742; died at Birmingham, May 2, 1808. He was a stay-maker turned actor; and his poetic fame rests upon 'Scripscrapologia,' a collection of poems, among which 'To-Morrow' is especially readable.

Collins, Mortimer. An English novelist and poet; born in Plymouth, June 29, 1827; died at Knowl Hill, Berkshire, July 28, 1876. His 'Idyls and Rhymes,' 'Summer Songs,' and 'The British Birds,' are the efforts of an inspired verse-maker. His novels: 'Who Is the Heir?' (1865); 'Sweet Anne Page' (1868); 'The Ivory Gate' (1869); 'The Vivian Romance' (1870); 'The Marquis and Merchant' (1871); 'Two Plunges for a Pearl' (1872); 'Blacksmith and Scholar' (1875); and others, are much admired.

Collins, William. An English poet; born in Chichester, Dec. 25, 1721; died there, June 12, 1759. His melancholy temperament and poetic musings marked him as a boy, as a youth at Oxford, and even as a madman in the asylum where he died. 'The Passions,' with "its grace and vigor, its vivid and pliant dexterity of touch"; the 'Ode to Evening,' a mosaic of euphonies; the 'Dirge in Cymbeline'; and the

'Ode on the Death of Thomson,' chiefly perpetuate his fame. *

Collins, William Wilkie. An English novelist; born in London, Jan. 8, 1824; died there, Sept. 23, 1889. He was a master of constructive art and fascinating plot. His greatest novels are admittedly 'The Moonstone' (1868) and 'The Woman in White' (1860); next in merit are 'The New Magdalen' (1873) and 'No Name' (1862). The others are: 'Antonina' (2d ed. 1850); 'Basil' (1852); 'The Dead Secret' (1857); 'Armadale' (1866); 'Man and Wife' (1870); 'Poor Miss Finch' (1872); 'Miss or Mrs.?' (1873); 'The Law and the Lady' (1875); 'The Two Destinies' (1876); 'Heart and Science' (1883); 'I Say No' (1884); 'The Legacy of Cain' (1888); 'Blind Love' (1889: completed by Walter Besant). He wrote also a biography of his father, William Collins the painter (1848). *

Collyer, Robert. An American clergyman and prose-writer; born in Keighley, Yorkshire, England, Dec. 8, 1823. He came to America in 1849, being then a Wesleyan preacher and a blacksmith; but became a Unitarian, and preached some years in Chicago, where he founded Unity Church in 1860. He was made pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York city, September 1879, and is now pastor emeritus. Included in his publications are: 'Nature and Life' (1866); 'The Life that Now Is' (1871); 'A History of the Town and Parish of Ilkley' (England, 1886, written in connection with Horsefall Turner) and 'Lectures to Young Men and Women' (1886).

Colman, George, the Elder. An English dramatist; born in Florence, Italy, April 28, 1733; died in London, Aug. 14, 1794. Taste, humor, and brilliancy are the leading qualities of his work; 'The Deuce Is in Him'; 'New Brooms'; 'The Separate Maintenance'; and several other comedies, proclaiming him a man of wit, a writer, and a playwright of rare merits. *

Colman, George, the Younger. An English dramatist and humorous poet; born in London (?), Oct. 21, 1762; died there, Oct. 17, 1836. 'The Iron Chest,' 'John Bull' (for which he received an unprecedentedly large sum), and 'The Heir-at-Law,' are most widely known among his racy and rather noisy but most laughable comedies. 'Broad Grins' and 'Poetic Vagaries' are very amusing rhymes.

Colombi, Marchioness (kō-lum'bē), pseudonym of Maria Torelli-Torriani. An Italian novelist of to-day; born at Novara. Most noteworthy among her stories is 'In Risaia,' a powerful description of the miseries of Italian peasant life.

Colonna, Vittoria (kō-lon'nä). A poet of Italy (1490–1547); born at Marino. Left a widow in 1525 by the death of her husband, the Marquis of Pescara, she lived thereafter in retirement. She was the correspondent and counselor of the foremost men of her time in Italy, especially Michel Angelo. Her 'Verses,' celebrating the virtues of her deceased husband and the beauties and consolations of religion, were very highly esteemed by her contemporaries, and perhaps overpraised. Her 'Correspondence' was published at Turin in 1888.

Colton, Walter. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Rutland, Vt., May 9, 1797; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, 1851. Became professor of moral philosophy and belles-lettres at Middletown Academy, Conn. (1825); in 1828–30 was editor of the American Spectator, Washington. In 1845 he went to California, and in Monterey established the first newspaper of the State, called the Californian. He wrote many books of interest, including 'A Visit to Athens and Constantinople' (1836) and 'Three Years in California' (1850). In 1851 Dr. Cheever edited 'The Sea and Sailor, Notes of France and Italy, and Other Literary Remains,' with a biography of the author.

Columella, Lucius Junius Moderatus (kol-u-mel'ä). A Latin author; born at Gades (?) (Cadiz), and flourished in the first century. His treatise 'Concerning Rustic Affairs' is a very important work, showing the condition of agriculture in Roman times.

Colvin, Sidney. An English critic; born in Norwood, Surrey, June 18, 1845. He became professor of fine arts at Cambridge in 1873. His writings include 'Children in Italian and English Design' (1872), and books on Landor, Dürer, and other writers and artists.

Combe, George. A Scotch phrenologist; born in Edinburgh, 1788; died 1858. He wrote 'The Constitution of Man Considered in Relation to External Objects' (1828) and many other works based upon phrenological science, as well as a volume of American notes.

Combe, William. An English ne'er-do-weel and fertile writer in prose and verse; born in Bristol, 1741; died at Lambeth, June 19, 1823, after 43 years within the rules of a debtor's prison, and previous fortunes from officer to cook. His 'Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Picturesque' was once very popular.

Comegys, Benjamin Bartis. An American religious, ethical, and juvenile writer; born in Delaware, 1819. He is a bank president in Philadelphia. He has written: 'Tour round my Library'; 'How to Get On' (1885); 'Old Stories with New Lessons' (1888); etc.

Comenius, Johann Amos (ko-mē'ni-us). A noted Czech pedagogue and theologian, one of the world's great educators; born at Nivnitz (?), Moravia, March 28, 1592; died at Amsterdam, Nov. 15, 1671. In the 'Gate of Languages Unlocked' (Janua Linguarum Reserata), the 'World of Sense Depicted' (Orbis Pictus Sensualium), and 'Great Didactics, or the Whole Art of Teaching Everything' (Didactica Magna, seu Omnes Omnia Docendi Artificium), he shows the prodigious scope of his learning and his no less prodigious skill in the application of it. *

Comines, Philippe de (kō-mēn′). A noted French chronicler; born at Comines, about 1445; died at the château of Argenton, Oct. 17, 1510. He was the trusted counselor of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, of his son and successor Charles the Bold, of Louis XI., King of France, and of his successor Charles VIII. His 'Memoirs' supply the most trustworthy material we have for the history of his age, and the fullest: according to Hallam, they «almost make an epoch in historical literature.» He analyzes the motives of kings and statesmen, and notes the manners of the time. He had a conception of a philosophy of history. In the current of events he sees problems working out; and his study is to trace their solution through the tangle of intrigue and personal ambitions. The first six books of the 'Memoirs' were written between 1488 and 1494, and the last two between 1497 and 1501; they were first printed in 1524–25. *

Commodianus (kō-mō-di-ā′nus). A Latin Christian poet who lived in the third or fourth century. He wrote 'Instructions against the Gods of the Gentiles,' an acrostic poem.

Comnena, Anna (kom-nē′na). A Byzantine princess; born 1083; died 1148. She wrote 'The Alexiad,' a life of her father Alexis, Byzantine Emperor,—a work of importance.

Comte, Auguste (kôńt). A noted French philosopher, founder of the Positive Philosophy; born at Montpellier, Jan. 19, 1798; died at Paris, Sept. 5, 1857. In his view the problem for philosophy is to ascertain the positive and verifiable basis of all knowledge, science, and religion—of the whole intellectual, moral, and religious world of man. In working out this problem, Comte studied the basis of the State or civil society; and set forth his conclusions in 'The Positive Polity.' He bases the law of morals or of conduct on the «social feeling» or Altruism. The central fact of religion and the one object of religious worship is Humanity conceived as a personality. The uttermost conclusions from such an idea of religion were drawn by Comte, and he contemplated the constitution of a priesthood whose authority, though of course not enforceable by pains and penalties, was to have as wide a reach as the authority of the popes in mediæval times. His 'Positive Philosophy,' 'Positivist Catechism,' and 'Positive Polity,' have been translated into English. *

Conant, Thomas Jefferson. An American Baptist divine and Biblical scholar; born at Brandon, Vt., Dec. 13, 1802; died at Brooklyn, N. Y., April 30, 1891. He translated Gesenius's Hebrew Grammar (1839), and published annotated versions of 'Job' (1857); 'Matthew' (1860); 'The Book of Proverbs'; 'Isaiah'; 'Historical Books of the Old Testament from Joshua to Second Kings'; etc.

Condillac, Étienne Bonnot de Mably de (kôń-dē-yäk′). A French philosopher; born in Grenoble, Sept. 30, 1715; died at his estate near Beaugency, Aug. 3, 1780. He founded an international reputation upon 'The Essay on the Origin of Human Knowledge (or Sense Perceptions)' (1746); duly succeeded by the celebrated 'Treatise on the Sensations' (1754), the central standpoint of these and other works being what is, philosophically speaking, sensationalism; a belief, that is, that what we know we know only through the senses, and hence our ideas of deity, love, the soul, etc., are largely modified forms of the objects that impress us in our daily material experience. These standpoints were practically those of French philosophy until the advent of Cousin.

Condorcet, Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas Caritat, Marquis de (koń-dor″sā′). An illustrious French mathematician, philosopher, and economist; born at Ribemont, Picardy, Sept. 17, 1743; died at Bourg-la-Reine, March 28, 1794. He was one of the conspicuous figures of the French Revolution, and killed himself in prison. 'Historical Sketch of the Progress of the Human Mind' (1795) is deemed his greatest work.

Cone, Helen Gray. An American poet; born in New York, 1859. She is a teacher in the Normal College, New York. She has written 'Oberon and Puck' (1885); 'The Ride to the Lady and Other Poems.'

Confucius *or* **Khoong-Foo-tse** (kon-fu′shē-us). The head of Chinese religious and social philosophy; born about 551 B. C.; died 478 B. C. His 'Analects' is an exposition of his philosophy, and he is said to have written the preface to the 'Book of Historical Documents.' He is also credited with having compiled the 'Ancient Poems,' about 300 pieces. His last work is called the 'Annals of Lee' or 'Spring and Autumn,' a sort of philosophical history and ethical manual. His writings have been translated into English, and form a volume in the series edited by Prof. Max Müller, 'Sacred Books of the East,' published for Oxford University by the Clarendon Press. * (See 'The Literature of China.')

Congdon, Charles Taber. An American journalist; born in New Bedford, Mass., April 7, 1821; died in New York city, Jan. 18, 1891. He edited for a time the organ of the People's Party in the Dorr Rebelion in Rhode Island, 1842. From 1857 to 1882 he was on the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, and a frequent contributor of critical and literary articles to the magazines. In 1861 he published a poem; in 1869 'Tribune Essays'; and in 1880 'Reminiscences of a Journalist.'

Congreve, William. A noted English dramatist; born in Bardsley, near Leeds, April 5, 1670; died at London, Jan. 19, 1729. A man of fashion, his comedies show a wit more brilliant than decorous and a taste less moral than critical. 'The Old Bachelor'; 'The Double Dealer'; 'Love for Love'; and a few others, show great wit and facility. He is regared as the most eminent of the 'Restoration' dramatists. *

Connelly, Mrs. Celia (Logan). An American journalist and playwright; born in Pennsylvania, 1839. Her home is in Washington, D. C. 'An American Marriage' is one of her most successful plays.

Conrad, Georg (kōn'räd), pseudonym of Prince George of Prussia. A German dramatist; born Feb. 12, 1826. He has experimented successfully with various forms of dramatic literature; and among his productions, 'Phædra,' a metrical drama, 'Where Is Happiness?' a comedy, and 'The Marchioness of Brinvilliers,' a tragedy, may be cited as specimens of a trained and true talent.

Conrad, Michael Georg (kōn'räd). A German novelist; born at Gnodstadt, in Franconia, April 5, 1846. He founded at Munich, in 1885, Society, a journal intended to be an organ of the «naturalistic» school. He spent several years in Paris, and many of his sketches relate to phases of life in France. Among his novels are: 'The Wise Virgins'; 'The Fool's Confession.' He is author of a comedy, 'The Emancipated,' and the drama 'The Firm of Goldberg.' On social and political questions he has written: 'The German Reveille'; 'Justice, the State, and the Modern Spirit.'

Conrad, Robert Taylor. An American lawyer and dramatist; born in Philadelphia, June 10, 1810; died there, June 27, 1858. He wrote: 'Aylmere' (1852), a tragedy in which Edwin Forrest played the rôle of Jack Cade; 'Conrad of Naples,' a tragedy; 'Poems' (1852); etc.

Conradi, Hermann (kōn-rä'dē). A German literary critic and essayist (1862–90); born at Jetznitz. As lyrist and critic he was a representative of radical realism, a follower of Tolstoy, Ibsen, and Nietzsche. His genius was forceful, but undisciplined, and his writings lack repose and polish. With his too radical story of 'Adam Man' (1889) he incurred the penalties of the law against publications that offend morality.

Conscience, Hendrik (kôn-syoṅs'). A great Flemish novelist, one of the re-creators of Flemish literature; born at Antwerp, Dec. 3, 1812; died in Brussels, Sept. 10, 1883. His first story, 'In the Wonder-Year 1566,' was received with unbounded popular favor, and his delineations of lowly Flemish home life soon became familiar throughout Europe. His historical novels 'The Lion of Flanders' (1838), and others, won his widest fame; but his distinctive power and merit were in his peasant studies, of which the masterpieces are: 'Siska van Roosmael' (1844); 'The Conscript' (1850); 'Rikke-tikke-tak' (1851); 'The Poor Nobleman' (1851); 'The Luck to be Rich' (1855). He wrote a musical drama, 'The Poet and his Dream' (1872). *

Constant de Rebecque, Henri Benjamin (kôṅ-stoṅ'dė rę-bek'). A French publicist; born at Lausanne, Switzerland, Oct. 23, 1767; died at Paris, Dec. 8, 1830. Popularly remembered as the lover of Mme. de Staël. A member of the Revolutionary Tribunate, he was banished by Napoleon, and later by the Bourbons for accepting Napoleon. Besides many works on political questions and the history of political constitutions, and two on the history of religion,—viz., 'Religion Considered in its Source, its Forms, and its Developments,' and 'Roman Polytheism,'—he wrote a romance, 'Adolphe' (1816), which profoundly influenced European literature.

Conti, Amélie Gabrielle Stephanie Louise, Princess of (kon'tē). An Italian writer of memoirs. The narrative of her misfortunes, in 2 vols. (1797), attracted the attention of all Europe, and gave to Goethe the material of his 'Natural Daughter.'

Conway, Hugh. See **Fargus.**

Conway, Katharine Eleanor. An American journalist and poet; born at Rochester, N. Y., 1853. She is attached to the Boston Pilot. She has written: 'Songs of the Sunrise Slope' (1881); 'A Dream of Lilies' (1892), both in verse; 'Making Friends and Keeping Them'; and 'A Lady and her Letters.'

Conway, Moncure Daniel. Born in Stafford County, Va., March 17, 1832. He became a Methodist minister; but changing his opinions on theology, and especially on slavery, settled in Cincinnati, O., as a radical Unitarian preacher. During the Civil War he left this country and preached in London for several years, finally returning and settling in New York. His literary activity has been great, his writings having been published under the following titles: 'The Rejected Stone'; 'Idols and Ideals'; 'Demonology and Devil Lore'; 'The Wandering Jew'; 'Sketch of Carlyle'; 'The Earthward Pilgrimage'; 'Sacred Anthology,' a compilation; 'Emerson at Home and Abroad'; 'George Washington and Mount Vernon'; 'Omitted Chapters in Life and Letters of Edmund Randolph'; 'Life of Thomas Paine'; 'Tracts for To-Day'; 'Natural History of the Devil'; 'The Golden Hour'; Testimonies Concerning Slavery'; 'Human Sacrifices in England'; 'Lessons for the Day'; 'Travels in South Kensington'; 'A Necklace of Stories'; 'Pine and Palm,' a novel; 'Prisms of Air,' a novel.

Conyngham, David Power. An Irish-American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born in Ireland, 1840; died 1883. He was editor of the New York Tablet. He wrote: 'Sherman's March through the South' (1865); 'Lives of the Irish Saints and Martyrs' (1870); and a number of Irish novels, including 'Sarsfield' (1871).

Cook, Clarence Chatam. An American journalist, and distinguished art critic; born in Dorchester, Mass., Sept. 8, 1828. He contributed to the New York Tribune a series of articles on American art, 1863–69; subsequently was its Paris correspondent. He was editor of the Studio until its suspension. He has published:

'The Central Park' (1868); 'The House Beautiful' (1878); 'Stools and Candlesticks'; 'Essays on Beds and Tables'; and edited with notes a translation of the 7th German edition of Wilhelm Lübke's 'History of Art' (2 vols., 1878).

Cook, Eliza. An English poet; born in London, 1817; died at Wimbledon, Sept. 23, 1889. 'Melaia and Other Poems' made her name known. She also published Eliza Cook's Journal. Her most familiar poem is 'The Old Arm-Chair.' She wrote also 'The Old Farm Gate'; 'The Home in the Heart'; and 'I Miss Thee, My Mother.' 'New Echoes and Other Poems' is one of her volumes.

Cook, Joseph. A noted American lecturer on religious and social topics; born at Ticonderoga, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1838. He carried on the Monday lectureship in Boston (1874–80); was in Europe and Asia in 1880–82, resuming the lectures in Boston in 1883. His published works include 'Boston Monday Lectures' (10 vols., 1877); 'Current Religious Perils, with Other Addresses.' In 1888 he founded Our Day, a monthly reform magazine.

Cooke, George Willis. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Comstock, Mich., April 23, 1848. His chief works are: 'Ralph Waldo Emerson: his Life and Writings' (1881); 'Life of George Eliot' (1883); 'A Guide Book to the Poetic and Dramatic Works of Robert Browning' (1891); 'Poets and Problems'; 'The Clapboard Trees Parish'; and 'Dedham, a History.'

Cooke, John Esten. An American novelist; born in Winchester, Va., Nov. 3, 1830; died near Boyce, Va., Sept. 27, 1886. He was an extensive contributor of stories, sketches, and verses to various periodicals, and has written many books, in which are included: 'The Virginia Comedians' (1854); 'Hilt to Hilt' (1869); 'Life of Gen. Robert E. Lee' (1871); 'Virginia, a History of the People' (1883); 'The Youth of Jefferson'; 'Surry of Eagle's Nest'; 'Wearing the Grey'; 'Pretty Mrs. Gaston'; 'Virginia Bohemians'; etc.

Cooke, Josiah Parsons. A distinguished American chemist; born at Boston, Oct. 12, 1827; died at Newport, R. I., Sept. 3, 1894. He was professor of chemistry at Harvard University (1850–94), and lectured on scientific subjects in various cities and towns throughout the country. Besides a number of technical works, he wrote: 'Religion and Chemistry' (1864); 'Scientific Culture' (new ed. 1885); 'The Credentials of Science the Warrant of Faith' (1888).

Cooke, Philip Pendleton. An American poet and prose-writer; born in Martinsburg, Va., Oct. 26, 1816; died near Boyce, Va., Jan. 21, 1850. His first poems were published in the Knickerbocker Magazine. His works in book form include: 'Froissart Ballads and Other Poems' (1847); the tales of 'John Carpe' and 'The Crime of Andrew Blair'; and his short lyric poem, 'Florence Vane,' which was set to music.

Cooke, Philip St. George. A United States army officer and military writer; born near Leesburg, Berkeley County, Va., 1809; died 1895. He also studied law and was admitted to practice. Besides works on tactics, he wrote: 'Scenes and Adventures in the Army' (1856); 'Conquest of New Mexico and California' (1878).

Cooke, Mrs. Rose (Terry). A distinguished American poet and short-story writer; born at West Hartford, Conn., Feb. 17, 1827; died at Pittsfield, Mass., July 18, 1892. Her complete poems were published in 1888: 'The Gentian' and 'The Two Villages' are good representatives. Her best short stories treat of New England rural life. The novel 'Steadfast' appeared in 1889. Her most acceptable work appeared originally in the Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals. *

Cooke, Thomas. An English poet and prose-writer, commonly called Hesiod Cooke; born at Braintree, Dec. 16, 1703; died at Lambeth (London), Dec. 20, 1756. 'The Battle of the Poets' is an attack on Pope, Swift, and others, which gained him an unenviable conspicuity in the 'Dunciad.' As a translator from the classics, notably Hesiod, he is very successful.

Coolbrith, Ina Donna. An American poet; born near Springfield, Ill., 18—. She became librarian of the Oakland Public Library, California, in 1874. She has written 'The Perfect Day and Other Poems' (1881); 'Songs of the Golden Gate.'

Cooley, Thomas McIntyre. A noted American jurist; born at Attica, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824. He was professor of law in the University of Michigan (1859 and 1881); Chief Justice of that State (1868–69); chairman of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission (1887–91). He wrote: 'A Treatise upon Wrongs and their Remedies' (Vol. i., 1878); 'General Principles of Constitutional Law in the United States' (1880); etc.

Coolidge, Susan. See **Woolsey, Sarah.**

Coombe, William. See **Combe.**

Coombs, Mrs. Annie (Sheldon). An American novelist; born at Albany, N. Y., 1858; died 1890. Her home was in New York. She wrote: 'As Common Mortals' (1886); 'A Game of Chance' (1887); 'The Garden of Armida.'

Cooper, James Fenimore. An American novelist and historian; born in Burlington, N. J., Sept. 15, 1789; died at Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1851. His novels comprise: 'Precaution' (1820); 'The Spy' (1821); 'The Pioneers' (1823); 'The Pilot' (1823); 'Lionel Lincoln' (1825); 'The Last of the Mohicans' (1826); 'The Red Rover' (1827); 'The Prairie' (1827); 'The Traveling Bachelor' (1828); 'Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish' (1829); 'The Water-Witch' (1830); 'The Bravo' (1831); 'The Heidenmauer' (1832); 'The Headsman' (1833); 'The Monikins' (1835); 'Homeward

Bound' (1838); 'Home as Found' (1838); 'The Pathfinder' (1840); 'Mercedes of Castile' (1840); 'The Deerslayer' (1841); 'The Two Admirals' (1842); 'Wing and Wing' (1842); 'Ned Myers' (1843); 'Wyandotte' (1843); 'Afloat and Ashore' (1844); 'Miles Wallingford' (1844); 'The Chainbearer' (1845); 'Satanstoe' (1845); 'The Redskins' (1846); 'The Crater' (1847); 'Jack Tar' (1848); 'Oak Openings' (1848); 'The Sea Lions' (1849); 'The Ways of the Hour' (1850). He also wrote 'Notions of the Americans' (1828) to vindicate his countrymen from the false ideas of foreigners—after which the foreign journals at once ceased praising his novels and became unsparing in censure; a 'History of the Navy of the United States' (1839); 'The Battle of Lake Erie' (1842), in answer to criticisms on the preceding; 'Lives of American Naval Officers' (2 vols.); and others. *

Cooper, Peter. A famous American inventor, manufacturer, and philanthropist; born in New York, Feb. 12, 1791; died there, April 4, 1883. A coachmaker by trade, he became a successful inventor and glue manufacturer, and acquired a large fortune. He built, after his own designs, the first locomotive engine constructed on this continent (1830); was one of the original promoters of the electric telegraph, actively interested in the construction of the New York State canals, etc. He was the candidate of the "Greenback" party for President in 1876. He is best known by the institution that was dearest to his own heart, the "Cooper Union" of New York, founded for the instruction of the industrial classes (1854–59). He wrote: 'Political and Financial Opinions, with an Autobiography' (1877); 'Ideas for a Science of Good Government' (1883).

Cooper, Susan Fenimore. An American prose-writer, daughter of Fenimore Cooper; born in Scarsdale, N. Y., 1813; died in Cooperstown, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1894. During the last years of her father's life she was his secretary and amanuensis. She has written: 'Rural Hours' (1850); 'Fields Old and New' (1854); 'The Shield: A Narrative'; 'Mt. Vernon to the Children of America' (1858); 'Rhyme and Reason of Country Life'; and others.

Cooper, Thomas. An English poet and novelist, best remembered as a Chartist politician; born at Leicester, March 20, 1805; died at Lincoln, July 15, 1892. A shoemaker by trade, he engaged in politics, and soon found himself in prison, where he wrote 'The Purgatory of Suicides,' a moving epic of proletarianism. His 'Captain Cobbler,' a story, and his 'Poetical Works,' are favorably known.

Coornhert, Dirck Volckertsen (kōrn'hert). A Dutch poet and scholar (1522–90). By his poetical writings, 'Book of Songs' (1575), 'Right Use and Abuse of Worldly Possessions' (1585), and several dramas, as also by his elegant translations from Boccaccio and the classics, he earned the title of "restorer of the Dutch language."

Copernicus, Nikolaus (kō-pêr'ni-kus). A famous Polish astronomer; born in Thorn, Poland, Feb. 19, 1473; died at Frauenburg, Prussia, May 24, 1543. He wrote: 'Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs' (De Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus), in which is proclaimed the fact that the sun and not the earth is the centre of our planetary system. *

Coppée, François (ko-pā'). An eminent French poet, romancer, and dramatist; born in Paris, Jan. 12, 1842. He was trained for what the Parisians call a ministerial career, but wrote 'The Reliquary' and 'Intimacies,' books of verse. In 'Modern Poems,' 'The Benediction,' and 'The Strike of the Smiths,' we have a very modern note. *

Coppée, Henry. An American soldier, educator, and miscellaneous writer; born at Savannah, Ga., Oct. 13, 1821; died March 21, 1895. He served in the Mexican War (1846–48); was instructor at West Point (1848–49, 1850–55); professor of English literature and history at the University of Pennsylvania (1855–56); president of Lehigh University (1866–75); professor of history there (1875–95). Besides various educational and military works, he wrote: 'Grant and his Campaigns' (1866); 'History of the Conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors' (2 vols., 1881).

Coppi, Antonio (kop'pē). An Italian economist and historian; born in Andezeno, Piedmont, April 12, 1782; died at Rome, Feb. 24, 1870. He wrote a 'Continuation of Muratori's Annals of Italy, from 1750' (1824–68); and a study 'On the Finances of Mediæval Rome' (1855).

Copway, George. Native name, Kah-ge-ga-gaw-bowh. An Indian journalist, lecturer, and miscellaneous writer; born in Michigan, 1818; died about 1869. He belonged to the Ojibway tribe, and was settled in New York. He wrote: 'Recollections of a Forest Life'; 'The Ojibway Conquest,' a poem; 'Running Sketches of Men and Places in Europe'; etc.

Coquelin, Bénoît Constant (kōk-laṅ'). A French actor; born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 23, 1841. He is at the head of his profession in comedy, and excels in melodrama. He has written: 'Art and the Comedian' (1880); 'Molière and the Misanthrope' (1881); 'Tartuffe.'

Corbet, Richard. An English poet; born in Surrey, 1582; died at Norwich, July 28, 1635. A noted ecclesiastic and disposed to be gay, he wrote a 'Journey to France' and a 'Farewell to the Fairies,' poems in which he is revealed a jolly parson and the maker of some tolerable verse.

Corbière, Edouard (kor-byār'). A French poet and novelist; born at Brest, 1793; died at Morlaix, Oct. 20, 1875. He published 'The Banian' (1835); 'The Slave'; and other sea tales.

Corbin, Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth (Fairfield). An American story-writer; born in

Connecticut, 1835. She was long a resident of Chicago. Her works include: 'Rebecca'; 'His Marriage Vow'; 'Belle and the Boys'; 'A Woman's Philosophy of Love,' a psychological treatise.

Corbin, John. An American man of letters; born in Illinois, 1870. He is assistant editor of Harper's Magazine; and has published 'The Elizabethan Hamlet' (1895), and 'Schoolboy Life in England: an American View' (1897).

Cordeiro, João Ricardo (kōr-dā'ē-rō). A Portuguese dramatist (1836–81); born at Lisbon. He both wrote several plays, as 'Love and Art'; 'A Cure of Souls'; and also translated into Portuguese and adapted to the Portuguese theatre many of the dramatic compositions of Scribe, Hugo, Legouvé, etc.

Corelli, Marie. See **Mackay, Minnie.**

Corinna (kō-rin'ä). A famed Greek poet; born at Tanagra, Bœotia, about 500 B.C. She was a contemporary of Pindar, sometimes his competitor for poetical prizes. She was celebrated for her beauty, and nicknamed «The Fly» to distinguish her from another poet called «The Bee.» Only fragments of her poems have been preserved.

Corneille, Pierre (kor-nay''). A French dramatist; born at Rouen, June 6, 1606; died in Paris, Sept. 30, 1684. His works comprise: 'Mélite'; 'Clitandre' (1632); 'The Widow'; 'The Gallery of the Palace'; 'The Lady's Maid'; 'The Palais Royal'; 'Medea' (1634–35); 'The Dramatic Illusion' (1635?); 'The Cid' (1636); 'Horace' (1640); 'Cinna' (1640–41); 'Polyeuctus' (1643); 'Pompey' (1643–44); 'The Liar' (1644); 'The Sequel to the Liar' (1645); 'Rodogune' (1645); 'Theodore' (1646); 'Heraclius' (1647); 'Don Sancho' (1649); 'Attila' (1667); and many more. 'Cinna' and 'Polyeucte' are considered the greatest, followed by 'The Liar' and the 'Golden Fleece.' *

Corneille, Thomas. A French dramatist, brother of Pierre (1625–1709). He made his first success with a comedy, 'Chance Engagements' (1647), after Calderon, and continued for a while to follow Spanish models. Some of his tragedies were much admired; and one, 'Timocrates,' held the boards for six months. In Voltaire's judgment 'Ariana' is the best of his tragedies; both that play and 'The Earl of Essex' are still seen on the French stage. By his 'Dictionary of Arts and Sciences' and other similar works, he was a forerunner of the French Encyclopedists.

Cornelius Nepos. See **Nepos.**

Cornwallis, Kinahan. An English-American journalist, novelist, etc.; born in England, 1835. He came to America about 1860. He has written: 'Yarra Yarra, or the Wandering Aborigine' (5th ed. 1855), in verse; 'Howard Plunkett' (1857); 'My Life and Adventures' (1860); 'Pilgrims of Fashion' (1862); 'The Gold Room and the New York Stock Exchange' (1879); etc.

Cornwell, Henry Sylvester. An American poet; born in New Hampshire, 1831; died 1886, at New London, Conn., where he was a physician. From many poems published by him he issued but one collection, 'The Land of Dreams and Other Poems' (1878).

Coronado, Carolina (kō-rō-nä'THō). A Spanish poet; born at Almendralejo in the province of Badajoz, in 1823. About 1848 she married Horace Perry, an American. She was precocious, and published a collection of poems in 1843. Her lyrics are distinguished for melody and depth of feeling. Her few dramatic pieces had little success; but her novels and short stories,—especially 'Jarilla' (1850) and 'The Wheel of Misfortune' (1874),—and her little sketch of travel 'From Tagus to Rhine,' won popular favor.

Corrodi, August (kor-rō'dē). A Swiss poet (1826–85); born at Zürich. Till 1881 he was an artist-painter, and for some time was professor of the arts of design at Winterthur. His first volume of 'Songs' (1853) exhibited graceful versification and deep sympathy with nature. His songs and dramatic compositions in the local dialect—'Mr. Professor, an Idyll of Zürich'; 'The Vicar, a Winter Idyll'; etc.—had extraordinary success. He translated several of Burns's songs into the Swiss-German dialect; and published 'Shakspere: Life Wisdom from his Works.' His works are very numerous and possess enduring merit.

Corson, Hiram. An American prose writer; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1828. He became professor of rhetoric and English literature at St. John's College, Annapolis (1866). In 1870 he became professor of English language and literature, rhetoric, and oratory in Cornell, and still holds the position. Among his well-known publications are: a 'Hand-Book of Anglo-Saxon and Early English' (1871); 'An Introduction to the Study of Robert Browning' (1886); 'Jottings in the Text of Hamlet'; 'Lectures on the English Language and Literature'; 'The Aims of Literary Study'; etc.

Cort, Frans de (kort). An eminent Flemish poet (1834–78); born near Brussels. As singer of the quiet joys of home life and conjugal happiness he has few peers in any literature. His original homely lyrics appeared in 'Songs' (2 vols., 1857–59); 'Zing-Zang' (1866); and another volume of 'Songs' (1868). He also translated into Flemish verse 'The Finest Songs of Robert Burns' (1862).

Cosel, Charlotte von. See **Auer.**

Cossa, Pietro (kōs'sä). An Italian dramatist (1830–81); born at Rome. He was for some years professor of Italian literature. At first an unsuccessful dramatist, his 'Nero' (1871) was received with the most enthusiastic approval for its dramatic power, despite certain marked technical defects of composition. His following plays confirmed the popular estimate of his greatness: 'Messalina'; 'Julian

the Apostate'; and especially 'Cleopatra.' He wrote also a volume of 'Lyric Poems.'

Costa, Isaak da (kos'tä). A Dutch poet (1798–1860); born at Amsterdam. Among his works, which rank among the best specimens of modern Dutch poetry, may be cited: 'Prometheus' (1820); 'Festival Songs' (1828); 'Five-and-Twenty Years,' a great poetico-historical work (1840); 'Hagar' (1847); and 'The Battle of Nieuwpoort' (1859). He wrote also some theological tractates.

Coster, Samuel (kos'ter). A Dutch dramatist (1579–1662). He was one of the founders of the Dutch Academy. He is best known for his delightful comedies 'The Play of Tiisken van den Schilden' (1613), and 'The Play of the Rich Man' (1615). He also wrote tragedies, including: 'Iphigenia'; 'Polyxena'; 'Isabella.'

Costetti, Giuseppe (kos-tet'tē). An Italian dramatist; born at Bologna, Sept. 13, 1834. He early won fame by his dramas 'The Malibran,' 'The Lions' Den,' etc., and heightened it greatly by his comedies 'The Son of the Family' (1864); 'The Old Story' (1875); 'Cain's Wife' (1887); etc.

Cota, Rodrigo (kō'tä). A Spanish poet of the 15th century. He is believed to be the author of 'The Couplets of Mingo Revulgo' and of a 'Dialogue between Love and an Old Knight,' both reckoned among the earliest of Spanish dramatic compositions. His authorship of the famous poem 'Celestina' is contested, it being now attributed to Fernando de Rojas.

Cotin, Charles (kō-tan'). A French versifier (1604–82). He was a prolific writer, but his amorous and religious poems are nearly forgotten. His name survives in Boileau's satires and Molière's 'Femmes Savantes': there he figures as Trissotin.

Cottin, Marie (kō-tañ'). A French novelist (1770–1807). Her romances, 'Claire d'Albe' (1799); 'Malvina'; 'Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia', her most notable work (1806), are admirable for style and character-drawing.

Cotton, Charles. An English poet; born in Beresford, Saffordshire, April 28, 1630; died at London (?), Feb. 16 (?), 1687. The friend of Izaak Walton, his was an angler's Muse; and he wrote an addition to Walton's book, besides translations and a poor parody of Virgil.

Cotton, John. An American prose-writer and clergyman; born in Derby, England, Dec. 4, 1585; died in Boston, Mass., Dec. 23, 1652. Upon his arrival in America he became «teacher» of the first church of Boston. A religious controversy with Roger Williams called forth his work 'The Bloody Tenet, Washed and Made White in the Blood of the Lamb.' Cotton was an industrious worker, and published nearly fifty books.

Coues, Elliott (kouz). An American naturalist; born at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 9, 1842. He has been of late years connected with the Smithsonian Institute, and has written: 'Key to North American Birds' (1872); 'Field Ornithology' (1874); 'Check-List of North American Birds' (1882); 'Biogen'; 'The Dæmon of Darwin'; etc. With J. S. Kingsley, he edited the 'Standard Natural History' (3 vols., 1883). He is actively interested in Theosophy.

Courier (de Méré), Paul Louis (kö-ryā'). A French Hellenist and political pamphleteer; born in Paris, Jan. 4, 1772; assassinated near Veretz, Aug. 18, 1825. In 1813 he made an elegant translation of 'Daphnis and Chloe,' an ancient romance by Longos, discovered by him at Florence; he also translated 'The Luciad, or the Ass of Lucius of Patras,' published with the Greek text (1818). His numerous pamphlets, especially his 'Pamphlet of Pamphlets,' are masterpieces of style, of marvelous conciseness, and noteworthy documents for the history of the ancient political and ecclesiastical contentions.

Courtmans, Joanna Desideria (kört'mäns). A Flemish poet and novelist (1811–90). Besides dramas and poems, she wrote 22 volumes of stories. She excels particularly in her descriptions of the life of the common people. The most notable of her tales are: 'The Hunter's Gift'; 'Dame Daneel'; 'The Cowherd'; 'Aunt Clara's Bonnet.'

Cousin, Victor (kö-zañ'). A distinguished French philosopher; born in Paris, Nov. 28, 1792; died at Cannes, Jan. 2, 1867. He founded a school of Eclectic philosophy; combining the doctrines of the Scotch school of Reid and Stewart, based on sensation, with those of Schelling and Hegel, which rest on the opposite principle of idealism or intuition. He was not an original thinker in philosophy, but he possessed in a high degree the faculty of clear exposition; for that reason his lectures and his writings enjoyed a great popularity. He rendered a memorable service both to philosophy and literature by his translation of 'Plato,' praised by Jowett. Besides his 'History of Philosophy' and other works on that theme, he is author of a few biographical sketches, mostly of characters related to the spiritual and intellectual movements of the 17th century: as 'Jacqueline Pascal'; 'Mme. de Longueville'; 'Mme. de Hautefort'; 'French Society in the 17th Century' (2 vols.). *

Cowan, Frank. An American lawyer, physician, journalist, and miscellaneous writer; born in Pennsylvania, 1844. Making the tour of the world in 1880–81 and 1884–85, he entered Corea before that country had made treaties with other nations. He wrote: 'Zomara, a Romance of Spain' (1873); 'The City of the Royal Palm and Other Poems' (1884); 'Fact and Fancy in New Zealand' (1885); etc.

Cowley, Abraham. A English poet and essayist; born in London in 1618; died at Chertsey, Surrey, July 28, 1667. Well educated and high in royal favor, he was a fashionable

and fortunate poet till the Civil War made havoc of royal favorites. His volumes 'The Mistress,' 'Poems,' various Virgilian elegies and anacreontic love songs, and his essays, were set in the first rank by contemporaries; but are mainly curios now, though some poems are familiar. The first collection of his works, in one volume, appeared in 1668. *

Cowper, William. An English poet; born in Great Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, November 1731; died at East Dereham, Norfolk, April 25, 1800. His works include: 'Poems' (1782); 'The Task' (1785); 'Homer's Iliad and Odyssey' (1791); 'Poems' (1798); etc. 'John Gilpin' first appeared in book form with 'The Task.' Some of his hymns are among the best known of English religious pieces. *

Cox, Palmer. An American artist and writer for young people; born at Granby, Quebec, 1840. Since 1875 his home has been in New York. His works are both written and illustrated by himself. He is best known by his 'Brownie Books,' a very popular series containing humorous pictures and verse for children. Other productions are: 'Hans Von Petter's Trip to Gotham' (1878); 'How Columbus Found America' (1878); etc.

Cox, Samuel Sullivan. An American statesman and author; born in Zanesville, O., Sept. 30, 1824; died in New York, September 1889. He served some terms in Congress, and became minister to Turkey. His works are: 'Eight Years in Congress'; 'Why We Laugh'; 'Diversions of a Diplomat in Turkey'; 'A Buckeye Abroad'; 'Arctic Sunbeams'; 'Orient Sunbeams'; 'Search for Winter Sunbeams'; 'Free Land and Free Trade'; and others.

Coxe, Arthur Cleveland. An American writer of prose and verse, and second Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Western New York; born in Mendham, N. J., May 10, 1818; died at Clifton Springs, N. Y., July 20, 1896. Among his many publications are: 'Christian Ballads' (1840); 'Athanasion and Other Poems' (1842); 'The Pascal,' a collection of Easter poems (1889); and many valuable contributions to current literature in both English and French.

Cozzens, Frederick Swartwout. An American humorist; born in New York city, March 5, 1818; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1869. A merchant, to whom literature was a recreation. In Yankee Doodle (1847) were published his earliest humorous poems and sketches. In 1853 a volume entitled 'Prismatics' was published under the pen-name of "Richard Haywarde"; and in 1856 the 'Sparrowgrass Papers,' which attained great popularity. Among his other published works are 'Memorial of Col. Peter A. Porter' and a 'Memorial of Fitz-Greene Halleck' (1868).

Crabbe, George. An English poet; born in Aldborough, Suffolk, Dec. 24, 1754; died at Trowbridge, Wiltshire, Feb. 3, 1832. His poems have to do with the life and sorrows of the toiling poor, and English poverty is portrayed in 'The Village'; 'The Parish Register'; 'The Borough'; 'Tales in Verse'; etc. *

Craddock, Charles Egbert. See **Murfree.**

Craigie, Pearl Richards. See **Hobbes.**

Craik, Dinah Maria Mulock. An English novelist; born in Stoke-upon-Trent, April 20, 1826; died at London, October 1887. 'The Ogilvies'; 'John Halifax, Gentleman'; 'Two Marriages'; 'A Brave Lady'; and 'A Noble Life,' are the best known of her works. *

Craik, Georgiana. An English novelist; born in London, April 1831. Her fictions are concerned with domestic life. 'Dorcas' contains some exquisite portrayal of character; 'Riverston,' 'Lost and Won' and 'Only a Butterfly' are also good.

Cram, Ralph Adams. An American poet and story-teller; born in New Hampshire, 1863. He is an architect in Boston. He has written: 'The Decadent, Being the Gospel of Inaction'; 'Black Spirits and White,' a book of ghost stories; 'In the Island of Avalon,' a volume of verse.

Cramer, Karl Gottlob (krä'mêr). A German story-teller (1758–1871). He wrote more than 40 novels and tales, which were read with delight in his day. The best of them, and indeed a work of no little force and originality, is 'The Life and Opinions of Erasmus Sneaker, Traveling Mechanic.'

Cranch, Christopher Pearse. An American poet and artist; born in Alexandria, Va., March 8, 1813; died in Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 20, 1892. Included in his publications are: 'Poems' (1844); 'The Last of the Huggermuggers' (1856); a translation of the Æneid of Virgil into English verse (1872); and 'Ariel and Caliban, with Other Poems' (1887).

Crane, Stephen. An American story-writer; born in New Jersey, 1870. He has written: 'Maggie,' 'The Red Badge of Courage,' and 'George's Mother' (1898), stories; 'The Black Riders and Other Lines' (1895), verse; and one or two other books.

Crane, Thomas Frederick. An American scholar; born in New York State 1844. He is professor of Romance languages at Cornell University (1881). Besides many contributions to periodicals, he has written: 'Italian Popular Tales' (1885); 'Pictures of the French Revolution' (6th ed. 1892); 'French Romanticism' (3d ed. 1890); 'Popular Songs of France' (1891); etc.

Crashaw, Richard. An English poet; born in London, 1613 (?); died at Rome or Loreto, May or June 1649. A convert to Catholicism, he wrote 'Steps to the Temple' and 'Sacred Poems,' productions of great imaginative power.

Craven, Madame Augustus (Pauline de la Ferronays). A French novelist; born in Paris in 1820 or 1808; died at Paris, April 1 or 2, 1891. Her 'Family Memories'; 'The Story of

a Sister'; 'The Labor of a Soul'; and other fictions, are well known. *

Craven, Elizabeth Berkeley, Lady, subsequently Margravine of Ansbach. An English descriptive prose and verse writer; born in 1750; died at Naples, Jan. 13, 1828. She produced various sentimentalities in verse and in prose fiction; a meritorious record of travel, 'Journey through the Crimea to Constantinople' (1789); and very readable 'Memoirs of the Margravine of Ansbach, Formerly Lady Craven, Written by Herself' (1825).

Crawford, Francis Marion. An American novelist; born in Bagni di Lucca, Italy, Aug. 2, 1854. His works include: 'Mr. Isaacs' (1882); 'Dr. Claudius' (1883); 'To Leeward' (1883); 'A Roman Singer' (1884); 'An American Politician' (1884); 'Zoroaster' (1885); 'A Tale of a Lonely Parish' (1886); 'Saracinesca' (1887); 'Marzio's Crucifix' (1887); 'Paul Patoff' (1887); 'With the Immortals' (1888); 'Greifenstein' (1889); 'Sant' Ilario' (1889); 'A Cigarette-Maker's Romance' (1890); 'The Witch of Prague' (1891); 'Khaled' (1891); 'The Three Fates' (1892); 'Love in Idleness' (1894); 'Katharine Lauderdale,' and its sequel 'The Ralstons' (1895); 'Casa Braccio' (1895); Taquisara' (1896); 'A Rose of Yesterday' (1897); 'Corleone' (1897); and others at frequent intervals. *

Crawford, John. A Scottish poet; born at Greenock, 1816; died at Alloa, Dec. 13, 1873. He was a journeyman house-painter, remembered for his 'Doric Lays,' tender and manly poems.

Crawford, Louise Macartney. An American miscellaneous writer; born in London, 1808. Her song 'Kathleen Mavourneen' is usually attributed to Frederick W. N. Crouch, who however wrote only the music. She wrote much prose miscellany.

Crawford, Robert. A Scottish song-writer; born in Edinburgh (?), probably about 1700; drowned in France or in the Channel, May 1733. His songs of 'Tweedside' and 'The Bush aboon Traquair' were long popular among Scots, and are still admired.

Crébillon, Claude Prosper Jolyot de (krā-bē-yôn'), the Younger. A French novelist, son of P. J.; born in Paris, Feb. 14, 1707; died there, April 12, 1777. Author of several licentious novels; personally his life was above reproach. For certain strictures on the Papal bull «Unigenitus» in one of these novels, he was immured for a time in the Bastille. To the most objectionable of all his stories he gave the title 'Sopha: A Moral Tale,' after the manner of other impure writers. He possesses a rich invention, and his characters are drawn by a master's hand; his style is elegant and refined almost to unintelligibility.

Crébillon, Prosper Jolyot de. A noted French dramatist; born at Dijon, Jan. 13, 1674; died in Paris, June 14, 1762. His plays include: 'The Death of Brutus's Children'; 'Idomeneus' (1705); 'Atreus and Thyestes' (1707); 'Electra' (1708); 'Rhadamistus and Zénobia' (1711); 'Xerxes' (1714); 'Semiramis' (1717); 'Pyrrhus' (1726); 'Catalina' (1748); etc. *

Cremer, Jacobus Jan (krā'mār). A Dutch novelist (1827–80); born at Arnheim. He was a painter, but quit the pencil for the pen. His series of 'Stories of Betuwe' (a rural district) are specimens of idiomatic expression, faithful portraiture, and unsophisticated humor. The same traits distinguish all his works; but he is at his best amid rural scenes. He published a volume of 'Poems' (1873).

Crespo, Antonio Candido Gonçalves (kres'-pō). A Portuguese poet; born of a slave mother at Rio Janeiro, March 11, 1846; died at Lisbon, June 11, 1883. He graduated in jurisprudence at the Coimbra University, but devoted himself almost exclusively to the Muses at Lisbon. He published only two small volumes: 'Miniatures' (1870); 'Nocturns' (1882). In collaboration with his wife Maria Amalia Vaz de Carvalho, herself a notable writer, he is author of 'Stories for our Children' (1882). His poems show high sensibility and great power of poetic form and expression.

Creuz, Friedrich Karl Kasimir, Baron von (kroits). A German poet and philosopher (1724–70); born at Homburg vor der Höhe. He is author of several works on archæology and philology. He wrote a philosophical poem, 'The Graves,' a work of considerable merit, showing the influence of Young's 'Night Thoughts.' He published several volumes of 'Odes and Lays'; and a tragedy, 'The Dying Seneca.'

Crockett, David. A noted American pioneer, hunter, politician, and humorist; born at Limestone, Tenn., Aug. 17, 1786; killed at Fort Alamo, San Antonio, Texas, March 16, 836. He was member of Congress from Tennessee; served in the Texan war; and was one of the eccentric characters of the Southwest, about whom numerous stories are still told,—notably of the coon who voluntarily agreed to «come down.» He wrote his 'Autobiography' (1834); 'Tour to the North and Down East' (1835); 'Sketches and Eccentricities' (1847); etc.

Crockett, Samuel Rutherford. A Scotch novelist; born in Little Duchrae, Galloway, in 1862. He was a tutor and university pupil-teacher at an early age; but a volume of verse, 'Dulce Cor,' and 'The Stickit Minister,' volume of prose stories, showed literature to be his vocation. 'The Raiders'; 'Mad Sir Ughtred of the Hills'; 'The Lilac Sun-Bonnet'; 'The Men of the Moss Hags'; 'Sweetheart Travelers'; 'Cleg Kelly, Arab of the City'; and 'The Grey Man of Auchendrayne,' are among his books. *

Croffut, William Augustus. An American prose-writer and poet; born in Redding, Conn., Jan. 29, 1835. He is a journalist of wide experience, having been connected with various newspapers. His works include: 'A Helping

Hand' (1861); 'A Midsummer Lark' (1882); 'Bourbon Ballads'; 'The Folks Next Door'; and 'The Vanderbilts.' He has long been connected with the United States Geological Survey.

Croker, John Wilson. An Irish miscellaneous writer; born in Galway, Dec. 20, 1780; died at Old Brompton, Aug. 10, 1857. His capacity for satire revealed itself in 'An Intercepted Letter from Canton,' and his 'Songs of Trafalgar' spread his fame as a poet. Macaulay's review of his edition of Boswell's 'Life of Johnson,' and his counterblast upon Macaulay's 'History of England,' are among the celebrities of literary duels. He was a Tory politician of intense fervor, permanently resigning his seat in Parliament because of the passage of the Reform Bill of 1832.

Croker, Thomas Crofton. An Irish antiquary and folklorist; born in Cork, Jan. 15, 1798; died at Old Brompton, Aug. 8, 1854. 'Researches in the South of Ireland'; 'Fairy Legends'; and 'Legends of the Lakes, or Sayings and Doings at Killarney,' show his talent in its happiest moods. His learning was profound and accurate, and his style brilliant and pleasing

Croly, David Goodman. An American journalist; born in New York, Nov. 3, 1829; died there, April 29, 1889. He was at different times connected with various prominent New York papers. He wrote: 'Life of Horatio Seymour' (1868); 'History of Reconstruction' (1868); 'Glimpses of the Future' (1888); etc.

Croly, George. An Irish poet, dramatist, and novelist; born in Dublin, Aug. 17, 1780; died in London, Nov. 24, 1860. His works include: 'Paris in 1815' (1817); 'The Angel of the World' (1820); 'May Fair' (1820); 'Salathiel' (1829); 'Marston' (1846); 'The Modern Orlando' (1846); 'Life and Times of George IV.'; and others. *

Croly, Jane (Cunningham). ("Jennie June.") An American prose-writer, wife of D. G. Croly; born in Market Harborough, England, Dec. 19, 1831; settled in New York city in 1841. From 1860 for many years she was editor of W. J. Demorest's magazine, and has been editor of others. She was one of the founders of "Sorosis" and its president for fourteen years, and one of the most active promoters of the Federation of Woman's Clubs. She has published: 'Talks on Women's Topics' (1863); 'For Better or Worse' (1875); and 'Three Manuals for Work' (1885–89).

Cronegk, Johann Friedrich, Baron von (krō'nek). A German dramatist (1731–58); born at Ansbach. Lessing pronounced his ode 'War' one of the finest produced in that day. His tragedy 'Codrus' won a prize in 1757; it is admirable for its smooth and stately verse, but it lacks the true poet's inspiration. He was also author of some comedies, didactic poems, epigrams, and spiritual songs.

Crosby, Howard. A distinguished American Presbyterian divine and educator; born in New York, Feb. 27, 1826; died there, March 29, 1891. He was chancellor of the University of New York 1870–81; one of the New Testament Revision Committee; and interested in every reform of his day. He wrote: 'Lands of the Moslem' (1850); 'Life of Jesus' (1871); 'The Christian Preacher' (1880, Yale lectures for 1879–80); etc.

Crosswell, William. An American poet and hymn-writer; born in Hudson, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1804; died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1851. Many of his religious poems and hymns appeared in the collection of 'Poems, Sacred and Secular,' edited by Arthur Cleveland Coxe (1859).

Crowe, Catherine. An English story-teller; born (Stevens) at Borough Green, Kent; died 1876. She made her first essay in literature with a tragedy, 'Aristodemus,' and then turned to prose fiction. 'Lily Dawson' (1847) is regarded as the best of her novels. She became an ardent devotee of spiritualism and animal magnetism, and in 1852 published her most notable work, 'The Night Side of Nature' (2 vols., 1852).

Crowe, Eyre Evans. An English historian and prose-writer; born 1799 ; died 1868. His 'History of France 1830–44' is well known.

Crowe, Joseph Archer. An English historian of art and miscellaneous writer; born in London, Oct. 20, 1825; died 1896. He was long eminent as a journalist, and for a time served in the British diplomatic service. His celebrity rests mainly upon the 'History of Painting in Italy' (1864–71), the most important work on this subject, written in collaboration with G. B. Cavalcaselle. He also published other volumes on art subjects.

Crowe, William. An English poet; born in Midgham, Berkshire, October (?) 1745; died at Bath, Feb. 9, 1829. He was a clergyman and the friend of Samuel Rogers. His work, especially 'Lewesdon Hill,' a descriptive poem, was praised by Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Moore as noble in diction and elevating in imagery.

Crowne, John. An English dramatist; born in Nova Scotia, about 1656; died at London (?) about 1703. He was esteemed at court for 'Sir Courtly Nice,' a comedy.

Cruden, Alexander. A Scotch writer; born in Aberdeen, 1700; died 1770. He was noted for his eccentricity. His 'Concordance to the Old and New Testaments' is the familiar authority on the subject.

Cruger, Mrs. Julia Grinnell (Storrow). "Julien Gordon." A popular American novelist; born in France, 18—. Her home is in New York. She has written: 'A Diplomat's Diary'; 'Mademoiselle Réséda'; 'A Puritan Pagan'; 'Marionettes'; 'A Successful Man'; 'Vampires'; 'Poppæa.'

Cruger, Mary. An American novelist; born in New York State, 1834. Her home is in Montrose, N. Y. She has written: 'Hyperæsthesia' (1885); 'A Den of Thieves' (1886); 'The

Vanderheyde Manor House' (1887); 'How She Did It, or Comfort on $150 a Year' (1888); Brotherhood' (1891).

Crusenstolpe, Magnus Jakob (krö'zen-stolpe). A Swedish novelist and publicist (1795–1865). He won considerable distinction with a series of historico-romantic tales, 'Little Stories'; but his fame rests mainly on his work as a public journalist, historian, biographer, and politician. His works of fiction became in a degree political or progressist pamphlets; *e. g.*, 'The Moor, or the House of Holstein-Gottorp in Sweden.'

Cruz, Juana Ines de la (krōth). A Mexican poet (1651–95). Retiring from the viceregal court at the age of 17, she became a nun of the Hieronymite order, and devoted herself to poetry, music, and mathematics, leading at the same time a life of great austerity. Her writings consist of songs, dramas (all these except two on religious themes), prologues, and dramatic sacred allegories. Her contemporaries styled her «the Tenth Muse» and «the Mexican Phœnix.» * (See 'Mexican Nun.')

Cruz, Ramon de la. A Spanish dramatic poet (1731–99). He rescued the native Spanish drama from an inundation of French influence. A marvelously prolific writer, he produced some 300 pieces in all departments of dramatic composition. But of them all only some interludes can now command attention; these are alive in every line, reflecting with absolute truth the life of the lowest orders.

Cruz, San Juan de la. (St. John of the Cross.) A Spanish mystic and poet (1542–91). He was a Carmelite friar, canonized in 1674. His prose writings on the inner life won for him the title «The Ecstatic Doctor»; famous among them is 'The Soul's Darksome Night.' In form and spirit his poetry is noble, deep, and inspired by profound feeling. His complete 'Spiritual Works' were first published in 1619, and in a 12th edition 1703.

Crinkle, Nym. See **Wheeler.**

Császár, Ferencz (chā'zār). A Hungarian poet (1807–58). His 'Poems,' mostly sonnets in the Italian style and nautical songs, entitle him to a place among true poets. He translated several works of Alfieri, Beccaria, Silvio Pellico, and other Italian writers, into Hungarian.

Csiky, Gregor (chēk'ē). A Hungarian dramatist (1842–91); born at Buda-Pesth. He wrote several very successful comedies, among them 'The Oracle' and 'Suspicion.' His tragedies also—'Janus'; 'Spartacus'; 'The Magician'—were received with great popular favor. He wrote several novels, and translated plays of Sophocles, Euripides, Plautus, Molière, and British dramatists.

Csokonay, Vitéz Mihály (chō'kō-noi). A Hungarian poet (1773–1805). He drew from the well of the national poesy, and so contributed to the formation of a native lyricism. His principal works are: 'The Hungarian Muse' (1797); 'Dorothea,' a comic epos (1804); 'Odes' (1805); 'The Shepherd King' (1806); 'Anacreontics'; 'Battle of Frogs and Mice.'

Cuellar, José T. de (kwāl'ār). A Mexican novelist, dramatist, and poet; born at San Luis Potosi, Aug. 15, 1835. His reputation rests mainly on his novel 'The Sin of the Century,' published at San Luis Potosi in 1868. His comedies and dramas include: 'Duties and Sacrifices'; 'Redemption'; and 'A Voyage to the Orient.' Among his novels are: 'Isolina, the Ex-Ballet Girl'; and 'Gabriel the Locksmith.' He has also written several poems.

Cueva, Juan de la (kwā'vä). A Spanish poet (1550–1607); born at Seville. A poet attempting all forms, he excelled most as a dramatist: he is one of the founders of Spanish national drama. In a volume of 'Works' (1582) he published a number of lyric poems, sonnets, songs, and elegies, including the 'Lament of Venus over Adonis'; noteworthy is his 'Phœbean Chorus of Historical Romances' (1587). His greatest epic is 'The Conquest of Betica' (1603). He wrote four tragedies, one of them on 'The Sack of Rome' by the Constable Bourbon; and ten comedies, one of the best being 'The Aged Lover.'

Cumberland, Richard. An English dramatist, novelist, essayist, and poet, grandson of Richard Bentley; born at Cambridge, Feb. 19, 1732; died at Tunbridge Wells, May 7, 1811. Of good family and the highest prospects, he was discredited and impoverished in public service, and made literature a profession. His comedies, 'The West Indian'; 'The Wheel of Fortune'; 'The Jew'; and 'The Fashionable Lover,' are an epitome of the culture of the time; as are his essays, collected under the title of 'The Observer.' He wrote novels, tracts, religious and didactic poems, not now important; 'Anecdotes of Eminent Painters in Spain'; 'Memoirs' (1806).

Cummins, Maria Susanna. An American novelist; born at Salem, Mass., April 9, 1827; died at Dorchester, Mass., Oct. 1, 1866. Her novel 'The Lamplighter' (1853) had enormous success and was translated into foreign languages; it is still remembered for the idyllic charm and tenderness of its first few chapters, but the rest is commonplace. Her other books are 'Mabel Vaughn' (1857); 'El Fureidis' (1860); 'Haunted Hearts' (1863).

Cunningham, Allan. A Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer; born in Keir, Dumfriesshire, Dec. 7, 1784; died in London, Oct. 30 (not 29), 1842. When a youth he served as an apprentice to a stone-mason; but later became a reporter in London, and wrote 'Sir Marmaduke Maxwell,' a dramatic poem, and 'Lord Roldan' and 'Paul Jones,' interesting but rather theatrical romances. His 'Critical History of the Literature of the Last Fifty Years' and other books prompted Sir Walter Scott to call him a genius.

Cupples, George. A Scotch sketch and story writer; born in Legewood, Aug. 2, 1822; died Oct. 7, 1891. In 'The Green Hand' he gives us a stirring tale of the sea; while his papers on outdoor sports and tastes, and his essays on literary topics, denote the scholar and man of true feeling. *

Curtin, Jeremiah. An American linguist and antiquarian writer; born in Wisconsin, 1838. He has written: 'Myths and Folk-Lore of Ireland'; 'Tales of the Fairies and the Ghost World'; 'Myths and Folk-Tales of the Russians, Western Slavs, and Magyars'; etc. He is a proficient in the Slavic tongues; has made addresses in Czech, and translated much from Russian and Polish.

Curtis, Mrs. Caroline Gardiner (Cary). ("Carroll Winchester.") An American novelist; born in New York State, 1827. Her home is in Boston. She has written: 'From Madge to Margaret' (1880); 'The Love of a Lifetime' (1883).

Curtis, George Ticknor. An American lawyer; born in Massachusetts, 1812; died March 28, 1894. In addition to his eminence at the New York bar, he was noted as the author of an authoritative 'History of the Constitution of the United States'; he published likewise: 'Digest of English and American Admiralty Decisions'; 'American Conveyancer'; 'Life of James Buchanan'; 'Life of Daniel Webster'; 'Creation or Evolution'; and 'John Charaxes,' a novel.

Curtis, George William. An American author; born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 24, 1824; died at Staten Island, Aug. 31, 1892. He was an early abolitionist, and a leader in the Republican party from the first; for many years the editor of Harper's Weekly, and the writer of the 'Editor's Easy Chair' in Harper's Monthly, besides the 'Manners upon the Road' series for Harper's Bazar (1867–73). He was also a lecturer of great popularity. His works include: 'Nile Notes of a Howadji' (1851); 'The Howadji in Syria' (1852); 'Lotus Eating' (1852); 'Potiphar Papers' (1853); 'Prue and I' (1856); 'Trumps' (1862); and others. *

Curtis, William Eleroy. An American journalist and writer of travels; born in Ohio, 1850. He has written: 'Capitals of Spanish America' (1888); 'The Land of the Nihilist' (1888); 'Japan Sketches'; 'Venezuela'; 'Life of Zachariah Chandler'; 'The Yankees of the East'; etc.

Curtius, Ernst (kör'tsē-ös). A distinguished German archæologist and historian; born at Lübeck, 1814; died 1896. His studies were all directed toward Grecian antiquity, and he visited Greece repeatedly on scientific missions. In 'Peloponnesus' (2 vols., 1851) he gives an account of the history of that peninsula, its traditions, and its works of art. His 'Greek History' is a popularization of the results of scholarly research, and is written in a pleasing and popular style. His works on 'Olympia' and other ancient cities are addressed rather to scholars than to the general public. *

Cushing, Caleb. A famous American jurist, statesman, and diplomatist; born at Salisbury, Mass., Jan. 17, 1800; died at Newburyport, Mass., Jan. 2, 1879. He was United States commissioner to China (1843–44); Attorney-General (1853–57); Counsel before the Geneva arbitration tribunal (1871–72); minister to Spain (1874–77). He published: 'Reminiscences of Spain'; 'Life of William Henry Harrison' (1840); 'History of Newburyport' (1826); etc.

Custer, Elizabeth (Bacon). An American prose-writer; born in Monroe, Mich., 18—; wife of Gen. George A. Custer. She is author of 'Boots and Saddles, or Life in Dakota with General Custer' (1885); 'Tenting on the Plains, or General Custer in Kansas and Texas' (1887); and 'Following the Guidon.'

Custine, Astolphe, Marquis de (küs-tēn'). A French novelist and writer of travels (1790–1857); born near Metz. He traveled in the British Isles, Switzerland, and Southern Italy (1811–22), and afterward in Spain and Russia. The results of his observations in Russia were of considerable importance, and were published in 4 vols., 1843. He wrote a tragedy, 'Beatrice Cenci'; and some romances, among them 'Aloysius, or the Monk of St. Bernard'; 'Romuald, or the Vocation.' His 'Letters to Varnhagen von Ense and Rachel Varnhagen von Ense' were published in 1870.

Custis, George Washington Parke. An American writer; born at Mt. Airy, Md., April 30, 1781; died at Arlington House, Fairfax County, Va., Oct. 10, 1857. He was the adopted son of George Washington. He wrote 'Recollections of Washington' (1860), and several plays and orations.

Cutler, Elbridge Jefferson. An American educator and miscellaneous writer; born in Holliston, Mass., Dec. 28, 1831; died in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 27, 1870. From 1865 until his death he was professor of modern languages at Harvard. His contributions appeared in the Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals. 'War Poems' was published in 1867, and 'Stella' in 1868.

Cutler, Mrs. Lizzie (Petit). An American novelist; born in Virginia, 1836. Her home is in New York. She has written: 'Light and Darkness'; 'Household Mysteries,' a romance of Southern life; 'The Stars of the Crown.'

Cuvier, Georges Léopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert [illegible]. A celebrated French [illegible] born at Montbéliard, Aug. 23, 1769; died at Paris, May 13, 1832. His great work, from which [illegible] 'Lectures on [illegible]' [illegible], comprising the most [illegible] points [illegible] had develop[illegible] works: they are [illegible] labor and study. His grand generalizations

on the facts of nature appear in the 'Discourse on the Revolutions of the Earth's Surface and on the Changes They have Brought About in the Animal Kingdom.' His master work is 'The Animal Kingdom' (4 vols., 1817). *

Cuyler, Theodore Ledyard. A noted American Presbyterian divine and miscellaneous writer; born at Aurora, N. Y., Jan. 10, 1822. Besides numerous contributions to newspapers and other periodicals, he has written. 'Heart Life' (1871); 'From the Nile to Norway' (1881); 'Stirring the Eagle's Nest' (1890); etc.

Cyrano de Bergerac, Savinien (sēr-ä-nō dẹ berzh-räk'). A French writer of literary extravaganzas (1619–55); born at Paris. He was a famous duelist, and fought more than a thousand single combats, most of them provoked by comments on his enormously overgrown nose. In style and composition he is without taste or judgment; but he is always sprightly and fanciful, often witty and ingenious. Boileau noted his "daring burlesque." He wrote: 'Letters,' amorous or satirical; a 'Comic History of the States and Empire of the Moon,' and another 'Of the Sun,' both full of metaphysical and satirical passages in the vein later made famous by Swift, to whom they are thought to have suggested 'Gulliver.' His one tragedy, 'Agrippina,' evinces great dramatic power; he wrote also a clever comedy, 'The Pedant Laughing-Stock.'

Czajkovski, Michal (chī-kov'skē). A Polish novelist (1808–76). He entered the Turkish army in 1851, embraced Mohammedanism and rose to high rank (Pasha Sadyk); later he went back to the Ukraine and conformed to the Russo-Greek religion. He struck a new and original vein in fiction-writing. The force and fire of his characterizations are extraordinary. His greatest work is 'Vernyhora,' a historical novel of the year 1768, which has been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. Hardly less celebrated is 'The Hetman of the Ukraine.'

Czuczor, Gergely (tsö tsor *or* chö'chor). A Hungarian poet and philologist (1800–66). His two fine hero-ballads, 'The Battle of Augsburg' (1824) and 'The Diet of Arad' (1828), brought him instant celebrity. He was a Benedictine monk, and the eroticism of the first collection of his 'Poetical Works' (1836) brought on him stern animadversion from his superiors. In 1848 he published 'Reveil,' a passionate appeal to Hungarian national sentiment, and was imprisoned for it.

D

Daae, Ludvig (dä'ė). A Norwegian historian; born in Aremark, near Frederikshald, Dec. 7, 1834. He has paid particular attention to the annals of his own country; his best-known works being: 'Norwegian Village Legends' (1870–72); 'Norway's Saints' (1879); 'The Migrations of the Norsemen to Holland and England' (1880); and others in this field.

Dabney, Robert Lewis. An American prose-writer; born in Louisa County, Va., March 5, 1820. He is a Presbyterian clergyman, and since 1883 has filled the chair of moral philosophy in the University of Texas. Dr. Dabney has published: 'Life of General T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson' (1864); 'Sacred Rhetoric' (1866); 'Sensualistic Philosophy' (1878); and 'The Christian Sabbath' (1881). 'Collected Discussions' is one of his recent works.

Dabney, Virginius. An American prose-writer; born at Elmington, Va., Feb. 15, 1835. His publication of 'The Story of Don Miff, as Told by his Friend, John Bouche Whacker, a Symphony of Life' (1886), reached its fourth edition in six months. He also published 'Gold that Did not Glitter.'

Daboll, Nathan. An American educator and writer; born about 1750; died in Groton, Conn., March 9, 1818. He wrote the 'Schoolmaster's Assistant' (1799) and the 'Practical Navigator.' He is best known for his share in the universally used 'New England Almanac,' which he began in 1773.

Daboll, Nathan. An American writer; born in Connecticut, 1782; died 1863. He was son of the preceding, and compiled the 'New England Almanac' begun by his father. He is the author of 'Daboll's New Arithmetic,' long a terror to the American schoolboy.

Dach, Simon (däch). A German lyrist (1605–59); born at Memel. His numerous hymns and songs are found in various collections, his hymns especially in the 'Spiritual Arias' of Heinrich Albert. He wrote several occasional poems in honor of the Electoral House of Brandenburg,—'Electoral Brandenburgian Rose, Eagle, Lion, and Sceptre.' He often followed his native poetic bent, disregarding the hard and fast rules of the poetic schools of his time; and then he was spontaneous, natural, and spoke directly to the popular heart. His 'Annie of Tharau,' a Low-German lay for the wedding of his friend Parson Portatius with Anna Neander, became a popular favorite; his 'Praise of Friendship' seems to belong to a better age; and his spiritual songs, 'In Thy Control, O Lord,' 'Be Comforted, my Soul,' etc., are hardly surpassed by any compositions of his day.

Da Costa, Izaak (dä kos'tä). A Dutch poet and theologian; born at Amsterdam, Jan. 14, 1798; died at Leyden, April 28, 1860. Among his works are: 'Prometheus' (1820); 'Poems' (1821–22); 'Gala Songs' (1828); and 'Hagar' (1840).

Dacre, Barbarina Brand, Lady. An English poet and dramatist; born (Ogle) 1768; died in London, May 17, 1854. Her singular gifts and her faculty for poetic imagery are richly shown in 'Gonzalvo of Cordova' (1810); a drama, 'Pedarias' (1811), a tragedy of ancient Peruvian civilization; and the five-act masterpiece 'Ina'; in addition to which a series of 'Translations from the Italian' are both spirited and accurate.

Daems, Servaas Domien (däms). A Flemish poet; born at Noorderwyk, about 1838. His verse is seen at its best in the collection called 'Luit en Fluit' (1884).

Dahl, Konrad Neuman Hjelm (däl). A Norwegian story-teller; born in the parish of Drontheim, June 24, 1843. He is author of a series of stories and novels of Norwegian and Lapp life, with much insight into nature and into the heart of the people. Most notable among them are: 'The Finnish Youth' (1873); 'The Lion' (1874); 'Eda Mansika' (1875); 'The Voyager in the Icy Sea' (1878).

Dahl or **Dal, Dalj, Vladimir Ivanovitch** (däl). A Russian story-writer and etymologist; born in Lugan, Nov. 22, 1801; died in Moscow, Oct. 4, 1872. He wrote many powerful realistic tales, besides an 'Expository Dictionary of High Russian Speech' (1861–68) and a dictionary of proverbs.

Dahlgren, Fredrik August (däl'gren). A Swedish poet and dramatist; born at Nordmark, Aug. 20, 1816. He has written many dialect songs and ballads, collections of which were published in three volumes (1876). These have attained an extraordinary degree of popularity. Of his dramas many have been very successful; his 'Vermlandingarne,' a musical drama (1846), had more than 100 consecutive representations. He has translated a great many dramas from foreign languages, and has written a history of the Swedish stage.

Dahlgren, Karl Fredrik. A Swedish poet and humorist (1791–1844); born at Stensbruk in East Gothland. He excelled in descriptions of nature and in the idyllic burlesque. Many of his songs and ballads have a permanent place in the treasury of Swedish popular song. For years he published a Muses' Almanac, containing his stories and comic sketches. His novel 'Nahum Fredrik Bergström's Chronicle' (1831) is a work of distinguished merit.

Dahlgren, Madeleine Vinton. An American prose-writer and poet, wife of the late Admiral Dahlgren; born in Gallipolis, O., about 1835. Her works include: 'Idealities' (1859); 'South Sea Sketches' (1881); 'Etiquette of Social Life in Washington' (1881); 'Memoirs of John A. Dahlgren' (1882); 'The Lost Name'; and 'Lights and Shadows of a Life' (1886). For her Spanish translation of Donoso Cortes's 'Catholicism, Liberalism, and Socialism,' she received the thanks of Pius IX.

Dahlmann, Friedrich Christoph (däl'män). A German historian and publicist; born in Wismar, May 13, 1785; died in Bonn, Dec. 5, 1860. His attainments and popularity gave him great influence in Hanoverian politics, but he lost his professorship at Göttingen because or his liberal opinions, and after many vicissitudes devoted himself to historical writing. His 'History of the English Revolution' (1844) and 'History of the French Revolution' (1845) are magnificent studies; but it is in the 'History of Denmark (1840–43) that his powers are most brilliantly displayed.

Dahn, Felix (dän). A distinguished German poet, novelist, and historian; born at Hamburg, Feb. 9, 1834. He was professor of jurisprudence successively in the universities of Munich, Würtzburg, Königsberg, and Breslau. Among his historical works is 'The Kings of the Germans,' his masterpiece in this department (6 vols., 1861–71). He is author also of many tractates on the jurisprudence of the ancient Germans, and the civil and criminal law and procedure of modern German States. He has also written epic and lyric poems remarkable for strong thought, wide horizon, and verbal richness. Of the epics may be named 'Harald and Theano' (1856); of the lyrics, 'Ballads and Songs' (1878). He is author also of several historical novels, uniting profound scholarship with poetic fancy; foremost among them 'The Struggle for Rome' (1876), with scene laid in the 6th century. He has written stories of contemporary life as well; and dramas, as 'German Fidelity' and 'King Roderic.' *

D'Alembert. See **Alembert.**

Dalin, Olof von (däl'in). A distinguished Swedish poet and historian, "father of modern Swedish literature"; born at Vinberga, in Halland, August 1708; died Aug. 12, 1763. He found Swedish poetry over-austere and melancholy; he infused into it a sense of the joy of existence. He at the same time enriched the Swedish mother tongue with elements of vocabulary and forms of expression from foreign languages and literatures, which to some extent modified the native speech. The influence of the study of the French classical drama is seen in his epic poem 'Sweden's Liberties' (1742), his drama 'Brynhilda' (1738), and his comedy 'The Jealous Man' (1738). But in his numerous songs and ballads he is a Swede, with a rich fund of humor. His 'History of the Kingdom of Sweden' (4 vols.), reaching to the death of Charles IX., holds an honorable place in Swedish historical literature. *

Dall, Caroline Wells. An American prose-writer; born in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1822. She has been an industrious literary worker, and is the author of many books, in which are included: 'Essays and Sketches' (1849); 'Woman's Right to Labor' (1860); 'Egypt's Place in History' (1868); 'Patty Gray's Journey to the Cotton Islands'; and 'What We Really Know about Shakespeare' (1885).

Dall, William Healey. An American naturalist and author; born in Boston, Mass., Aug.

21, 1845; is a member of many of the scientific societies at home and abroad. His scientific articles include about two hundred titles. Among his published books are: 'Alaska and its Resources' (1870); 'The Currents and Temperatures of Bering Sea and the Adjacent Waters' (1882); and 'Report on the Mollusca, Brachypoda, and Pelecypoda' of the Blake dredging expedition in the West Indies (1886). He has further published 'Pacific Coast Pilot' and 'Coast Pilot of Alaska.'

Dallas, Robert Charles. An English poet, novelist, and dramatist; born in Kingston, Jamaica, 1754; died in Normandy, France, 1824. His publications include: 'Poems'; 'Lucretia,' a tragedy'; 'Moral Essays' (1797); 'Aubrey,' a novel; and 'The Morlands, Tales Illustrative of the Simple and the Surprising' (1805). He was both friend and adviser of Lord Byron, and in the last year of his life published 'Recollections of the Life of Lord Byron from 1808 to the End of 1814.'

Dall' Ongaro, Francesco (dal'ong-gär'ō). An Italian poet (1808–73); born at Mansue in Treviso. He was a priest; being also an ardent patriot, he came into disfavor with the ecclesiastical and civil authorities at Padua, and was suspended from priestly functions. In 1848 he took part in the revolutionary movement, and after its suppression was an exile till 1859. His voluminous writings, both prose and verse, are in part literary, in part political, but all inspired by liberalism and patriotic sentiment. His principal works are: 'Poems' (2 vols., 1840); several dramas—one of them, 'Bianca Capello,' written for Ristori; some comedies; several novels; besides legendary stories, hymns, and several popular ballads.

Dalrymple, Sir David, Lord Hailes. A Scotch jurist and historian; born in Edinburgh, Oct. 28, 1726; died Nov. 29, 1792. He was on the bench for many years. His writings include 'Annals of Scotland,' a valuable work, embracing the period from Malcolm Canmore to the accession of the house of Stuart.

Dalsème, Achille (däl-sām'). A French journalist, topical writer, and novelist; born in Nice, Sept. 4, 1840. He connected himself with various political sheets in the capital, and wrote: 'Claude's Folly' (1884), 'The Sins of Themis' (1889), and other studies of contemporary manners; 'The Bazaine Affair' (1873); and 'The Art of War' (1883), a collection of light sketches.

Daly, Charles Patrick. An American jurist and author; born in New York city, Oct. 31, 1816. He had a distinguished judicial career in his native city, becoming justice of the court of common pleas in 1844, first judge of the court in 1857, and chief justice in 1871, retiring on account of age in 1886. He is now president of the American Geographical Society. His works include: 'First Settlement of Jews in North America'; 'What We Know of Maps and Map Drawing before Mercator'; and similar investigations.

Daly, [John] Augustin. An American dramatist, and proprietor of Daly's Theatre, New York; born in Plymouth, N. C., July 20, 1838. Included in his original plays are: 'Divorce'; 'Pique'; 'Horizon'; 'Under the Gaslight'; and a story called 'Peg Woffington, a Tribute to the Actress and the Woman.'

Dana, Charles Anderson. An eminent American journalist and man of letters; born at Hinsdale, N. H., Aug. 8, 1819; died at Dosoris, Long Island, Oct. 17, 1897. Studied at Harvard. In 1842 he was a member of the Brook Farm Association. His first journalistic experience was in Boston. From 1847 until 1862 he was managing editor of the New York Tribune; he was Assistant Secretary of War in 1863 and until the close of the war. The New York Sun was reorganized in 1868, from which year until his death he was its editor. With George Ripley he edited 'The American Cyclopædia' (1857–63; revised edition was published in 1873–76); he also edited 'The Household Book of Poetry' (1857), of which many editions have been printed. His war reminiscences are now (1897) being published.

Dana, James Dwight. An American scientist and writer; born in New York, 1813; died 1895. His researches into geology made him famous, and his professorship at Yale proved epoch-making in the history of that seat of learning. He published: 'System of Mineralogy'; 'Manual of Mineralogy'; 'Text-Book of Geology'; 'Corals and Coral Islands'; 'The Geological Story Briefly Told'; etc.

Dana, Mrs. Mary. See **Shindler.**

Dana, Richard Henry, the Elder. An American poet and essayist; born at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 15, 1787; died Feb. 2, 1879. His lectures on Shakespeare's characters, delivered in the principal cities of the Atlantic coast (1839–40), awakened a deep public interest. His principal poems are: 'The Change of Home' (1824); 'The Dying Raven' (1825); 'The Buccaneers' (1827), specially noteworthy for its magnificent descriptions of the vicissitudes of ocean scenery. To a periodical publication, The Idle Man (N. Y., 1821–22), of which he was editor, he contributed critical papers and several short stories; among them 'Paul Fenton,' and 'Edward and Mary.' *

Dana, Richard Henry, the Younger. A distinguished American publicist, son of R. H. the Elder; born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 1, 1815; died Jan. 6, 1882. Obliged to suspend college studies because of an affection of the eyes, he shipped as a seaman on board a whaling vessel. His observations during the two years of his life as a common sailor are contained in his celebrated narrative 'Two Years Before the Mast' (1837). Returning to Boston, he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1841 he published 'The Seaman's Friend,' often afterward republished under the title 'The Seaman's Manual.' He details his experiences and observations during a visit to Cuba, in the little

volume 'To Cuba and Back' (1859). He edited Wheaton's 'Elements of International Law' (1866), and wrote a series of 'Letters on Italian Unity' (1871). *

Dana, Mrs. William Starr. See **Parsons, Mrs. Frances Theodora.**

Dancourt (dän-kör), properly Florent Carton. A French playwright and dramatic artist (1661–1725); born at Fontainebleau. His best low comedies or farces are: 'The Fashionable Chevalier'; 'The Winsome Gardener.' He presents village life with perfect truth, and is master of village *patois*. Voltaire ranks him next after Molière for low comedy.

Dändliker, Karl (den'dlik-er). A Swiss historian; born in Rorbas, Zürich, May 6, 1849. Among his works are: 'Manual of the History of the Swiss People' (1875), and 'Smaller History of Switzerland' (1889).

Daneo, Giovanni (dän'ā-ō). An Italian dramatist; born at St. Remy in Piedmont, May 16, 1824. He wrote some dramas of very considerable merit: 'Suleika'; 'Elisa di Montalpino'; also novels: 'Memoirs of a Gentleman' and 'The Castle of Bardespina.' His poetical works consist of two volumes of miscellaneous 'Poems' and 'Verses,' with 'Gotama' and 'Rafaello Sanzio Temosfero.'

Danforth, Samuel. An American clergyman of learning and influence. He was born in Roxbury, Mass., Dec. 18, 1666, and died in Taunton, Mass., Nov. 14, 1727. For a long period he was pastor of the Congregational Church at Taunton, Mass., and during a religious awakening wrote three famous descriptive letters. He published a 'Eulogy on Thomas Leonard' (1713); 'Essay Concerning the Singing of Psalms' (1723); and prepared an Indian dictionary now the property of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Dangeau, Philippe de Courcillon, Marquis de (dän-gō'). A French writer of memoirs; born in 1638; died in Paris (?) in 1720. He was one of the courtiers about Louis XIV.; his 'Memoirs' and 'Journal,' particularly as regards the period between 1684 and 1720, being a rich mine from which much history has been quarried.

Daniel, Samuel. An English poet, historian, and rhyming chronicler; born near Taunton, Somersetshire, 1562; died near Beckington, Wiltshire, October 1619. He was conspicuous at the courts of Elizabeth and James I., writing a rhymed 'History of the Civil Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster' (1595), and a prose 'History of England' (to Edward III.: 1613–18). His style as a sonneteer and lyrist appears in the collection named 'Delia' (1592).

Daniels, Mrs. Cora (Linn). An American novelist; born in 1852. She resides at Franklin, Mass., and has written: 'Sardia, a Story of Love'; 'As It Is to Be.'

Daniels, William Haven. An American prose-writer; born in Franklin, Mass., May 18, 1836. His literary works are: 'That Boy: Who Shall Have Him?' (1878); 'The Temperance Reform and its Great Reformers' (1878); 'Moody, his Words, Work, and Workers' (1879); and 'A Short History of the People Called Methodist' (1882).

Danilevskij, Grigórij Petróvich (dän-ēl-ef'skē). A Russian story-teller (1829–90); born at Danilovka in the government of Charkof. His stories are either descriptive of ethnographical peculiarities, and on that account specially valuable, or they are historical novels. To the former class belong: 'The Refugees'; 'The Refugees' Return'; 'Liberty.' His principal historical novels are: 'Mirowitsh'; 'The Burning of Moscow'; 'The Black Year.'

Dannelly, Mrs. Elizabeth Otis (Marshall). An American Southern verse-writer. She was born in Georgia in 1838. She has written: 'Cactus, or Thorns and Blossoms'; 'Wayside Flowers.'

Dante Alighieri (dän'te äl-ē-gyā'rē). The greatest of Italian poets; born in Florence, 1265; died in Ravenna, Sept. 14, 1321. * (See Charles Eliot Norton's biography, and the bibliographical notes following, in the Library.)

Da Ponte, Lorenzo. An Italian dramatist and author; born in Venice, March 10, 1749; died in New York, Aug. 17, 1838. He wrote the libretti for Mozart's operas 'Don Giovanni' and 'Figaro.' He came to America in 1805, and in 1828 was professor of Italian in Columbia College. He wrote many plays, sonnets, and translations, and published several works of instruction in the Italian language; also his own 'Life' (1823); 'History of the Florentine Republic and the Medici' (1833).

D'Arblay, Madame. See **Burney.**

Dargan, Clara Victoria. (Mrs. Maclean.) An American poet and prose-writer; born near Winnsboro, S. C., about 1840. Her writings include the poem 'Forever Thine' (1859), under the pseudonym of "Claudia," and stories signed "Esther Chesney" (1860). She was literary editor of the Edgefield Advertiser (1863); and is author of 'Riverlands,' a story of life on the Ashley River.

Darimon, Alfred (där-ē-môn'). A French journalist and writer; born in Lille, Dec. 17, 1819. An aptitude for politics and political writing occasioned his most telling work with the pen, especially 'The History of Twelve Years, 1857–69, Notes and Recollections' (1883); 'Through a Revolution' (1884); 'The Agony of the Empire' (2d ed. 1891); and others equally popular.

Darley, Felix Octavius Carr. An American artist; born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1822; died in Claymont, Del., March 27, 1888. His illustrations of literary masterpieces gave pleasure to thousands, and made him famous. His best work comprises his drawings to accompany the text of 'Rip Van Winkle'; 'Sleepy Hollow'; 'Courtship of Miles Standish'; 'Scarlet

Letter'; 'Evangeline'; the novels of Cooper, Dickens, and others, besides many special pictures. His book 'Sketches Abroad with Pen and Pencil' (1868) is well known.

Darley, George. An Irish poet and critic; born in Dublin, 1795; died near Rome (?), Nov. 23, 1846. He wrote valuable studies of other men's work, and was a mathematician of profundity; in addition to which claims to attention, he is the author of 'Sylvia, or the May Queen' (1827), a fine dramatic poem; 'Errors of Extasie and Other Poems'; and 'Nepenthe,' a weird self-revelation in morbid verse.

Darling, Mrs. Flora (Adams). An American novelist; born in New Hampshire in 1840. Among her works are: 'Mrs. Darling's Letters' (1884); 'A Wayward Winning Woman'; 'The Bourbon Lily'; 'A Social Diplomat'; 'The Senator's Daughter.'

Darlington, William. An American scientist, well-known botanist, and author. He was born in Birmingham, Pa., April 28, 1782; died in Westchester, Pa., April 23, 1863. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a Member of Congress from 1815 to 1817 and 1819 to 1823. He published a descriptive catalogue of plants in Pennsylvania: 'Flora Cestrica' (1837 and 1853); 'Mutual Influence of Habits and Disease' (1804); 'Agricultural Botany' (1847); and in 1853 a genus of pitcher plant found in California was named in his honor, 'Darlingtonia.'

Darmesteter, Agnes Mary Frances (Robinson). An English poet; born in Leamington, 1857. She has attained great proficiency in Greek studies, her verse showing the influence of Hellenic literature. In 1888 she married James Darmesteter, the Orientalist. Her writings include: 'A Handful of Honeysuckle' (1878); 'An Italian Garden' (1886); 'Lyrics' (1891); and 'Retrospect' (1893),—volumes of verse. * See "Robinson" in 'Library.'

Darmesteter, James (där-mē-ste-tär'). A distinguished French Orientalist; born at Château-Salins, March 28, 1849; died Oct. 19, 1894. Besides works of strict scholarship on the Oriental literatures, as 'Ormazd and Ahriman'; 'Iranian Studies'; 'Origins of Persian Poetry,' he wrote many essays on miscellaneous subjects. There is an English translation of some of his 'Selected Essays.' He translated with Mills the 'Zend-Avesta' for the 'Sacred Books of the East' series, published by the University of Oxford and edited by Max Müller. *

Daru, Count Pierre Antoine (dä-rü). A French historian and poet; born in Montpellier, Jan. 12, 1767; died on his estate near Meulan, Sept. 5, 1829. A translation of Horace into French verse (1800) was greatly admired; but his masterpiece is a 'History of the Republic of Venice' (1819), although his 'Cléopédie, or Theory of Literary Reputations' (1800) is a poem containing much to recommend it.

D'Arusmont, Madame Frances (dä-rüs-môn). (Maiden name Fanny Wright.) An American philanthropist and author; born in Dundee, Scotland, Sept. 6, 1795; died in Cincinnati, O., Dec. 2, 1852. She visited this country several times, and in 1825 made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a settlement for the elevation of the negro at Memphis, Tenn. In later years she lectured on social, religious, and political questions. Among her works are: 'Views on Society and Manners in America'; 'Altorf,' a tragedy (1819); 'Lectures on Free Inquiry' (1836).

Darwin, Charles Robert. A celebrated English naturalist and philosopher; born at Shrewsbury, Feb. 12, 1809; died April 19, 1882. His life work as a naturalist began in 1831, when he sailed with Captain Fitzroy in the Beagle for a surveying expedition round the globe. From this expedition Darwin returned toward the end of 1836; in 1839 appeared his 'Journal of Researches,' afterward revised and published under the better known title 'A Naturalist's Voyage.' Several monographs followed on various points of land and marine zoölogy; but not until 1859 did the work appear which brought to Darwin world-wide and enduring fame—'On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection.' 'The Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex' appeared in 1871, and 'The Expression of the Emotions in Men and Animals' in 1872. In 1868 he published 'The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication.' He is buried in Westminster Abbey. *

Darwin, Erasmus. An English naturalist and poet, grandfather of Charles R.; born in Elton, Nottingham, Dec. 12, 1731; died at Breadwall, near Derby, April 18, 1802. "The permanent interest in his writings depends upon his exposition of the form of evolutionism afterwards expounded by Lamarck. He caught a glimpse of many observations and principles afterwards turned to account by his grandson, Charles Darwin; but though a great observer and an acute thinker, he missed the characteristic doctrine which made the success of his grandson's scheme." His literary works are: 'The Botanic Garden' (1781); a descriptive poem, 'The Temple of Nature, or the Origin of Society' (1803), a specimen of highly didactic versification; and 'Zoönomia' (1794–98), a prose work on organic life. As a poet he is lofty and instructive.

Dasent, Sir George. An English philologist and novelist; born in the island of St. Vincent, 1818. He was for a while one of the editors of the London Times, and was one of the Civil Service Commissioners. He is eminent as a scholar in the Norse languages, particularly Icelandic, and has translated the 'Younger Edda,' besides many other ancient stories and legends of Iceland, and written 'The Norseman in Iceland' (1858). Among his original stories are: 'Annals of an Eventful Life'; 'Three to One'; 'Half a Life.'

Dash, Countess (däsh), pseudonym of Gabrielle Anne Cisterne de Courtiras, Vicomtesse de Saint-Mars. A French novelist (1804–72); born at Poitiers. She was a very prolific writer, producing often five or six stories in the course of a year. Life in high society is her theme, and especially wayward love in high society, as the very titles of most of her novels indicate: 'Bussy-Rabutin's Amours'; 'Gallantries of the Court of Louis XV.'; 'Last Amours of Mme. du Barry'; 'Adventures of a Young Married Woman.'

Dassoucy or **d'Assoucy, Charles Coippeau,** called (dä-sō-sē'). A French burlesque poet; born in Paris, Oct. 16, 1605; died there (?), 1679. He acquired notoriety as the writer of 'Ovid in a Good Humor,' and of a burlesque of Claudian's 'Rape of Proserpine'; but he is remembered mainly because of a contemptuous allusion to him by Boileau. He seems to have possessed some talent for musical composition, but called himself "the emperor of burlesque."

Daubenton, Louis Jean Marie (dō-bantôn'). A French botanist and naturalist; born in Montbar, Burgundy, May 29, 1716; died in Paris, Dec. 31, 1799. He contributed to the first five volumes of Buffon's 'Natural History' anatomical supplements which form, from a scientific point of view, the most important part of that work.

D'Aubigné, Jean Henri Merle (dō-bēn-yā'). A celebrated Swiss Protestant church historian; born near Geneva, Aug. 16, 1794; died at Geneva, Oct. 24, 1872. He was professor of historical theology at Geneva (1831–72). His great work was 'History of the Reformation' (1835–53; new ed. 1877–78), with its continuation 'History of the Reformation in the Time of Calvin' (1863–76).

Daudet, Alphonse (dō-dā). A distinguished French novelist; born at Nîmes, May 13, 1840; died Dec. 16, 1897. He sought fortune in Paris in 1857: two booklets of poems were failures; two plays—'The Last Idol' (1862) and 'The White Daisy' (1865)—had more success; after some years he discovered his true field. His charming little stories, 'The Little Thing: Story of a Child' (1868); 'Letters from my Mill' (1869); 'Monday Tales' (1873), established his reputation; and his next novel—'Fromont Jr. and Risler Sr.' (1874)—was translated into all the European languages. Not less celebrated are: 'The Nabob' (1878); 'Kings in Exile' (1880); 'Numa Roumestan' (1882); 'The Gospeller' (1883); 'Sappho' (1884). He struck a new and a happier vein in the 'Tartarin' series: 'Prodigious Adventures of Tartarin'; 'Tartarin in the Alps'; 'Port Tarascon.' He writes reminiscences of his early years in the French capital in 'Thirty Years of Paris' (1888), and in 'Recollections of a Man of Letters' (1889). *

Daudet, Ernest. A French novelist, brother of Alphonse D.; born at Nîmes, May 31, 1837. His most notable novels are: 'The Venus of Gordes'; 'The Bloom of Sin'; 'Martha.' He is author of an autobiographical sketch, 'My Brother and Myself' (1882); and has written some historical sketches, as a 'History of the Royalist Conspiracies in the South during the Revolution'; 'History of the Emigration.'

Daumer, Georg Friedrich (dou'mer). A German poet and philosophical writer (1800–75); born in Nuremberg. He underwent some remarkable revolutions of thought concerning religion: in his student days he leaned strongly to Pietism; next he was the declared foe of the Christian religion; about 1859 he embraced Catholicism and became one of its foremost champions. He wrote among many other philosophical tractates: 'Hints toward a System of Speculative Philosophy' (1831); to his second period belongs: 'The Fire and Moloch Worship of the Hebrews' (1842); to his third: 'My Conversion' (1859). Of his poetical works, the 'Flowers of Song from Hafiz' may be named,—a very beautiful transcription of the Oriental poet, with free variations in the very spirit of Hafiz himself. He wrote also 'Beautiful Souls: a Little Wreath of Legends and Poems' (1862); 'Legends and Poems of St. Mary.'

Davenant, William. An English poet and playwright; born at Oxford in February 1606; died April 7, 1668. A story was current in his lifetime that he was an illegitimate son of Shakespeare, and "he seemed contented enough to be thought his son." He wrote many plays and poems, but none possessing any distinguished merit; he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureate of England, however. He attempted epic composition in 'Gondibert,' and an opera, 'The Siege of Rhodes.'

Davenport, John. An American divine; born in Coventry, England, 1597; died in Boston, March 15, 1670. Author of 'The Knowledge of Christ' (1653); 'The Saint's Anchor Hold' (1701). He was one of the founders of New Haven, Conn. In 1660 he hid the regicides Goffe and Whalley from their pursuers.

Davenport, Robert. An English poet and dramatist, who flourished about 1623 and died after 1640, but whom we know only through his 'A Crowne for a Conquerour and Too Late to Call Backe Yesterday. Two Poems, the One Divine, the Other Morall' (1623); 'King John and Matilda' (1655), a tragedy; and two comedies: 'A New Trick to Cheat the Divell' (1639), and 'The City Night Cap' (printed 1661). That he was associated with Shakespeare in producing 'Henry I. and Henry II.' seems established, and it is almost certain that he is the author of a play called 'The Pirate.'

Davids, Thomas William Rhys. An English publicist, lawyer, and scholar; born at Colchester, England, May 12, 1843. He was educated at the University of Breslau; from 1866 on, filled judicial places in Ceylon and acted as Archæological Commissioner. In 1877 he was called to the London bar, and is now

professor of Pali and Buddhist literature in University College, London. Among his works are: 'Buddhism' (1877); translations of 'Buddhist Birth Stories' (1880); 'Buddhist Suttas' and 'Vinaya Texts' (1881), published in 'The Sacred Books of the East.'

Davidson, John. A Scotch poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer; born at Barrhead, Renfrewshire, 1857. He was at first a teacher, but in 1890 went to London and adopted the literary career, writing for the Speaker and other journals. He has written: 'Fleet Street Eclogues' (1893); 'A Random Itinerary' (1894); 'Ballads and Songs' (1894); 'Plays' (1894); 'Earl Lavender' (1895); and two novels: 'Perfervid' and 'Baptist Lake' (1894).

Davidson, Lucretia Maria. An American poet; born in Plattsburg, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1808; died there, Aug. 27, 1825. She was remarkably precocious, and at the age of nine years wrote her first poem: 'Epitaph on a Robin.' Her poetical writings include 278 poems of various lengths. In 1829 S. F. B. Morse collected and published her writings under the title 'Amir Khan and Other Poems.'

Davidson, Thomas. A Scottish-American philosopher and writer; born in Aberdeenshire, Oct. 25, 1840. He came to the United States in 1867, and was subsequently professor of classics in the St. Louis High School. In 1875 he settled in Cambridge, Mass. Later he traveled in Greece and Italy, where much of his literary work was perfected. Included in his publications are: 'A Short Account of the Niobe Group' (1874); 'The Place of Art in Education' (1886); 'Giordano Bruno, and the Relation of his Philosophy to Free Thought' (1886); a 'Hand-Book to Dante, from the Italian of Scartazzini, with Notes and Additions' (1887); 'Prolegomena to Tennyson's 'In Memoriam''; 'Aristotle and Ancient and Modern Educational Ideals'; 'The Education of the Greek People and its Influence on Civilization.'

Davies, Sir John. An English poet and judge; born in Tisbury, Wiltshire, March (?) 1569; died in London (?), Dec. 7 or 8, 1626. His legal and judicial career was one of great distinction, cut short by sudden death. His rank as a poet is conferred by 'Know Thyself,' 'The Orchestra,' and 'Hymns to Astræa,' and others, in which sustained power and a wealth of moving diction are equally in evidence.

Davies, Thomas Alfred. An American prose writer; born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., December 1809; graduated from West Point in 1829. A few selections from his published works are: 'Cosmogony, or Mysteries of Creation' (1858); 'Genesis Disclosed' (1860); 'Answer to Hugh Miller and Theoretical Geologists' (1861); and 'How to Make Money, and How to Keep It' (1866).

Davila, Arrigo Caterino (dä-vēl'ä). An Italian historian and statesman; born in Pieve di Sacco, near Padua, Oct. 30, 1576; assassinated at San Michele, near Verona, about 1631. His eminence in diplomacy and in statecraft has been adequately supplemented in literature by a 'History of the Civil Wars in France'; one of the richest sources of information on the subject, as far as it extends (1560 to 1597), and very little discredited by the work of subsequent investigators.

Davis, Andrew Jackson. An American spiritualist and author; born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1826. He is a resident of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and is the author of thirty volumes, chief among which are: 'The Great Harmonia'; 'Harmonial Man'; 'Philosophy of Spiritual Discourse'; 'The Penetralia.'

Davis, Edwin Hamilton. An American archæologist; born in Ross County, O., Jan. 22, 1811; died in New York city, May 15, 1888. He was author of 'Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley' (1848), which was described by A. Morlot, the distinguished Swiss archæologist, as being "as glorious a monument of American science as Bunker Hill is of American bravery."

Davis, Henry Winter. An American statesman and orator; born in Annapolis, Md., Aug. 16, 1817; died in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30, 1865. He was Member of Congress for three terms (1856–65), and took a leading part in advocating emancipation and loyalty to the Union. His published works are: 'The War of Ormuzd and Ahriman in the 19th Century' (1853); 'Speeches and Addresses in Congress' (1867).

Davis, Jefferson. An American statesman; born in Christian County, Ky., June 3, 1808; died in New Orleans, La., Dec. 6, 1889. Educated at the United States Military Academy. Served in the Black Hawk War; went to Congress in 1845; served in the Mexican War; was United States Senator in 1847–51; Secretary of War in 1853–57; was appointed President of the Confederate States, Feb. 9, 1861; the following November he was elected President for six years. He was confined as a prisoner of State for two years in Fortress Monroe, indicted for high treason, released on bail; never tried, being included in the general amnesty of 1868. He wrote 'The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government' (1881).

Davis, John Chandler Bancroft. An American lawyer and diplomatist; born in 1822. A Harvard graduate and a lawyer. In 1849 he went to London as secretary of legation. In 1854 he became American correspondent of the London Times. In 1869, and again in 1881, he was Assistant Secretary of State. He represented the United States in the "Alabama" contest, zealously pushing the "indirect" claims. He is the author of: 'The Massachusetts Justice' (1847); 'Mr. Sumner, the Alabama Claims, and their Settlement' (1878); and a work published in French entitled 'Process Tribunals of the United States' (1878).

Davis, Mary Evelyn (Moon). An American poet; born in Talladega, Ala., 1852. She has

written 'Minding the Gap and Other Poems' (1870); and 'In War Times at La Rose Blanche' (1887).

Davis, Rebecca (Harding). An American novelist; born in Washington, Pa., June 24, 1831. She contributed many short stories and sketches to periodicals, and has written several novels, including: 'Life in the Iron Mills' (1861); 'A Story of To-Day' (1861) published later under the title 'Margaret Howth'; and 'A Law Unto Herself' (1878). She was the first writer in this country to introduce the labor question into fiction. Her later works include: 'Waiting for the Verdict'; 'Dallas Galbraith'; 'Natasqua'; 'Frances Walstrup'; and others.

Davis, Richard Harding. An American novelist, short-story writer, and contributor to periodical literature; born in Philadelphia, April 18, 1864. He graduated at Lehigh University, and entered journalism in Philadelphia. His first purely literary success was the story of 'Gallegher,' based upon his newspaper experiences, and published with other stories in a volume (1891). He has since been constantly engaged in story-writing, and descriptive narration of events, places, and people. Among his works are: 'Stories for Boys' (1891); 'The West from a Car Window' (1892); 'Van Bibber and Others' (1892); 'Our English Cousins' (1894); 'The Rulers of the Mediterranean' (1894); 'The Princess Aline' (1895); 'About Paris' (1895); 'Three Gringoes in Venezuela and Central America' (1896); 'Soldiers of Fortune' (1897); etc.

Davis, Thomas Osborne. An Irish poet; born in Mallow, County Cork, 1814; died in Dublin, 1845. His verse was mainly on patriotic themes, and appears, collected, in Duffy's 'Library of Ireland.'

Davy, Sir Humphry. An eminent English chemist, philosopher, and man of letters; born at Penzance, Cornwall, Dec. 17, 1778; died at Geneva, Switzerland, May 29, 1829. In addition to the revolution he brought about in the domain of chemistry and applied physics, he embodied his discoveries and researches in fascinating literary form in 'Consolations in Travel, or the Last Days of a Philosopher' (1830); 'Chemical and Philosophical Researches' (1800); 'On the Safety Lamp and on Flame' (1828); and numerous equally interesting productions.

Davydoff, Denis Vasiljevich (dä-vē-dôf'). A Russian poet and writer on military affairs (1784–1839); born at Moscow. His compositions in verse were mostly written in camp, and consisted of satires, elegies, dithyrambics, and soldier ballads: the latter especially had a wide circulation. Among his prose writings were: 'Recollections of the Battle of Prussian-Eylau' and 'An Essay toward a Theory of Partisan Warfare.'

Dawes, Anna Laurens. An American writer on political topics, daughter of Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts. She was born in 1851, and has written much for periodicals; among her essays being: 'How We Are Governed'; 'The Modern Jew: His Present and Future'; 'Biography of Charles Sumner.'

Dawes, Rufus. An American poet; born in Boston, Jan. 26, 1803; died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 30, 1859. He wrote: 'The Valley of the Nashaway, and Other Poems' (1830); 'Geraldine' (1839), resembling Don Juan in form and treatment; the successful romance 'Nix's Mate' (1840). His verses were sung at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument.

Dawson, Sir John William. A Canadian geologist and writer; born in Pictou, Nova Scotia, October 1820; has made many important discoveries in the science of geology, and has written largely on geological subjects. His publications include: 'Archaia, or Studies of Creation in Genesis' (1859); 'Air Breathers of the Coal Period'; 'Chain of Life' (1884); and 'Egypt and Syria' (1885). His scientific papers include: 'The Formation of Gypsum,' and 'The Renewal of Forests Destroyed by Fire.' He has also published 'Hand-Book of Geography and National History of Nova Scotia.'

Dawson, William James. An English poet; born in Towcester, Northamptonshire, 185–. He is a clergyman by profession. His works include: 'Arvalon: a First Poem' (1878); 'A Vision of Souls' (1884); and 'Poems and Lyrics' (1893).

Day, John. An English dramatist; born perhaps about 1575; flourished about 1606, and died later than 1623. Of the half-dozen of his plays which have outlived the vicissitudes of manuscript, the 'Parliament of Bees' (1607), a comedy, is of surpassing charm; while the 'Isle of Gulls,' a drama impregnated with wit, contains many strong passages.

Day, Richard Edwin. An American poet; born in West Granby, Oswego County, N. Y., April 27, 1852. He has published 'Lyrics and Satires' (1883), and 'Poems' (1888).

Day, Thomas. An English poet and prose-writer; born in London, June 22, 1748; died Sept. 28, 1789. He was an ardent sympathizer with the American patriots. Among his works are: 'The Devoted Legions,' a poem against the war with America (1776); 'The Desolation of America'; 'Letters of Marius' (1784). He is the author of the celebrated 'History of Sanford and Merton.'

D'Azeglio. See **Azeglio.**

Dean, John Ward. An American antiquarian scholar and writer. He was born in Wiscasset, Me., March 13, 1815. He is editor of the 'New England Historical and Genealogical Register'; and the author of 'Memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Ward' (1868); 'Memoir of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth' (1871); and 'Life of John H. Shepard.'

Deane, Silas. An American diplomatist; born Dec. 24, 1737, in Groton, Conn.; died in

Deal, England, Aug. 23, 1789. With Franklin and Lee he negotiated the treaty between France and the United States in 1778; was afterwards greatly misrepresented, and died abroad in neglect and poverty. He published in his own defense: 'Letters to Hon. Robert Morgan' (1784); 'An Address to the Citizens of the United States' (1784); and 'Paris Papers, or Mr. Silas Deane's Intercepted Letters to his Brother and Other Friends' (1781).

Debraux, Paul Emile (dė-brō'). A French balladist; born at Ancerville, Dept. Meuse, Aug. 30, 1796; died in Paris, Feb. 12, 1831. He was an ardent Republican, and wrote for the common people lively songs of wine and love, which were sung everywhere in tavern and workshop. He was called "the Béranger of the rabble." His best-known songs are: 'Mt. St. John'; 'Belisarius'; 'Say, Do You Remember?'; 'The Soldier's Widow'; 'Marengo.' Béranger published a complete collection of his 'Songs' (3 vols.).

Dechez, Louis. See **Jenneval.**

Decken, Auguste von der. See **Elbe, A. von der.**

Decker, Jeremias de (deck'er). A Dutch poet (1609–66); born at Dort. He translated into Dutch, Buchanan's 'Baptist,' and into Dutch verse 'The Lamentations of Jeremiah.' Of his original works the best are his household poems and his collection of epigrams. His 'Good Friday' recounts scenes of Christ's passion. His satirical poem 'Praise of Avarice' is of little worth.

De Costa, Benjamin Franklin. An American clergyman and writer; born in Charlestown, Mass., July 10, 1831. Included in his many publications are: 'The Pre-Columbian Discovery of America by the Northmen' (1869); 'The Moabite Stone' (1870); and 'The Rector of Roxburgh,' a novel, under the pen-name of "William Hickling" (1873). He became president (1884) of the first branch of the "White Cross Society," of which he was the organizer.

De Coster, Charles Théodore Henri (dė kos'ter). A Belgian poet (1827–79); born at Munich. His first poetical composition was 'The Owls' Mirror'; then followed 'Flemish Legends' (1856); 'Brabant Stories' (1861), a spirited description of lowly life; 'The Wedding Tour' (1872); and the little comedy 'Jenny' (1865).

Decourcelle, Pierre (dė kör-sel'). A French dramatist; born at Paris, Jan. 25, 1856. His first work was the five-act drama, 'The Ace of Clubs,' written for Sara Bernhardt; it had an extraordinary success. Then followed a succession of comedies, dramas, comic-opera libretti, and dramatizations of popular novels, written by him individually or in collaboration with other authors; among them: 'The Amazon' (1885); 'Madame Cartridge'; 'The Abbé Constantin' (founded on Halévy's story); 'The Man with the Broken Ear' (after About). He wrote also a sensational novel, 'The Gray Hat' (1887), and 'Fanfan' (1889), both of which were received with great popular favor.

Dedekind, Friedrich (ded'ė-kind). A German poet (1525–98); born at Neustadt on the Leine. His principal work is 'Grobianus' (1549), a satire in Latin distichs against drunkenness and obscenity; it had wide circulation, and was translated into German, Dutch, and English. He wrote two dramas having a religious polemic end in view: 'The Christian Knight' and 'The Converted Papist.'

Deems, Charles Force. An American clergyman and writer; born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1820; died in New York city, Nov. 18, 1893. From 1866 to his death he was pastor of the Church of the Strangers of New York city, and was widely noted as editor and author. Included in his publications are: 'Triumph of Peace and Other Poems' (1840); 'The Light of the Nations' (1870); 'Weights and Wings' (1872); 'Chips and Chunks for Every Fireside'; and 'My Septuagint' (1892).

Deffand, Marie de Vichy-Chamrond, Marquise du (def-fäṅ'). A French wit and letter-writer, mistress of a most brilliant salon; born in Burgundy, 1697; died at Paris, Sept. 24, 1780. Her correspondence with Horace Walpole was published in 1780, with d'Alembert and other great Frenchmen in 1809 (2 vols.), with Voltaire in 1810 (4 vols.), with the Duchess de Choiseul and others in 1859 (3 vols.). *

Defoe, Daniel. The author of 'Robinson Crusoe'; born in St. Giles Parish, Cripplegate, 1660 or 1661; died near London, 1731. His works comprise political tracts, verse, polemic writings, economic and social pamphlets, romances, histories, and biographies. Among them are: 'The Storm' (1704); 'Apparition of Mrs. Veal' (1706); 'Robinson Crusoe' (1719); 'Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe' (1719); 'King of Pirates' (1719); 'Duncan Campbell' (1720); 'Mr. Campbell's Pacquet' (1720); 'Memoirs of a Cavalier' (1720); 'Captain Singleton' (1720); 'Moll Flanders' (1722); 'Journal of the Plague Year' (1722); 'Cartouche' (1722); 'Colonel Jacque' (1722); 'The Highland Rogue' (1723); 'The Fortunate Mistress' (1724); 'Narrative of Murders at Calais' (1724); 'John Sheppard' (1724); 'Account of Jonathan Wild' (1725); and other romances. His pamphlets include: 'Essay upon Projects' (1698); 'Shortest Way with Dissenters' (1702); and 'Political History of the Devil' (1726). *

De Fontaine, Felix. An American journalist; born in Boston, Mass., 1832; died in Columbus, S. C., Dec. 11, 1896. The first statement given to the North, of the attack on Fort Sumter, was written by him; and he was correspondent of the Charleston Courier from the principal battle-fields during the Civil War. Subsequently he came to New York city, and was connected with the Herald most of the time until his death. He was the author of 'Cyclopædia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens'; 'Gleanings from a Confederate

Army Note-Book'; and 'Birds of a Feather Flock Together.'

De Forest, John William. An American novelist, born in Humphreysville (near Seymour), Conn., March 31, 1826. Without entering college he passed many years in independent study and foreign travel, becoming a proficient in several languages; entered the army as captain at the outbreak of the Civil War, and rose to major; and since 1850 has been a fertile writer of essays, short stories, and novels for the leading magazines, taking prominent rank among American novelists. Among his works are: 'History of the Indians of Connecticut' (1853); 'Oriental Acquaintance' (1856); 'Witching Times' (1856); 'European Acquaintance' (1858); 'Seacliff' (1859); 'Miss Ravenel's Conversion' (1867); 'Overland' (1871); 'Kate Beaumont' (1872); 'The Wetherell Affair' (1873); 'Honest John Vane' (1875); 'Justine Vane' (1875); 'Playing the Mischief' (1876); 'Irene Vane' (1877); 'Irene, the Missionary' (1879); 'The Oddest of Courtships; or, The Bloody Chasm' (1881).

De Gubernatis. See **Gubernatis.**

De Kay, Charles. An American poet, grandson of Joseph Rodman Drake; born in Washington, D. C., July 25, 1848. His poems are mostly founded on themes from Oriental, classical, and literary history. Among his works are: 'The Bohemian' (1878); 'Hesperus and Other Poems' (1880); 'The Vision of Nimrod' (1881); 'The Vision of Esther' (1882); 'The Love Poems of Louis Barnaval, Edited [and written] by Charles De Kay' (1883); and many occasional poems. His prose includes: 'Life and Works of Antoine Louis Barye, Sculptor' (1889); and 'The Family Life of Heinrich Heine' (1892), a translation.

Dekker, Eduard Douwes (dek'er). A Dutch novelist (1820–87), pseudonym «Multatuli»; born at Amsterdam. He spent several years in government service in the Dutch East Indies. His story 'Max Havelaar' (1860) is a shocking accusation of wrongs and scandals against the Dutch administration of Java. He later published many satirical works on social, political, and philosophical questions, among them a volume of admirable 'Parables'; a novel, 'The Blessed Virgin'; a drama; and 'The School of Princes.' *

Dekker, Thomas. An English dramatist; born in London, about 1570; died some time after 1637. He wrote a great number of plays, but only a few of them were published, among them the two comedies 'The Shoemaker's Holiday' and 'Old Fortunatus'; they are both specimens of whatever is best and most genuine in English humor, and the second in particular abounds in passages of consummate poetic beauty. Of other writings of his we have 'The Wonderful Year,' a pamphlet describing graphically the horrors of the plague; an amusing tract, 'The Bachelor's Banquet,' a satire on henpecked husbands; and many other fugitive pieces lashing the vices and follies of the age. He also collaborated with other dramatists. *

De Lancey, Edward Floyd. An American historical writer; born in Mamaroneck, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1821. He is author of 'Documentary History of New York' (1851); 'The Capture of Fort Washington the Result of Treason' (1877); and 'Origin and History of Manors in the Province of New York' (1886).

Deland, Ellen Douglass. An American writer of juvenile works; born in New York in 1860. She has published: 'Oakleigh'; 'In the Old Herrick House'; 'Malvern.'

Deland, Margaret Wade (Campbell). An American poet and novelist; born in Allegheny, Pa., Feb. 23, 1857. She is now a resident of Boston. Her fame rests mainly upon her theological polemic novel 'John Ward, Preacher' (1888), which has been very widely read. Among her other well-known works are: 'The Story of a Child'; 'Mr. Tommy Dove and Other Stories'; 'Philip and his Wife'; 'Florida Days,' a collection of sketches of travel; and 'Sydney.' Her most popular poems are contained in the volume entitled 'The Old Garden and Other Verses.'

Delaporte, Michel (dė-lä-port'). A French playwright (1806–72); born in Paris. He wrote a long series of vaudevilles, many of them in collaboration with others. Of pieces of his own composition may be named 'The Housewife' (1851), 'Toinette and her Carbineer' (1856), as the most successful. In association with Varin he wrote: 'A Hercules and a Pretty Woman' (1861); 'Ah, 'Tis Pleasant to Love'; 'The Gillyflower Woman' (1869).

Delavigne, Jean François Casimir (de-lä-vēn'). A French lyric poet and dramatist (1793–1843); born at Havre. He struck a patriotic and popular chord in his 'Messenian Odes' (1818), satires directed against the monarchy of the Restoration. His historical dramas and tragedies are numerous; among them are: 'Louis XI.'; 'The Sicilian Vespers'; 'Marino Faliero'; 'Don John of Austria.' His plays are no longer seen on the stage. *

De Leon, Edwin. An American prose-writer; born in Columbia, S. C., 1828; died in New York city, 1891. From 1854 to 1862 he was engaged in editorial work; from 1862 to 1870 held the office of United States consul-general and diplomatic agent at Cairo, Egypt. His published works include: 'Thirty Years of my Life on Three Continents'; 'The Khédive's Egypt,' a novel; 'Askaros Kassis, the Captain'; and 'Under the Star and Under the Crescent.'

Deléry, François Charles (dė-lā'rē). An American prose-writer; born in St. Charles Parish, La., Jan. 28, 1815; died in Bay St. Louis, Miss., June 12, 1880. His works were written in French, and include: 'Essay on Liberty' (1847); 'Studies of the Passions' (1849); 'King Cotton'; and 'Confederates and Federals' (1864).

Delitzsch, Franz. A German theologian; born in Leipzig, Feb. 23, 1813; died there, March 4, 1890. In 1867 he became professor of theology at Leipzig. Among his numerous devotional and theological works may be mentioned: 'History of Jewish Poetry' (1836); 'The House of God' (1848); 'A Day in Capernaum' (1871); and the well-known translation of the New Testament into Hebrew (1st ed. 1877, 2d ed. 1886).

Delmar, Alexander. An American political economist; born in New York city, Aug. 9, 1836. He established the Social Science Review and was its editor 1864-66. He is the author of 'Gold Money and Paper Money' (1862); 'Essays on Political Economy' (1865); 'Letter on the Finances' (1868); 'History of Money in Ancient Countries' (1884); 'The Science of Money'; 'The National-Banking System'; and 'Statistical Almanac.'

Delmonte, Felix Maria (del-môn'te). A Dominican lawyer and poet; born in Santo Domingo city, Dominican Republic, about 1810. Has been many times a member of the Dominican Congress. He is the author of 'Las Vérgenes de Galindo,' a historical tale in verse; 'El Mendigo,' a drama; 'Ozama,' a drama; and many lyrical poems.

Delmonte y Tejada, Antonio (del-môn'te ē tė-yä'dä). A Dominican historian; born in Santiago de los Caballeros, Santo Domingo, in 1783; died in 1861. He is the author of 'Historia de Santo Domingo' (3 vols.), a history of the island from its discovery.

Deloney, Thomas. An English ballad writer and pamphleteer; born in London (?), about 1543; died there (?), about 1600. He turned all current topics, from the Armada to a murder, into racy ballads and snatches, some happy, others execrable, all popular; the 'Strange Histories' (1607) comprising most of the good ones, while in 'The Gentle Craft' (1597), a eulogy of shoemakers, we have a specimen of his pamphlets.

De Long, George Washington. An American Arctic explorer, and officer in the United States navy; born in New York city, Aug. 22, 1844; died in Siberia, Oct. 30, 1881. Graduating from the Naval Academy in 1865, he reached the grade of lieutenant-commander, and perished of cold and exposure while in command of the Jeannette Expedition in 1879–81. His journals have been published, entitled 'The Voyage of the Jeannette' (1883); and the story of the search for the survivors is told in Melville's 'In the Lena Delta' (1884).

Delord, Taxile (dė-lôr'). A French historian, journalist, and topical prose-writer; born in Avignon, Nov. 25, 1815; died in Paris, May 16, 1877. He was successful politically, and edited important Parisian journals, his permanent work being contained in 'Physiology of the Parisian Woman' (1841); 'History of the Second Empire' (1868–75); and 'Literary Mornings' (1860).

Delpit, Albert (del-pē') A French novelist and dramatist (1849–93); born in New Orleans. When quite young he assisted the elder Dumas in editing the journals Le Mousquetaire and Le D'Artagnan. After the war with Germany, in which he served as a volunteer, he won academic prizes with a volume of poems, 'The Invasion'; and the poem 'Repentance, or the Country Parish Priest's Story.' He had little success with his dramas till 'Coralie's Son' (1879) gained the highest recognition both from the reading public and theatre-goers. 'Odette's Marriage' obtained him a pronounced success in high society. He wrote also 'Cruel Loves'; 'As in Life'; and other plays.

Delvau, Alfred (del-vō'). A French Revolutionary prose-writer; born in Paris, 1825; died there, May 3, 1867. A 'History of the Revolution of February' (1850), and 'Henri Murger and Bohemianism' (1866), sufficiently denote the range of his partisan, but more than mediocre, capacities.

Delwig, Anton Antónovich, Baron (del'vig). A Russian lyrist (1798–1831); born in Moscow. He was a schoolfellow and lifelong friend of Pushkin. He held government office, but his St. Petersburg house was the rallying-place of the literary world, especially of the younger set,—Pushkin, Glinka, Baratinsky, Vlasemsky. Among his poetical compositions those written in the tone of the popular ballad are the best, and some of them are in great favor.

Demeter, Dimitrija (dem'ė-ter). A Croatian dramatist and poet; born at Agram, July 21, 1811; died there, June 24, 1872. His principal dramas are: 'Love and Duty'; 'Blood-Revenge'; and the tragedy 'Teuta.' He wrote a lyro-epic poem, 'The Battlefield of Grobnik,' and several stories. He translated several foreign dramatic works into Croatian.

De Mille, Henry Churchill. An American playwright; born in North Carolina, about 1853; died at Pompton, N. J., Feb. 10, 1893. He graduated at Columbia College, and was by turns preacher and school-teacher until 1882, when he became examiner of plays at the Madison Square Theatre, and later for a short time an actor. His first successful play was the 'Main Line,' in which he collaborated with Charles Barnard. In 1887, having become associated with David Belasco, he wrote the well-known society dramas: 'The Wife' (1887); 'Lord Chumley' (1888); 'The Charity Ball' (1889); 'Men and Women' (1890). His last work was a melodrama adapted from the German, entitled 'Lost Paradise,' which was successfully produced in 1892 and is still a favorite.

De Mille, James. A Canadian novelist; born in St. John, N. B., August 1837; died in Halifax, N. S., Jan. 28, 1880. Graduated at Brown College (1854). He was professor of classics in Acadia College (1860–65), and of history and rhetoric in Dalhousie College, Halifax, from 1865 until his death. Among his publications are: 'The Dodge Club' (1866);

'Cord and Creese' (1867); 'A Comedy of Terrors' (1872); 'The Living Link' (1874); and many books for boys, including 'Treasures of the Sea.' A treatise of his on rhetoric was published in 1878.

Deming, Philander. An American humorous writer of dialect sketches. He was born in 1829. His work is very original, and has been published in 'Adirondack Stories'; 'Tompkins and Other Folks.'

Demogeot, Jacques Claude (dem-ō-zhō'). A French literary historian and poet; born at Paris, July 5, 1808. He wrote a 'Study on Pliny the Younger'; the prize essay 'Letters and Men of Letters in the 19th Century'; 'French Literature in the 17th Century,' his greatest work. His poetical writings are a drama, 'Romeo and Juliet' (1852); 'New Paris,' consisting of epico-lyric descriptions; and 'Stories and Talks in Verse' (1860).

Demosthenes (dē-mos'thē-nēz). An Athenian orator; born about 384 B. C.; died at Calauria, 322 B. C. Necessity drove him to take up the business of writing pleas and defenses of suitors and defendants in the law courts; afterward he appeared himself in the courts and the assemblies, and became a foremost leader of the party of independence against the designs of Philip of Macedon. The 'Olynthiacs' and the 'Philippics' were part of this warfare; and his greatest speech, 'On the Crown,' was a vindication of his course. Sixty orations ascribed to him are extant, but some of them are spurious. *

Dempster, Charlotte Louisa Hawkins. An Scotch novelist; born in Forfarshire, Scotland, in 1835. She has traveled extensively, and is at present a resident of Cannes, France. She has been a frequent contributor to English periodicals. Her first book was: 'The Hôtel du Petit St. Jean: A Gascon Story' (1869); the second, 'Véra' (1872) established her reputation. Her other works include: 'Essays' (1872); 'Iseulte' (1875); 'Blue Roses' (1877); 'Within Sound of the Sea' (1878), a Scotch story; 'Ninette' (1888), an idyl of Provence.

Denham, Sir John. An English poet; born in Dublin in 1615; died in London (?), March 15 (?), 1669. He figured at the court of Charles II., translated the 'Æneid' (1656 ?), produced the tragedy of 'The Sophy' (1642), and in 'Cooper's Hill' (1642) rose above mediocrity.

Denis, Jean Ferdinand (den-ē'). A French explorer and historical writer; born in Paris, France, Aug. 13, 1798; died Aug. 2, 1890. He was an extensive traveler and a voluminous writer. Among his works are: 'History of Brazil' (1821); 'Buenos Ayres and Paraguay' (2 vols., 1823). He is also the author of a series of historical novels: 'Ysmael-ben-Kaisar, or the Discovery of the New World' (3 vols., 1829).

Denison, Charles Wheeler. An American poet and prose-writer; born in New London, Conn., Nov. 11, 1809; died Nov. 14, 1881. He published: 'The American Village and Other Poems' (1845); 'Out at Sea,' poems (1867). His prose works include 'The Child Hunters' (1867) and a series of biographies: 'The Tanner Boy' (Grant); 'Winfield the Lawyer's Son' (Hancock); and others.

Denison, John Ledyard. An American historian; born in Stonington, Conn., Sept. 19, 1826. He published a 'Pictorial History of the Wars of the United States,' and edited an 'Illustrated History of the New World' in English and in German.

Denison, Mary (Andrews). An American novelist, wife of C. W.; born in Cambridge, Mass., May 26, 1826. Assisted in editing the Olive Branch, in which her husband was interested; also contributed to American and English periodicals. Her works include: 'Home Pictures' (1853); 'That Husband of Mine,' of which it is said the sale reached 200,000 copies; and 'What One Boy can Do' (1885).

Denne, Henry. An English Puritan divine, who flourished in the seventeenth century and was noted for his attacks upon the vices of the clergy. He published 'The Man of Sin' (1645); 'The Drag Net of the Kingdom of Heaven' (1646); 'Grace, Mercy, and Truth'; etc. His sermons and other works were published in London, 1642–60.

Denne-Baron, Pierre Jacques René (dān-bär-ôñ). A French poet and essayist; born in Paris, Sept. 6, 1780; died there, June 5, 1854. He had much learning and a faultless taste; 'Hero and Leander' (1806) and 'Poetic Flowers' (1825) being delightful though not great, while his 'Dictionary of Conversation' is widely known.

Dennery or d'Ennery, Adolphe Philippe (den-er-ē'). A French dramatist; born at Paris, June 17, 1811. He has produced, either alone or in collaboration, about 200 separate compositions. Among his own productions are the dramas 'My Daughter's Honor (1835); 'The Pearl of Savoy' (1842); 'Mary Jane' (1845), one of the strongest popular plays of our time; 'The Two Orphans' (1873); the comedies and vaudevilles 'The Change of Uniform' (1836), and 'Robber Paris' (1844); and the fairy spectacles 'Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp' (1863), and 'The Tribute of Zamora.'

Dennie, Joseph. An American journalist; born in Boston, Aug. 30, 1768; died in Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1812. Published 'The Farrago' (1795), essays on life and literature. From 1796 to 1798 edited with great success the Farmer's Weekly Museum at Walpole, N. H. In this appeared his essays signed "The Lay Preacher," whose droll and easy style made him popular. In Philadelphia (1801), assisted by Asbury Dickens, he founded the Portfolio, which he edited till his death under the pen-name of "Oliver Old-School." Two collections of his writings have been published: 'The Lay Preacher, or Short Sermons for Idle Readers' (1796); and 'The Lay Preacher' (1817).

Dennis, John. An English dramatist and critic (1657-1734); born in London. Of his dramas none had much success or deserved it. He was a savage critic, but he had some just views of dramatic art and poetry, as is proved by his 'Three Letters on the Genius and Writings of Shakespeare' (1711). His fame is perpetuated not by his own writings, but by the satires and anecdotes of his enemies, Pope's 'Dunciad' in particular. He invented a new species of stage thunder; and the phrase "stealing one's thunder" is due to his angry outburst at some managers who used it in a successful play when one of his had been damned.

Deotyma (dā-ō-tē'mä), pseudonym of Jadviga Luszczevska. A Polish poet and story-writer; born in Warsaw, October 1830. She has long been celebrated for the power and charm of her prose and versification; 'At the Parting Way' (1876) being a story of rare merit, and 'The Pole in Song' (1859) containing many of her finest stanzas.

Depew, Chauncey Mitchell. An American lawyer; born in Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834. He is president of the New York Central and Hudson River R. R. Co. Noted as a political orator and an after-dinner speaker. Published 'Orations and After-Dinner Speeches' (1890).

De Peyster, John Watts (dē-pēs'ter). An American miscellaneous writer; born in New York city, March 9, 1821. He has contributed much to periodicals, and written a vast number of monographs, often polemic,—one being in defense of his Loyalist grandfather, second in command at King's Mountain on the British side. He is author of: 'Life of Field Marshal Torstenson' (1855); 'The Dutch at the North Pole' (1857); 'Life of Baron Cohorn' (1860); and 'Personal and Military History of General Philip Kearny' (1869).

De Puy, Henry Walter. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Pompey Hill, Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1820; died Feb. 2, 1876. He constantly contributed political articles to the press; he wrote several popular poems, and was the author of 'Kossuth and his Generals,' with a brief history of Hungary (1851); 'Louis Napoleon and his Times,' with a memoir of the Bonaparte family (1853); 'Three Score Years and Beyond' (1873); and 'Ethan Allen and the Green Mountain Boys of 1876.'

De Puy, William Harrison. An American clergyman and writer; born in New York, 1821. His works include: 'Statistics of the Methodist Episcopal Church'; 'Home and Health'; and 'Home Economics,' a book of great popularity.

De Quincey, Thomas. A celebrated English author; born in Manchester, Aug. 15, 1785; died Dec. 8, 1859. He was a very prolific writer; but his works are mostly occasional essays, and papers on historical, literary, and miscellaneous topics. Besides collections of these, his published works include: 'Confessions of an English Opium Eater' (1821); 'Letters to a Young Man Whose Education has been Neglected' (1823); 'Logic of Political Economy' (1844); 'Klosterheim' (1839); etc. *

Derby, George Horatio. ["John Phœnix."] An American humorist; born in Dedham, Mass., April 3, 1823; died in New York, May 15, 1861. Graduated at West Point (1846), and served in the army during the Mexican War (1846–47). He wrote under the name "John Phœnix" a series of sketches and burlesques, entitled 'Phœnixiana' (1855), and 'The Squibob Papers' (1859).

Derby, James Cephas. An American publisher of New York and San Francisco; born 1818; died 1892. He is the author of 'Fifty Years among Authors, Books, and Publishers.'

Dernburg, Friedrich (dern'bürg). A German journalist and descriptive writer; born in Mentz, Oct. 3, 1833. After a university course, he rapidly acquired eminence in both journalism and politics, being one of the companions of the German Crown Prince (now Emperor) in a trip to Rome, and later a well-known personality at the Columbian Exposition. 'From the White City' (1893), a series of World's Fair sketches; 'In the Bonds of Guilt' (1894); and 'The Over Proud' (1889), afford typical specimens of his fact and fiction.

De Rosny, Leon. A celebrated French Orientalist; born at Loos, France, Aug. 5, 1837. Professor of Japanese at the Special School of Languages since 1868, and founder of the International Congress of Orientalists. Among his numerous works are: 'Asiatic Studies' (1864); 'The Origin of Language' (1869); 'Japanese Anthology' (1871); 'A Grammar of the Chinese Language' (London, 1874); 'Japanese Religion' (1881); and various translations, pamphlets, and essays.

Déroulède, Paul (dē-rö-lād'). A French poet; born at Paris, Sept. 2, 1846. His 'Soldier Songs' (1872) and 'Military Refrains' (1888) were immensely popular, and won him the presidency of the Patriotic League; an association intensely hostile to Germans, and whose agitation seemed likely to lead to a collision with Germany, wherefore the poet was prevailed upon to retire from the presidency. He has written a drama of patriotism, 'The Hetman,' and the semi-religious drama 'The Moabitess.' *

Derzhávin, Gavriil Románovich (der-shä'-vin). A noted Russian poet; born at Kasan, July 14, 1743; died on his estate in the government of Novgorod, July 21, 1816. He won the favor of Catharine II. by his ode 'Feliza' (1782), and afterward rose to high office. His last thirteen years were passed in retirement. The characteristics of his poetry are originality of conception, splendor of imagery, forcefulness and mastery of language. His admiration for Catharine II. inspired him with the true poetic afflatus, though some of his poems are mere strings of hollow phrases. He was nevertheless a lover of truth, an honest, downright, hot-

tempered man. His best poem is the ode 'God,' which has been translated into all European languages and into Japanese.

De Sanctis, Francesco (dē sänk'tis). An Italian literary historian and critic (1818–83); born at Morra. His revolutionary critical disquisitions on the great poets gained him distinction. He was general secretary of the department of public education in the revolutionary government of 1848; after restoration of the monarchy he spent three years in prison, where he studied German literature, and translated parts of Goethe and Schiller and Hegel's 'Logic.' Afterward he was minister of education, and professor in the University of Naples. His most important works are a 'History of Italian Literature' and 'Critical Essays,' the latter a work of high authority.

Désaugiers, Marc Antoine Madeleine (dē-sō-zhā'). A noted French song-writer and dramatist; born at Fréjus, Nov. 17, 1772; died at Paris, Aug. 9, 1827. His life till 1797 was full of adventure; he was at one time a prisoner of the revolted blacks in San Domingo and in momentary fear of death. Going on the stage in Paris, in 1805, his parody of the opera 'Danaids' ('The Little Danaids') was acted for 300 consecutive nights. His vaudevilles were remarkably successful. As a light song-writer he is second only, if indeed second, to Béranger. Many of his songs will live long; *e. g.*, 'The Consolations of Old Age'; 'The Picture of New Years.' Many of them are exquisite little gems of art; *e. g.*, 'The Market'; 'Sunday Pleasures'; 'The Palais Royal.'

Desbordes-Valmore, Marceline (dā-bord''-väl-mōr''). A French poet (1785–1859); born at Douai. She made her début at the age of 16 in comic opera, but shortly after quit the stage. She wrote several volumes of poems: 'Elegies and Romances'; 'New Elegies and Poems'; 'Tears'; 'Poor Flowers'; 'Bouquets and Prayers'; and 'Poems of Childhood.' All her poems are distinguished by great sweetness and unaffected pathos. Her most perfect song is perhaps 'If He had Known.' She wrote also several stories.

Descartes, René (dā-kärt'). An illustrious French philosopher; born at La Haye, Touraine, March 31, 1596; died at Stockholm, Feb. 11, 1650. His works comprise: 'Discourse on Method' (1637); 'Meditations in Elementary Philosophy'; 'Philosophical Beginnings'; 'Dioptrique'; 'Meteors'; 'Geometry'; 'Letters to the Princess Elizabeth'; and many controversial amplifications of his doctrines, among them 'Treatise on the Passions' (1649). *

Deschamps, Eustache, called Morel. A French poet; born about 1330 at Vertus, Dept. Marne; died after 1415. He composed a multitude of short poems of a political or moral nature. The 'Mirror of Marriage' comprises 13,000 lines. He wrote an 'Art of Poetizing,' the earliest mediæval work of its kind.

Deschamps de Saint Amand, Antony (dā-shoṅ). A French poet (1800–69); born at Paris. After translating from Dante, he published (1831) 'Political Satires,' notable for vigor and poetic form. But his mind already showed signs of organic disorder, and his 'Last Words' (1835) reveal it plainly. He also wrote: 'Resignation' (1839); 'Studies of Italy' (1835); and many short poems.

Deschamps de Saint Amand, Émile. A French poet, elder brother of Antony (1791–1871); born at Bourges. His song 'Peace Won by Arms' (1812) attracted the notice of Napoleon. In 1818, with Latouche, he produced the successful comedy 'The Round of Favor.' To the journal La Muse Française, founded by him and Victor Hugo (1824), he contributed poems, stories, and critical essays, and stood as leader of the romantic school. He published several volumes of miscellaneous poems, essays on Goethe, Schiller, and Shakespeare, and many sprightly but earnest dramas, which were set to music by Bellini, Halévy, Rossini, and Auber; also a volume of 'Philosophical Stories' (1854).

Deshoulières, Antoinette (dā-zö-lyār'). An eminent French poet; born in Paris, Jan. 1, 1638; died there, Feb. 17, 1694. She was educated in the spirit of the "précieuses" of the Hôtel Rambouillet, and so assimilated their spirit and methods as to be called the "tenth Muse" for her tragedies, comedies, and operas. But her verses sound hollow and insincere. Her best work and inspirations are found in her 'Idylls,' especially in 'The Sheep'; 'The Flowers'; 'The Birds.'

Desjardins, Paul (dā-zhär-daṅ'). A French writer of essays on social and moral questions; born 18—. He is professor of rhetoric in the St. Stanislas College, Paris, and member of the editorial staff of the Journal des Débats. His studies of social phenomena were collected under the general title 'Contemporary Notes.' One of his works led to the formation of the Union for Moral Action. *

Deslys, Charles (dā-lē'). A French novelist (1821–85); born at Paris. The most notable of his numerous stories are: 'The Millionairess' (1852); 'The Last Grisette' (1853); 'The King of Yvetot' (1866); 'Stories of La Grève' (1866), which won an Academy prize; 'The Stonebreaker' (1867).

Desmarets de Saint-Sorlin, Jean (dā-mär-ā' dē san-sor-lan'). A French poet (1595–1676); born at Paris. He was a favorite of Cardinal Richelieu, and one of the first members of the Academy. He wrote several plays; among them a character comedy, 'The Visionaries' (1637), received with great favor. Some of his comic figures had Molière for their original. He wrote also epics; among them 'Clovis' (1657) and 'Mary Magdalene' (1669). In his early years he led a wild, disordered life; but later became a devotee, and wrote many religious poems and anti-Jansenist polemics.

Desnoiresterres, Gustave (dā-nwär-tār'). A French novelist and literary historian (1817–92); born at Bayeux. Among his novels are 'The Black Chamber' (1843); 'Love on a Stage Coach' (1853). He wrote several very valuable essays and monographs on the history of French literature and of French manners. The Academy crowned his greatest work: 'Voltaire and French Society in the 18th Century' (8 vols., 1855).

Desnoyers, Louis (dān-wī-ā'). A French journalist and novelist (1805–68); born at Replonges, Dept. Ain. He founded the journal Charivari (1832), and was one of the founders of the Siècle. He wrote some vaudevilles, and several novels, such as 'Adventures of Jean-Paul Choppart' (1836); 'Memoirs of a 20-Sous Piece' (1837).

Despériers, Bonaventure (dā-per-yā'). A French story-teller; born at Arnay-le-Duc, about 1505; died 1544. He was secretary to Margaret of Navarre. He wrote a series of 90 stories: 'New Recreations and Merry Conceits,' printed in 1558. In 1537 was published his 'Cymbalum Mundi in French,' a virulent and contemptuous attack on the Christian religion, which was burned by the common hangman, and of which only one copy is in existence. The author probably escaped a like fate by suicide.

Desportes, Philippe (dā-port'). A French poet (1546–1606); born at Chartres. His poems are marked by purity of style and well-knit metrical form. Besides his numerous beautiful and musical elegies and sonnets (457 of these), he made a translation of the 'Psalms,' and published a volume of 'Christian Prayers and Meditations' in prose.

Destouches, Philippe Néricault (dā-tösh'). A French dramatist (1680–1754); born at Tours. His poetical talents won him the patronage of the Duke of Orleans, and he was employed on a diplomatic mission to England. His comedy 'The Boaster' (1732) is a masterpiece in matter, in elaboration, and in character delineation; Lessing classes that work, with its companion piece 'The Spendthrift' (1736), as "models of the finer high comedy." Hardly inferior to these is 'The Married Philosopher' (1727), largely based on the the author's own life.

Destutt de Tracy, Antoine Louis Claude, Count (de-stüt' dė tra-sē'). A French philosophical and metaphysical writer; born in Paris, July 20, 1754; died there, March 10, 1836. Though in repeated peril during the French Revolution, he survived to write 'Elements of Ideology' (1817), a development of Condillac's philosophy, and in part an exposition of what passed then for economics. His 'Delineation of the Politics of the World's Nations' (1820), and prior works, received considerable notice in this country through Jefferson's praise in his letters.

De Tabley, Lord — John Byrne Leicester Warren. An English poet; born 1835; died 189–. He was much admired for the beauty and refinement of his lyrics. He published: 'Eclogues and Monodramas' (1864); 'Rehearsals' (1870). He is still better known as an authority on "book-plates."

Detlef, Karl (det'lef), pseudonym of Klara Bauer. A German novelist; born in Swinemünde, June 23, 1836; died in Breslau, June 29, 1876. Her 'Indissoluble Bonds' (1877) and 'Must It Be?' (1872) are valuable and engrossing studies of character.

Deus, João de (dā-üsh). A Portuguese lyric poet; born at São Bartolomeu de Messines, in the province of Algarve, March 8, 1830. He is regarded by his countrymen as introducer of a new era of Portuguese poetry. National spirit, originality, sensibility, and rhythmic melody characterize his poems. They are published in 'Field-flowers' (1870); 'A Branch of Blooms' (1870); and other works.

De Vere, Sir Aubrey. An Irish poet (1788–1846). His works are: 'Julian the Apostate: a Dramatic Poem' (1822); 'The Duke of Mercia: an Historical Drama,' the volume containing also 'The Lamentations of Ireland' (1823); 'The Song of Faith, Devout Exercises and Sonnets' (1842); and 'Mary Tudor: an Historical Drama,' published posthumously (1847). His sonnets Wordsworth declared to be "the most perfect of our age." *

De Vere, Aubrey Thomas. An Irish poet and descriptive and political essayist, son of Sir Aubrey; born at Curragh Chase, Limerick, Jan. 10, 1814. 'Poems' (1843) first revealed his inheritance of talent from his distinguished father; and in 'Irish Odes' (1869) and 'Alexander the Great' (1874) he has vindicated his title to high poetic rank. In prose, his 'Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey' (1850) and 'Constitutional and Unconstitutional Political Action' (1881) show facility of style.

De Vere, Mary Ainge. ("Madeline Bridges.") An American poet; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 18—. Has contributed much to the periodicals; is the author of 'Love Songs and Other Poems' (1870) and 'Poems' (1890).

De Vere, Maximilian Schele. A noted philologist; born near Wexio, Sweden, Nov. 1, 1820; came to the United States in 1843; in 1844 became professor of modern languages and belle-lettres in the University of Virginia. His contributions to the leading magazines have been both literary and scientific. His works include: 'Outlines of Comparative Philology' (1853); 'Stray Leaves from the Book of Nature' (1856); 'Studies in English'; 'Glimpses of Europe in 1848'; 'Romance of American History'; 'Wonders of the Deep'; etc.

De Walden, Thomas Blaides. An English dramatist; born in London, England, 1811; died in New York city, Sept. 26, 1873. He came to America in 1844 and began his career as an actor; but he made his greatest success as a dramatist, writing and adapting more than one hundred plays, including 'Sam' for F. S. Chanfrau, and 'The Hypochondriac.'

Dewey, Orville. A prominent American clergyman and man of letters; born in Sheffield, Mass., March 28, 1794; died there, March 21, 1882. He entered the Unitarian ministry in 1819, and became prominent as a pastor in New Bedford and New York. For two years he was Dr. Channing's assistant in Boston. In 1862 he retired and devoted himself to study. Among his works are: 'Discourses on Human Nature' (1847); 'Discourses on the Nature of Religion' (1847); 'The Problem of Human Destiny' (1864).

Dexter, Henry Martyn. An American clergyman and religious writer; born at Plympton, Mass., Aug. 13, 1821; died Nov. 13, 1890. Educated at Yale and Andover. He was pastor in Manchester, N. H., 1844–49; and of the Berkeley Street Congregational Church, Boston, Mass., 1849–67, when he became editor of the Congregationalist. His chief work is 'The Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years' (1880).

Diamante, Juan Bautista (dē-ä-män'tė). A Spanish playwright; born about 1626; died toward the end of the century. Of his plays, 45 are extant. All are founded on Spanish history; two on legends of the Cid, one—'Who Honors his Father'—being verbatim coincident with Corneille's 'Cid' throughout entire scenes. Which is the original? Recent critics lean strongly to the Spaniard. Diamante wrote some religious or «spiritual» plays, and a few musical dramas; of the last class, 'Alpheus and Arethusa' is held the best.

Diaz, Mrs. Abby (Morton). An American story-writer; born in Massachusetts, 1821; was a member of the famous Brook Farm Association, and has been an earnest worker in social reforms. Her books for children include: 'The Cat's Arabian Knights'; 'The John Spicer Lectures'; 'Polly Cologne'; 'Jimmyjohns'; and 'The William Henry Letters.' Other works are: 'Bybury to Beacon Street, a Discussion of Social Topics'; 'Domestic Problems'; 'Only a Flock of Women.'

Diaz or **Dias, Antonio Gonçalves** (dē'äs). A Brazilian poet; born at Caxias, Brazil, 1823; died at sea, 1864 or 1866. His lyric poems are comprised in the volumes entitled 'First,' 'Second,' and 'Last Songs.' His other works are an epic left incomplete and four dramas. His verses give proof of great originality, with tenderness of feeling and a lively wit.

Diaz de Escobar, Narciso (dē'äth dė es-kō-bär'). A Spanish poet; born at Malaga, June 25, 1860. He won great popularity with his lyric poems, and several of his dramatic compositions have been very successful: 'A Morisco Episode'; 'The Young Men of the Day'; 'Two Husbands and a Wife.' In collaboration with other writers, he has published a volume of 'Character Sketches from Madrid.'

Diaz del Castillo, Bernal (dē'äth del käs-tēl'yō). A Spanish chronicler of the conquest of Mexico; born about 1498; died in Mexico about 1593. His 'True History of the Discovery and Conquest of New Spain' was published at Madrid in 1632. He had little literary skill and no scientific knowledge; but he was a keen observer with a good memory, and an effective story-teller with a fine taste for marvelous feats and the supernatural, though trustworthy for ordinary happenings. *

Dibdin, Charles. An English lyric and dramatic poet and actor; born at Southampton, 1745; died July 25, 1814. He opened a little playhouse in London, the Sans Souci Theatre, and there brought out his own plays, enlivened with his own songs, set to music of his own composition, and with himself as the leading actor. He wrote probably fifty plays and operettas (best remembered among them 'The Quaker,' an operetta), two novels, a 'History of the Stage,' and over a thousand songs. His 'Sea Songs' are popular favorites still. He wrote an autobiography: 'Professional Life' (4 vols., 1803). *

Dibdin, Thomas Frognall. An eminent English bibliographer; born in Calcutta, India, 1775 or 1776; died in Kensington, London, Nov. 18, 1847. Books, not as literature merely, but as things, were the objects of his study and delight, with such results as the 'Bibliographical Decameron' (1817); 'Bibliophobia' (1832); and 'Reminiscences of a Literary Life' (1836),—works in which the collection of books is dealt with from the point of view of a lover of the printing, binding, and illustrating arts.

Dibdin, Thomas John. An English dramatist; born in London, March 21, 1771; died there, Sept. 16, 1841. Prolific in plays of an ephemeral character, 'Blindman's Buff,' 'The Pirates,' and similar things of an hour, he lived well, worked hard, and died poor, leaving interesting 'Reminiscences' (1827) behind him.

Dicey, Edward. An English journalist, traveler, and author; born in Leicestershire, England, in 1832. He graduated with distinction at Trinity College, Cambridge, and entered journalism. He was identified for a short time with the Daily Telegraph and Daily News, and from 1870 to 1889 was editor of the Observer. Among his works are: 'Rome in 1860' (1861); 'The Battlefields of 1866' (1866); 'A Month in Russia during the Marriage of the Czarewich' (1867); 'England and Egypt' (1881).

Dickens, Charles. An English editor, eldest son of Charles Dickens; born in 1837; died July 20, 1896, at West Kensington, England. He was educated at King's College, Eton, and at Leipsic; became assistant to his father as editor of All the Year Round, and subsequently chief partner in a printing firm. He edited a 'Life of Charles Mathews'; 'The Dictionary of London'; 'Paris and the Thames.'

Dickens, Charles. A famous English novelist; born at Landport in Portsea, Feb. 7, 1812; died June 9, 1870. His works include: 'Sketches by Boz' (1835–36); 'Pickwick Papers' (1837); 'Oliver Twist' (1838–39); 'Nicholas

Nickleby' (1839); 'Master Humphrey's Clock' (1840–41), a weekly issue in periodical form, comprising among others the installments of 'Old Curiosity Shop' and 'Barnaby Rudge'; 'American Notes' (1842); 'A Christmas Carol' (1843); 'Martin Chuzzlewit' (1844); 'The Chimes' (1844); 'The Cricket on the Hearth' (1845); 'Pictures from Italy' (1846); 'The Battle of Life' (1846); 'Dombey and Son' (1848); 'The Haunted Man' (1848); 'David Copperfield' (1850); 'Bleak House' (1853); 'A Child's History of England' (1854); 'Hard Times' (1854); 'Little Dorrit' (1857); 'A Tale of Two Cities' (1859); 'Great Expectations' (1861); 'Our Mutual Friend' (1865); 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood' (1870), unfinished; and many short pieces and humorous essays, stories, and sketches. *

Dickens, Mary Angela (Evans). An English novelist, daughter of William Evans; born in 1838. In 1861 she married the eldest son of Charles Dickens. Her best-known novel is 'A Mere Cipher' (1893). She has also written: 'Cross Currents' (1892); 'Valiant Ignorance' (1894); 'Some Women's Ways,' a volume of short stories.

Dickinson, Anna Elizabeth. Orator, novelist, and playwright; born in Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1842. At the outbreak of the Civil War she became known as a speaker, and under the stimulus of the great events became an orator of great power and persuasiveness, who created by her youth, real pathos, and brilliant rhetoric, the greatest enthusiasm wherever she was heard; no name was better known the country through. She was called the "Joan of Arc" of the war. Some of her books are: 'What Answer' (1868), a novel; 'A Paying Investment' (1876); 'A Ragged Register of People, Places, and Opinions' (1879). She was the author of two plays of excellent dramatic quality, 'Anne Boleyn' and 'Marie Tudor' (1875), in which she played the title rôles.

Dickinson, Emily. An American poet; born in Amherst, Mass., Dec. 10, 1830; died there, May 15, 1886. Living the life of a recluse, she wrote much verse in forms peculiar to herself, but she published almost nothing; although the few pieces that appeared attracted much attention. In 1892 a collection of her poems was issued which received warm praise from competent critics. In all, three volumes of her verse and prose have appeared.

Dickinson, John. An early American political writer and statesman. He was born in Maryland, Nov. 13, 1732, and died at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 14, 1808. He wrote a series of State papers—'Address to the Inhabitants of Quebec'; 'Petitions to the King'; 'Address to the Armies'—that had great influence in their day. He was the author of 'Letters from a Pennsylvania Farmer to the Inhabitants of the Colonies' (1767), and 'Essay on Constitutional Power of Great Britain over the American Colonies' (1774). Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pa., was named in his honor.

Diderot, Denis (dē-drō'). A distinguished French philosopher, foremost of the "Encyclopedists"; born at Langres, Oct. 5, 1713; died July 31, 1784. 'Philosophic Reflections'—burned by the hangman and therefore widely circulated—and 'A Skeptic's Walk' (1747) were part of a warfare against the Church. In the compilation of the 'Encyclopedia' Diderot bore the main burden. He wrote all the articles on technology and industries, besides many of those on points of philosophy, and even on physics and chemistry. Further proof of his versatility is seen in the admirable reports he wrote (1765–67) of the art expositions at the Paris Academy. He wrote some dramas, but none of them possess any great merit. On the other hand, his novel 'The Nun' and his dramatic dialogue 'Rameau's Nephew' are wonderfully effective pictures of the corrupt society of the time. His little sketches 'Little Papers' are pearls of kindly humor and of witty narrative. *

Didier, Charles (dēd-yā'). A French poet and novelist (1805–64); born at Geneva. He wrote some novels designed to awaken patriotic sentiment in Italy, and to make known the struggles of the Carbonari and other revolutionists against Austrian and papal dominion. Among these novels were: 'Underground Rome' (2 vols., 1833); 'The Roman Campagna' (1842); and 'Fifty Years in the Wilderness' (1857): they contain masterly descriptions of the state of Italy. His lyric poems, 'Melodies' (1827), are characterized less by force than by sweetness.

Didier, Eugene Lemoine. An American prose-writer; born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 22, 1838. Many of his writings have appeared over the signatures "Lemoine" and "Timon." He published the 'Life of Edgar A. Poe' (1876); 'Life and Letters of Madame Bonaparte' (1879), republished in London and translated into French and Italian; and a 'Primer of Criticism' (1883).

Dieffenbach, Christian (dēf'en-bäċh). A German poet and theologian; born in Schlitz, Hesse, Dec. 4, 1822. His talent finds most congenial expression in 'Songs of Childhood' (1852) and 'In the German Springtime' (1871), the latter a volume of inspiring war song.

Dierx, Léon (dērx). A French poet; born in the Isle of Reunion, 1838. He was educated for a civil-service career, but has devoted his highest capacities to verse. His maiden volume, 'Aspirations' (1858), sounds a new note; while 'Closed Lips' (1867) and 'The Lovers' (1879) maintain him in the supremacy he has attained in the so-called "Parnassian" school.

Dietrickson, Lorents Henrik Segelcke (dē-trik-son). A Norwegian poet and historian of art and literature; born at Bergen, Jan. 1, 1834. While an undergraduate in the University of Christiania, he composed many clever student songs which were collected and published in 1859. He published the poem 'Olaf Liljekraus'

in 1857, and 'Kivleflåtten' in 1879. His writings on art and literature are numerous and of high authority.

Dieulafoy, Jeanne Rachel (Magre) (dyė-läfwä). A French descriptive writer and novelist; born (Magre) in Toulouse, June 29, 1851. Her narrative of travel in 'Persia, Chaldæa, and Susa' (1886), and her fiction 'Parysatis' (1890), are evidences of her talent.

Diez, Friedrich Christian (dēts). A German critic and historian of literature, founder of Romance philology; born in Giessen, March 15, 1794; died in Bonn, May 29, 1876. At 27 he achieved celebrity with his philological studies of 'Old Spanish Romances' (1821), etc.; but his masterpieces in this field are 'The Poetry of the Troubadours' (1826) and 'Lives and Works of the Troubadours' (1829). 'An Etymological Dictionary of the Romance Languages' (1853), and editions of Romance poems and other works, sustain his pre-eminence.

Diez, Katharina. A German poet and story-writer; born at Netphen, Westphalia, Dec. 2, 1809; died there, Jan. 22, 1882. Her simple but fresh and pleasing talent is evinced in 'Song Wreath' (1842), and 'Poems' (1857), in part by a sister; and 'A Youthful Friendship' (1861), a story of village life.

Dilke, Charles Wentworth. An English publicist and critic; born Dec. 8, 1789; died at Hants, Aug. 10, 1864. A journalist and book reviewer of celebrity, his best work is in 'The Papers of a Critic' (1875).

Dilke, Sir Charles Wentworth. An English publicist and critical and political writer; born in London, Sept. 4, 1843. A brilliant but checkered political career has been varied by literary work: 'Greater Britain' (1868), a record of travel in the English colonies; 'Problems of Greater Britain' (1890), political and economic studies; and various essays on current topics, worthy in conception and charming in style.

Dilke, Emilia Frances, Lady. An English art critic and miscellaneous writer; wife of Sir Charles W. She was for many years a writer for the Saturday and Westminster Reviews, and at one time art critic of the Academy. Her chief work is 'The Renaissance in France,' illustrated by herself. Her other publications include: 'The Shrine of Death' (1886); 'Art in the Modern State' (1888); 'The Shrine of Love.'

Dincklage-Campe, Emmy von (dink'läg-ė-käm'pė). A German novelist (1825–91); born at Campe, Osnabrück. Her first novel, 'The Loving Old Couple,' was published in 1857. Though she traveled extensively and observantly in Europe and America, her themes for stories were nearly all from her loved countryside; and she is called "the poetess of the Ems valley." Among her novels may be named: 'The School of the Heart'; 'Tales of Home'; 'Pictures of Emsland'; (posthumously) 'Poems,' and a story, 'The Woman Nihilist.'

Dingelstedt, Franz von, Baron (din'gelstet). A German poet and dramatist; born at Halsdorf in Upper Hesse, June 30, 1814; died at Vienna, May 15, 1881. His 'Songs of a Cosmopolitan Nightwatchman' (1841) shocked all officialdom, but had a great popular success; and his 'Poems' (1845) showed true poetic feeling and great descriptive power, the latter also visible in his travel sketches and stories; one of the most successful of the latter is 'The Amazon,' a society novel. His tragedy 'The House of the Barneveldts' (1851) was a splendid success. He adapted plays from Molière, Shakespeare, and others, to the German stage, and wrote a volume of 'Studies and Copies after Shakespeare.' *

Diniz, Julio (dē'nēs), pseudonym of Joaquim Guilherme Gomes Coelho. A Portuguese novelist and poet; born at Oporto, Nov. 14, 1839; died there, Sept. 12, 1871. He introduced the village story into Portuguese literature. His first work, 'The Rector's Wards' (1866), is also his best; it was followed by 'An English Family' (1867), describing middle-class life in Oporto. His poems were published in 1880.

Diniz da Cruz e Silva, Antonio (dē'nēs dā kröth ē sēl'vä). A Portuguese poet (1731–99); born at Lisbon. A lawyer and official, in 1776 he was made counsel to the superior court at Rio Janeiro, and died there. He was one of the founders of the celebrated literary society, the Lisbon Arcadia. His poetry comprises sonnets (over 300), eclogues, elegies, songs, epigrams, epistles, and several volumes of Pindaric odes; a lengthy poem, 'Brazil's Metamorphoses'; and a heroi-comic epic, 'Hyssop,' —modeled on Boileau's 'Lutrin,' but a spirited, original composition, far superior to Boileau's,— which was republished several times in France, translated into French prose.

Dinnies, Anna Peyre (Shackelford). An American poet and prose-writer; born in Georgetown, S. C., 1816. She has been a large contributor to Southern periodicals. Her best work is 'The Floral Year' (1847); a collection of 100 poems, arranged in twelve groups, typifying bouquets of flowers.

Diogenes Laertius (dī-oj'e-nēz lā-er'shus). A Greek compiler of anecdotes, flourishing probably around 200–250 B. C.; native of Laerte in Cilicia. He wrote in 10 books a collection of notes and memoranda 'On the Lives, Teachings, and Sayings of Famous Men,' particularly the philosophers. Drawn from divers sources without any judgment or discrimination, the notes are of very unequal value. The fullest memoranda concern Epicurus, for nearly all the fragments of whom that we possess we are indebted to this compiler. *

Disraeli, Benjamin. See **Beaconsfield.**

D'Israeli, Isaac. A notable English literary essayist, compiler, and historian, father of Benjamin; born at Enfield in Middlesex, May 1766; died Jan. 9, 1848. He was of Spanish-Jew stock, but left the Jewish communion.

Rejecting a career of trade, he frequented the British Museum and compiled an interesting collection of literary miscellanea or "ana," the 'Curiosities of Literature,' etc., which he published anonymously in 1791. The author expected little sale, and presented the copyright to the publisher, but bought it back a few years later on its remarkable success; it is still continually republished. A series of like collections followed, with the same success: 'Calamities of Authors'; 'Quarrels of Authors'; 'Miscellanies, or Literary Recollections.' He wrote some unsuccessful romances; among them is 'Mejnoun and Leila,' probably the earliest Oriental romance in the language. His 'Commentaries on the Life and Reign of Charles I.' marked a distinct advance in the methods of historical research.

Ditson, George Leighton. An American historical writer and traveler; born in Westford, Mass., Aug. 5, 1812; has published 'Circassia, or a Tour to the Caucasus' (1850); 'The Para Papers on France, Egypt, and Ethiopia' (1858); 'Adventures and Observations on the Northern Coast of Africa' (1859); 'The Federati of Italy' (1871).

Dix, Dorothea Lynde. An American philanthropist and author; born in Maine in 1802; died in Trenton, N. J., July 19, 1887. In early life she kept a school for girls. Later she gave her attention to ameliorating the condition of paupers, criminals, and insane persons. During the Civil War she was superintendent of hospital nurses for the Union army. Among her works—many of which were published anonymously—are: 'The Garland of Flora' (1829); 'Prisons and Prison Discipline' (1845).

Dix, John Adams. An American statesman and general; born at Boscawen, N. H., July 24, 1798; died in New York city, April 21, 1879. He was with his father in the war of 1812, and subsequently held other commissions in the army; but resigned in 1828, settled in Cooperstown, N. Y., and began the practice of law, which he had studied during his military service. Thereafter he was prominent in the politics of his adopted State, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1845. He was Secretary of the Treasury during a brief period in 1861 under Buchanan, during which time he telegraphed to a naval officer the famous phrase: "If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!" During the Civil War he was made major-general of volunteers. From 1867 to 1868 he was Minister to France, and in 1872 was elected Governor of New York. Among his works are: 'Resources of the City of New York' (1827); 'A Winter in Madeira, and a Summer in Spain and France' (1855); 'Speeches and Occasional Addresses' (2 vols., 1864). He translated 'Dies Iræ' (1863), and 'Stabat Mater' (1868), both privately printed.

Dix, Morgan. An American clergyman and writer, son of John A.; born in New York city, Nov. 1, 1827; rector of Trinity parish, New York city, since Nov. 10, 1862. His publications include: 'Essay on Christian Art' (1853); 'Memoirs of John Adams Dix' (1883); 'The Gospel and Philosophy, Six Lectures' (1886); and two volumes of 'Sermons' (1878–86).

Dixon, James. An American lawyer and statesman; born in Enfield, Conn., Aug. 5, 1814; died in Hartford, Conn., March 27, 1873. He graduated at Williams College; achieved distinction in the practice of the law, in partnership with Judge W. W. Ellsworth; but turning his attention to public affairs, was repeatedly elected to the Connecticut Legislature as a Whig, served two terms in the United States House of Representatives, and was a member of the United States Senate from 1857 to 1869. In 1862 he received the degree of LL.D. from Trinity College. He excelled as a writer of both prose and poetry, and his poems occupy a conspicuous place in Everest's 'Poets of Connecticut.' Several of his sonnets have an honorable place with those of Lowell and Bryant in Leigh Hunt's 'The Book of the Sonnet.'

Dixon, Richard Watson. An English poet and historian; born in London in 1833. He is a minister of the English Church. He was associated with Burne-Jones, Rossetti, and Morris, in founding the Oxford and Cambridge Magazine, the chief organ of the pre-Raphaelite school. His poetical works are: 'Christ's Company, and Other Poems' (1861); an epic, 'Mano' (1883); 'Odes and Eclogues' (1884); 'Lyrical Poems' (1887). His principal historical work is a 'History of the Church of England' (4 vols., 1880–91).

Dixon, William Hepworth. An English critic, biographer, and historian; born in Newton Heath, June 30, 1821; died in London, Dec. 27, 1879. He is peculiarly successful in exploiting the altruistic side of human nature, 'John Howard and the Prison World of Europe' (new ed. 1854); 'William Penn' (1851); and 'Robert Blake' (1852); while the 'History of England During the Commonwealth' and the 'Personal History of Lord Bacon' (1861) are contributions of enduring value to historical science. Visits to America inspired the 'White Conquest' (1876), giving much information about the negroes, Indians, and Chinese.

Dmitriyev, Iván Ivánovich (dmē'trē-ef). A Russian poet (1760–1837); born in the government of Simbirsk. After a high official career, he retired to private life in 1802, and devoted himself till his death to literature. His first poem, a song, 'The Dove,' led Karamsin to advise him to keep on working the lyric vein; he took the French poets for his models, and thus attained a grace of form before unknown in Russian poetry. He made an admirable translation of Lafontaine into Russian verse. His greatest original work is an epico-dramatic poem: 'Jermak, Conqueror of Siberia.' Many of his songs are popular favorites. He wrote a highly interesting autobiography: 'A Glance at my Life.'

Doane, George Washington. An American bishop of the Episcopal Church; born in Trenton, N. J., May 27, 1799; died April 27, 1859. His publications consist of public addresses, and a book of poems entitled 'Songs by the Way' (1824). Many of his verses are found in collections; among which are the familiar lines, 'What Is that, Mother?'; 'Softly Now the Light of Day'; and 'Thou Art the Way.'

Doane, William Croswell. An American bishop of the Episcopal Church, son of George W.; born in New Jersey, March 2, 1832. He has been a prolific writer on current events, contributing to reviews and other periodicals. He has written a number of poems, among which 'The Sculptor Boy' is best known. Included among his published works are: 'Sermons'; 'Mosaics for the Christian Year'; and 'Life and Writings' of his father, George Washington Doane, with a memoir (4 vols., 1860–61).

Dobell, Sydney Thompson. An English poet (1824–74); born at Cranbrook in Kent. A passionate interest in Italian freedom inspired his dramatic poem 'The Roman,' published in a crisis of Italian affairs (1850), and very successful. His services to the cause of free institutions were heartily acknowledged by Kossuth and Mazzini. A later poem, 'Balder,' had less vogue. In 1856 he published a volume of dramatic and descriptive verses relating mostly to the Crimean war, 'England in Time of War,' many of which have found a place in anthologies. After his death a volume of essays was published: 'Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion.' *

Döbrentey, Gabriel (dė-bren'tā-ē). A Hungarian poet (1786–1851); born at Nagyszölös. After study in German universities, he became a schoolmaster in Transylvania, and founded a journal, the Transylvanian Museum, which had a notable influence in developing the Magyar language and literature. He then settled at Pesth, and was one of the founders of the Hungarian Academy. He edited the Academy's 'Monuments of Ancient Hungarian Speech,' and with Andrew Fay was director of the new Hungarian Theatre. His many songs, odes, epigrams, elegies, etc., despite their frequent turgidity, must be ranked with the better specimens of the national literature, and not a few of them were translated into foreign languages; *e. g.*, 'The Alpine Violet' and the 'Hussar Songs.' He rendered valuable service to the Hungarian stage by introducing the plays of Shakespeare and Schiller. His historical writings are of great and permanent value.

Dobrolyúbov, Nicolai Alexandrovitch (dō-brōl'yu-bov). A Russian critic; born in Nishni-Novgorod, Feb. 5, 1836; died Nov. 29, 1861. The study of Ostroffski's plays, entitled 'The Dark Kingdom,' and the analysis of Gontcharof's romance 'Oblomoff,' among others, show him to have been a profound and gifted literary critic.

Dobrovsky, Joseph (dō-brov'skē). An eminent Bohemian critic, literary historian, and philologist, the rejuvenator of his country's literature; born in Gyermet, Hungary, Aug. 17, 1753; died in Brünn, Jan. 6, 1829. He was without a peer in Bohemian learning, ranking among the greatest philologists and critics with his 'History of the Bohemian Language and Literature' (1792); 'Principles of the Old Slavic Dialect' (1822); 'Grammar of the Bohemian Language'; and a wealth of similar works, all characterized by accuracy and sound judgment, and conferring unparalleled obligations on Bohemian letters.

Dobson, Austin. An English poet and man of letters; born at Plymouth, Jan. 18, 1840. Intended for a civil engineer, and educated abroad, he accepted a place under the Board of Trade. His poems are inimitable in their artistic finish and grace of fancy. They are contained in the volumes: 'Vignettes in Rhyme and Vers de Société' (1873); 'Proverbs in Porcelain' (1877); 'Old-World Idyls' (1883); 'Eighteenth-Century Vignettes' (1892). He has written biographies of Hogarth, Fielding, Steele, Goldsmith, and other literary notables, and contributed many articles to the English 'Dictionary of National Biography.' *

Dóczy, Ludwig von (dėk'tsē). A Hungaro-German poet and publicist; born at Ödenburg, Nov. 30, 1845. He was correspondent of the Vienna Presse at Buda-Pesth in 1866; soon became a leader among the younger journalistic supporters of the Deak party, and rose to official prominence. He translated the first part of Goethe's 'Faust'; produced a comedy, 'The Kiss' (1871), which was a striking success both at home and (in his translation) in the German theatres, and others. 'Mixed Marriages' was very successful. He wrote also the tragedy 'The Last Prophet,' and some free-flowing lyrics, besides several novels.

Dodd, Anna Bowman (Blake). An American prose-writer; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 185–. She has written criticisms for the London Art Journal and Harper's Magazine, and published 'Cathedral Days' (1886); 'The Republic of the Future' (1887); and 'Glorinda: a Story' (1888).

Dodd, Mary Ann Hanmer. An American poet; born in Hartford, Conn., March 5, 1813; graduated at Mrs. Kinnear's Seminary (1830); was contributor to the Ladies' Repository and the Rose of Sharon (1835). A volume of her poems was published in 1843, including 'The Lament' and 'The Dreamer.'

Doddridge, Philip. An English nonconformist divine; born in London, June 26, 1702; died in Lisbon, Portugal, Oct. 26, 1751. He was educated for the ministry at an academy in Kibworth, Leicestershire, where he became pastor in 1722. In 1729 he took charge of a theological academy in Northampton, and continued to preach and prepare students for the ministry until near his death. His chief works

are: 'The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul' (1750), and 'The Family Expositor' (1760–62), which have been translated into several European languages. He also wrote 'Evidences of Christianity' (1742–43), which has long been a text-book in St. John's College, Cambridge; and several popular hymns.

Dodge, Mary Abigail. An American journalist and author; born in Hamilton, Mass., in 1838; died there, Aug. 17, 1896. For several years she was instructor in the High School at Hartford, Conn. From 1865 to 1867 she was one of the editors of Our Young Folks. Besides numerous contributions to current literature, she has written, under the pseudonym of "Gail Hamilton": 'Gala Days' (1863); 'Woman's Wrongs' (1868); 'The Battle of the Books' (1870); 'Woman's Worth and Worthlessness' (1871); 'The Insuppressible Book' (1885); 'A New Atmosphere'; 'Red-Letter Days'; 'Country Living and Country Thinking'; 'A Washington Bible Class'; 'Twelve Miles from a Lemon'; and 'Biography of James G. Blaine.'

Dodge, Mary Barker (Carter). An American poet; born in Bridgewater, Bucks County, Pa., 18—. Is author of 'Belfry Voices' (1870); 'The Gray Masque, and Other Poems' (1885).

Dodge, Mary Elizabeth Mapes. An American editor, author, and poet; born in New York city in 1840 (?). Since 1873 she has been the editor of St. Nicholas (magazine), New York. Her best-known work is 'Hans Brinker, or the Silver Skates' (1876), which has gone through many editions and been translated into five foreign languages. Among her other works, chiefly for young readers, are: 'Irvington Stories' (1864); 'Theophilus, and Others' (1876); 'Along the Way' (1879); 'Donald and Dorothy' (1883); 'The Land of Pluck.' *

Dodge, Richard Irving. An American soldier (colonel in the United States army) and prose-writer; born in Huntsville, N. C., May 19, 1827; died in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., June 16, 1895. Col. Dodge graduated from West Point Military Academy in 1848. He is the author of 'The Black Hills' (1876); 'The Plains of the Great West' (1877), republished in London as 'Hunting Grounds of the Great West'; and 'Our Wild Indians' (1881).

Dodge, Theodore Ayrault. An American soldier and military writer; born in Pittsfield, Mass., May 28, 1842; received his military education abroad. Returning to this country, he enlisted (1861) in the service of the United States as a private, attaining the rank of colonel, Dec. 2, 1865. He published: 'The Campaign of Chancellorsville' (1881); a 'Bird's-Eye View of the Civil War' (1883); 'A Chat in the Saddle' (1885); and a series of studies called 'Great Captains,' comprising volumes on Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Gustavus Adolphus, and others.

Dodgson, Charles Lutwidge. See **Carroll.**

Dodsley, Robert. An English poet and dramatist (1703–64); born at Mansfield, Notts. He was a noted bookseller and publisher in London, and had close relations with the authors of the time: Pope, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, etc. His first volume of verses, 'The Muse in Livery,' was received with great favor, as was his satiric drama 'The Toy-Shop,' brought out at Covent Garden through the influence of Pope. Among his other plays which became popular favorites were the comedies 'The King and the Miller of Mansfield'; 'Sir John Cockle at Court'; and the tragedy 'Cleone.'

Doesticks, Q. K. Philander. See **Thompson.**

Dohm, Ernst (dōm). A German humorist (1819–83); born at Breslau. Settling in Berlin, he wrote for various literary journals, helped found the comic journal Kladderadatsch, and after a year became its head director till death. Many of his poems in it possess lasting value. Foremost of his comedies is 'The Trojan War,' cleverly satirizing German political and social leaders. Other comedies and farces are: 'The First Début'; 'Instantaneous Portraits: an Unrhymed Chronicle.' He translated Lafontaine's 'Fables.' His wife, Hedwig D., born at Berlin, Sept. 30, 1833, wrote several volumes on woman's rights, as 'Jesuitry in the Household'; 'Woman in Science'; 'Woman's Nature and Woman's Right': also some little comedies, as 'The Soul-Saver'; 'A Shot into the Bull's-eye'; and the novels 'Mrs. Tannhäuser'; 'Open Air.'

Dolbear, Amos Emerson. An American physicist and inventor; born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 10, 1837; has been a valuable contributor to science. Among his publications are: 'The Art of Projecting' (1876); 'The Speaking Telephone' (1877); 'Sound and its Phenomena'; and 'Matter, Ether, and Motion.' He patented the magneto-electric telephone and the static telephone in 1879.

Dolce, Lodovico (dōl'chä). An Italian poet and scholar (1508–68); born at Venice. His poems and prose works are of almost incredible number and variety; most memorable is the epic 'First Impressions of the Enamored Orlando,' which, though not to be compared with Ariosto, is one of the best specimens of the romantic epic of the 16th century. His elaborations of the Amadis legend, his romantic versions of the 'Æneid' and the 'Odyssey,' and his tragedies and comedies, are mediocre.

Dole, Charles Fletcher. An American prose-writer; born in Maine, 1845; a Unitarian minister of Boston. Is the author of: 'The Citizen and the Neighbor'; 'Jesus and the Men about Him'; 'A Catechism of Liberal Faith'; 'The American Citizen'; 'The Coming People'; and numerous sermons.

Dole, Nathan Haskell. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Massachusetts, 1852. One of his most notable works is a variorum

edition of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám. He is the author of: 'Not Angels Quite'; 'History of the Turko-Russian War of 1877–78'; 'On the Point, a Summer Idyl'; 'Flowers from Foreign Gardens.' He has translated Tolstoi and others from the Russian.

Döllinger, John Joseph Ignatius. A German Catholic priest, politician, and historian; born at Bamberg, Bavaria, in 1799; died in Munich, 1890. He won distinction as a learned writer on Church history. In 1845 he was elected to the Bavarian Parliament, and in 1851 to the Parliament at Frankfort. He was a vigorous advocate for the separation of the Church from the State. In 1870 he refused assent to Papal Infallibility, and was excommunicated, but received honorary degrees and other tokens of esteem from foreign institutions. In 1872 he was appointed president of the Academy of Science at Munich. Among his works are: 'Origins of Christianity' (1833–35); 'The Reformation' (1846–48); 'The Church and the Churches' (1860); 'Prophecies and the Prophetic Spirit in the Christian Era' (1872).

Domett, Alfred. An English poet; born in Surrey, 1811; died in London, 1887. Said to have been the original of Browning's 'Waring.' He was a colonial statesman of eminence. His verse attracted much attention, the best specimens being in the volumes 'Ranolf and Amohia' (1872), and 'Flotsam and Jetsam: Rhymes Old and New' (1877).

Donne, John. An English poet; born in London, 1573; died March 31, 1631. He was a minister of the Established Church, and one of the preachers at Lincoln's Inn: Izaak Walton describes him as a singularly eloquent pulpit orator. His 'Satires' are his most important contributions to literature. A collection of his sermons, with a memoir, has just (1897) been issued by Augustus Jessopp. *

Donnelly, Eleanor Cecilia. An American writer of religious verse, sister of Ignatius; born in Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1838. A few of her poetical publications are: 'Domus Dei' (1874); 'Hymns of the Sacred Heart' (1882); 'Our Birthday Banquet,' in prose and verse (1885); and 'Signori Leaflets' (1887). Her writings have received the special apostolic benediction of Pope Leo XIII.

Donnelly, Ignatius. An American prose-writer; born in Philadelphia, Nov. 3, 1831. Among his writings are: an 'Essay on the Sonnets of Shakespeare'; 'Atlantis, the Antediluvian World' (1882); and 'Ragnarok' (1883). In 'The Great Cryptogram' he endeavors to prove that Francis Bacon was the author of Shakespeare's plays. His best known novel is 'Cæsar's Column.'

Dora d'Istria (dō'rä dis'trē-ä), pseudonym of Elena Chica, who married the Russian prince Kolzow-Massalsky. A voluminous Roumanian writer of travel sketches, mostly in French (1828–88); born at Bucharest. Most of her writings are polemic; *e. g.*, her first work, 'Monastic Life in the Eastern Church,' alleges monasticism to be the principal obstacle to civilization in Eastern and Southern Europe. Her other works include: 'German Switzerland' (4 vols.); 'Women in the East'; 'Women, by a Woman.' She contributed many literary and historical essays to German, Italian, French, and Greek periodicals. Her studies on Albanian poetry gave rise to a nationalistic and literary movement among the Albanians. The Greek chamber of deputies, in April 1868, named her "high citizeness of Greece."

Doran, John. An English essayist and critic; born in London, probably 1807; died there, Jan. 25, 1878. He wrote 'The Wandering Jew' when he was fifteen, and the Surrey Theatre staged it. His maturer performances, 'Table Traits and Something on Them' (1854), 'New Pictures and Old Panels' (1859), and a 'History of Court Fools' (1858), have merit.

Dorer-Egloff, Eduard (dōr'er-eg'lof). A Swiss poet and critic; born in Baden, Aargau, Nov. 7, 1807; died March 27, 1864. He was an accomplished student and critic of Goethe, and a versifier and prose-writer of no mean capacity. 'Lenz and his Writings' (1857), and 'Poems,' the latter a posthumous collection, are among his ablest efforts.

Dorgan, John Aylmer. An American lawyer and writer; born at Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1836; died there, Jan. 1, 1867. He was a lawyer by profession, but wrote for the Atlantic Monthly and other periodicals. He published his first volume of poems, 'Studies,' in 1862; a second edition of same in 1864, and a third in 1866.

Dorr, Mrs. Julia Caroline (Ripley). An American poet and novelist; born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 13, 1825. Among her volumes of verse are: 'Daybreak, an Easter Poem'; 'Afternoon Songs'; 'Poems'; and others. Her novels include: 'Lanmere'; 'Sibyl Huntington'; 'Expiation'; and 'Farmingdale.' She has also written: 'Bermuda,' a volume of travel; 'Bride and Bridegroom, or Letters to a Young Married Couple'; 'The Flower of England's Face'; and 'A Cathedral Pilgrimage.'

Dorsch, Eduard (dorsh). A German-American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born in Würzburg, Jan. 10, 1822; died in (Monroe?) Michigan, Jan. 10, 1887. He was a physician who came to this country in 1849, practiced with distinction, acquired note as a journalist, and succeeded in Michigan politics. 'Short Letters to the German People on Two Sides of the Ocean' (1851) and 'From the Old and New Worlds' (1883) represent his prose and poetry respectively.

Dorset, Charles Sackville, Earl of. An English poet; born in Witham, 1637; died in Bath, 1706. Elegant and agreeable as a man and as a poet, he will be longest remembered for the effusion, 'To All You Ladies Now at Hand,' a song unequaled for its sea-fighting spirit.

Dorsey, Anna Hanson. An American poet, novelist, and dramatist; born in Georgetown, D. C., Dec. 12, 1815; died in Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1896. Many of her works have been reprinted in foreign countries; among them being 'May Brooke' (1856) and 'Oriental Pearl,' translated into German (1857). Her novels, 'Warp and Woof' and 'Palms,' were published in 1887.

Dorsey, James Owen. An American ethnologist; born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 31, 1848; died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 4, 1895. He was ordained a deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was engaged in parish work in Maryland from 1873 to 1878. He was then appointed ethnologist to the United States Geological and Geographical Survey of the Rocky Mountains; and after spending some time at the Omaha Reservation in Nebraska, was transferred to the United States Bureau of Ethnology. His chief works are: 'On the Comparative Phonology of Four Siouian [Sioux] Languages' (1883); 'Siouian Folklore and Mythologic Notes' (1884); 'Kansas Mourning and War Customs' (1884); 'Indian Personal Names' (1886).

Dorsey, Sarah Anne. An American prose-writer; born in Natchez, Miss., Feb. 16, 1829; died in New Orleans, La., July 4, 1879. She was a linguist and a student of Sanskrit. Her literary work began with the (Episcopal) Churchman. Included in her writings are: 'Lucia Dare' (1867); 'Panola, a Tale of Louisiana' (1877); 'Atalie'; and 'Agnes Graham.' She was amanuensis to Jefferson Davis in the preparation of his 'Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government.'

Dostoévsky, Feodor Michailovitch (dŏs-tō-yev'skĕ). A notable Russian novelist; born at Moscow, Nov. 11, 1821; died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 8, 1881. His first book, 'Poor Folk' (1846), an example of his talent for psychological analysis, was followed by the short stories 'A Black Heart,' 'The Little Hero,' and others. He was condemned to the Siberian mines in 1849 for a socialist conspiracy, but in 1859 returned to St. Petersburg and resumed literary work. The thrilling 'Memoirs of a Dead House' describes penal life in Siberia. 'Raskolnikov' traces with wonderful skill the origin and effects on the soul of a criminal act. 'Complete Works,' 14 vols. There are translations of several of his works. *

Doucet, Charles Camille (dö-sā'). A French dramatist; born at Paris, May 16, 1812. He became in 1853 a government official in the theatrical department; was elected to the Academy in 1876, and soon after made its standing secretary. The best known of his many very successful comedies are: 'A Young Man' (1841); 'Lawyer in his Own Cause' (1842); 'Forbidden Fruit' (1857); 'Consideration.' His lyric pieces for the stage, 'Velasquez' (1847) and 'Antonio's Barque' (1849), were crowned by the Academy.

Doudney, Sarah. An English writer of fiction; born near Portsmouth, England, in 1842; resides in London. She began contributing to magazines at 18, and is very popular, chiefly as a writer of stories for girls. Her poem 'The Lesson of the Water Mill' is a familiar favorite. Her prose works, over forty in number, include: 'Under Grey Walls' (1871); 'The Pilot's Daughters' (1874); 'Nothing but Leaves' (1882); 'Under False Colours' (1889).

Douglas, Alice May. An American writer of verse and stories; born in Maine, 1865. Her writings are for young readers, and include in verse: 'Phlox'; 'May Flowers'; 'Gems without Polish'; in stories: 'Jewel Gatherers'; 'The Peacemaker'; and 'Self-Exiled from Russia.'

Douglas, Amanda Minnie. An American story-writer; born in New York city, July 14, 1838; was carefully educated in English literature. She has written many stories, which include: 'Kathie's Stories for Young People' (6 vols., 1870–71); 'From Hand to Mouth' (1877); and 'Foes of her Household' (1886).

Douglas, Gavin. A Scotch poet; born in Perth (?), 1474 (?); died in London, September 1522. He lived «a man of peace amid resounding arms»; writing 'The Palice of Honour' (1553) while a cloistered youth, and 'King Hart,' an allegory of the state of man, after he had become famed as a churchman, translating also all of the 'Æneid.' Heroic in figure and in strain, he towers among his country's ancient bards.

Douglas, Robert Kennaway. An English librarian and educator; born at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, 1838. He was consular interpreter in China, and subsequently acting vice-consul at Taku, 1858–64. On his return to England he occupied several important positions, including a librarianship in the British Museum. In 1873 he was appointed professor of Chinese at King's College, London. Among his publications are: 'Confucianism and Taouism' (1879); 'China' (1882); 'Chinese Stories' (1893).

Douglass, Frederick. An American emancipator and orator; born a slave in Tuckahoe, Md., February 1817; died 1895. He escaped from slavery in 1838; edited the North Star at Rochester from 1847 until the abolition of slavery. He was renowned as a lecturer and an orator. He published: 'The Life and Times of Frederick Douglass' (1882); 'My Bondage and My Freedom'; 'Narrative of my Experience in Slavery'; etc. He held important government posts.

Dovalle, Charles (dō-väl'). A French poet; born at Montreuil-Bellay, June 23, 1807; died Nov. 30, 1829. He was a poor provincial who came to Paris unknown, studied law, and burst on the literary world with 'The Oratory in the Garden' and other delightful poems of a like nature, besides an 'Ode on Liberty.' His promising career was closed at 22 in a duel, the challenger being enraged at a literay criticism.

Dovizi or **Dovizio, Bernardo.** See **Bibbiena.**

Dowden, Edward. An Irish poet and historian of literature; born at Cork, May 3, 1843. He is professor of English literature in Trinity College, Dublin. He published a volume of 'Poems' (1876); his other writings are biographical and critical: *e. g.*, 'Shakespeare, his Mind and Art' (1872), a work of high authority, which reached a fifth edition (1887) and has been translated into German; 'Southey' (1879); 'Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley' (1886); 'Studies in Literature' (3d ed. 1887); 'Introduction to Shakespeare' (1893); 'Primer of French Literature' (1897). He visited this country in 1896, delivering a notable series of lectures at Princeton. *

Dowling, Bartholomew. An Irish poet; born in Limerick, 182–. He lived for a time in this country. He is noted for his lyric 'The Brigade at Fontenoy' and for 'The Revel.'

Downes, William Howe. An American journalist; born in Connecticut, 1854. He is on the staff of the Boston Transcript, and is an art critic. His publications are: 'Spanish Ways and By-Ways'; 'The Tin Army of the Potomac, or a Kindergarten of War.'

Downing, Andrew Jackson. An American landscape-gardener; born in Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1815; drowned near Yonkers, N. Y., July 28, 1852. His 'Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture' (1841); 'Cottage Residences' (1842); 'Fruits and Fruit Trees of America' (1845), were long considered authorities on the subjects of which they treat.

Downing, Fanny Murdaugh. An American poet and novelist; born in Portsmouth, Va., about 1835; died 1894. Included in her novels are 'Nameless' (1865); 'Perfect through Suffering'; her poems are 'The Legend of Catawba' and 'Dixie' (1867). Her pen-names were "Viola" and "Frank Dashmore."

Doyle, A. Conan. A Scotch story and romance writer; born in Edinburgh, 1859. He was carefully trained for a physician, but went to London at 20 and adopted literature as a profession. His greatest success was won with the series of detective tales known as the Sherlock Holmes stories: 'The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes,' etc. He has also written: 'The Adventures of Brigadier Gerard' (1895), a Napoleonic romance; 'The Stark-Munro Letters' (1895), a series of portraitures; and 'Uncle Bernac' (1897), a historical tale. *

Doyle, Sir Francis Hastings. An English poet; born in Yorkshire, 1810; died 1888. He was long professor of poetry at Oxford. He published 'The Return of the Guards, and Other Poems' (1866).

Drachmann, Holger (dräch'män). A Danish poet and novelist; born at Copenhagen, Oct. 9, 1846. He is essentially an improvisatore; and his works show a lively fancy, and excel in descriptions of the life of the common people, especially fishermen and mariners. His 'Poems' appeared in 1872. His novels are 'Condemned' and 'Once upon a Time.' *

Drake, Benjamin. An American biographical writer; born in Mason County, Ky., in 1794; died in Cincinnati, O., April 1, 1841. He established and for many years edited the Western Agriculturist. Among his publications are: 'Adventures of Black Hawk' (1838); 'Life of William Henry Harrison' (1840); and 'Life of Tecumseh' (1841). The last work is considered of especial historic value.

Drake, Francis Samuel. An American historical writer; born in Northwood, N. H., Feb. 22, 1828; died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1885. He prepared a 'Dictionary of American Biography' (1872). He also published: 'Life of Gen. Henry Knox' (1873); 'Tea Leaves' (1884); and 'Indian History for Young Folks' (1885). Before his death he had gathered material for a new edition of his 'Dictionary,' which is to be found in 'Appleton's Cyclopædia of American Biography.'

Drake, Joseph Rodman. An American poet; born at New York, Aug. 7, 1795; died Sept. 21, 1820. The poems for which he is gratefully remembered are 'The Culprit Fay' (1819) and 'The American Flag' (1819). He wrote also some shorter pieces, notably a poem: 'Abelard to Heloïse.' With Fitz-Greene Halleck, under the signature "The Croakers," he published in a New York journal in 1819 a series of short lyrics, mostly of a humorous kind, on the political affairs of the time. *

Drake, Samuel Adams. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born at Boston, Dec. 20, 1833. He entered journalism in 1858 as correspondent of the Louisville Journal and St. Louis Republican. In 1861 he joined the army and served throughout the war, becoming brigadier-general in 1863. He returned to Boston in 1871 and resumed literary work. His most important publications are: 'Old Landmarks of Boston' (1872); 'Around the Hub' (1881); 'New England Legends' (1883).

Drake, Samuel Gardner. An American antiquarian; born in Pittsfield, N. H., Oct. 11, 1798; died in Boston, Mass., June 14, 1875. Published 'The History and Antiquities of Boston' (1856), and 'History of the French and Indian War' (1870).

Dranmor (drän'mōr), pseudonym of Ferdinand von Schmid. A Swiss poet; born in Muri, Switzerland, July 22, 1823; died in Bern, March 17, 1888. He was in mercantile life and also in the Austrian diplomatic service for years; but his 'Poetic Fragments' (1860) and 'Requiem' (1870) have added his name to the list of true poets.

Draper, John William. An American physiologist, chemist, historical and miscellaneous prose-writer; born near Liverpool, England, May 5, 1811; died at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1882. He came to this country in 1833, and took his degree as M. D. at the

University of Pennsylvania in 1836. He became professor of chemistry in the University of New York in 1841, and in 1850 professor of physiology. Among his works are: 'Human Physiology' (1856); 'History of the Intellectual Development of Europe' (1862), a work of great importance and very widely read; 'History of the American Civil War' (1867–70); 'History of the Conflict between Religion and Science' (1875), which ran through many editions and was translated into nearly all the languages of Europe. *

Draper, Lyman Copeland. An American antiquarian; born in Hamburg, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1815; died in Madison, Wis., Aug. 26, 1891. He removed to Madison in 1853; became corresponding secretary of the State Historical Society, and it was mainly through his efforts that the State secured its library and its important antiquarian collection. The State University gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1871. He has published 'Collections' of the State Historical Society (10 vols., 1853–87); 'Madison the Capital of Wisconsin' (1857); 'King's Mountain and its Heroes' (1881).

Dräxler-Manfred, Karl Ferdinand (drex'ler män'fred). An Austrian poet and story-writer; born in Lemberg, June 17, 1806; died in Darmstadt, Dec. 31, 1879. His collected 'Poems' (1839), and the verse collection 'Joy and Pain' (1858), have profoundly impressed thousands of earnest men and women, while his tales in prose are original and pleasing.

Drayton, Michael. An English poet; born near Atherstone in Warwickshire in 1563; died in 1631. His first poem, 'Harmonie of the Church,' was condemned. Then followed 'The Shepherd's Garland,' and poems on the wars of England. His most celebrated composition is 'Polyolbion.' He wrote also several dramas, among them 'Sir John Oldcastle'; and 'Poems Lyrick and Pastorall' (1605), including the celebrated 'Ballad of Agincourt.' *

Dreyfus, Abraham (drā-füs'). A French playwright; born at Paris, June 20, 1847. He has a fine vein of kindly humor, and it pervades both his contributions to the public journals and his theatrical compositions, which are mostly in one act. Among them are: 'A Gentleman in Black'; 'The Victim'; 'The Klepht'; 'A Break.' His four-act play 'The St. Catherine Institution,' a comedy of manners, was brought out at the Odéon (1881).

Drinker, Anna. An American poet; born at Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, 1827. She is best known by her nom de plume "Edith May." She has published: 'Poems by Edith May' (1854); 'Tales and Verses for Children' (1855); and 'Katy's Story.'

Driver, Samuel Rolles. An English educator and eminent Hebraist; born in Southampton in 1846. Fellow of and tutor in New College, Oxford, in 1882, he became professor of Hebrew there. He was a member of the Old Testament Revision Company. His best-known works are: 'Isaiah' (1888); 'Notes on the Books of Samuel' (1890); 'Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament' (4th ed. 1893); and a new Hebrew Lexicon now in course of publication.

Drobisch, Gustav Theodor (drō'bish). A German humorist and versifier; born in Dresden, Dec. 26, 1811; died there, April 15, 1882. His perception of the droll side of things is keen and irresistible in 'Conceits and Satires' (1843) and many similar collections of prose and rhyme.

Droogenbroeck, Jan van (drō'gen-brėk). A Flemish poet; born in St. Amand-on-Scheldt, Jan. 18, 1835. He has long been an educator of eminence, and issued his first verse collection, 'Ghazels and Makames' (Arabian terms for stanzas and songs) in 1866, under the pseudonym of "Jan Fergunt"; his subsequent volumes, on Camoens and other important subjects, fully sustaining his reputation.

Drossinis, Georg (drōs'in-is). A Greek poet; born at Athens, Dec. 21, 1859. He has published five volumes of lyrics: 'Spiders' Webs' (1880); 'Stalactites' (1881); 'Idylls' (1885); 'Straw Flowers' (1890); 'Amaranths' (1891): also some stories and other minor works in prose. A charming simplicity of language and an unsophisticated sensibility characterize all his works.

Droste-Hülshoff, Annette Elisabeth von, Baroness. A German poet (1797–1848); born at Hülshoff near Münster. Learned in science, she resided for years at Coblentz, Cologne, and Bonn, in intimate friendship with the ablest men there; from 1840 on she lived in studious retirement at Meersburg Castle on Lake Constance. Her poetry is comprised in a volume of 'Poems' (1838), with two posthumous volumes: 'The Church Year, with an Appendix of Religious Poems' (1852), and 'Last Gifts' (1860). It is vigorous, original, unaffected, and perfect in form. Her simple devoutness is specially marked in the fragments 'A Nobleman of Lusatia' and 'A Country Priest's Ways.' She excelled also as a novelist.

Droysen, Johann Gustav (droi'sen). A German historian and biographer; born in Treptow, on the Rega, July 6, 1808; died in Berlin, June 19, 1884. He was noted for ripe scholarship and for versions of Æschylus long before the production of his masterpieces: 'The Life of Field Marshal Count York of Wartenburg' (1851), and 'The History of Prussian Politics' (1855), politics meaning statecraft.

Droz, Gustave (drō). A French story-teller; born at Paris, June 6, 1832; died 1895. He was trained for a painter, but in 1864 gave up the pencil for the pen. The extraordinary success of his first volume of stories, 'Monsieur, Madame, and Baby,' justified the change. He excels in little sketches of life and manners, and his lively, playful descriptions of bachelorhood and married life captivate the public. He has written: 'Sadnesses and Smiles' (1883);

'A Bunch of Letters'; 'At a Spring'; 'The Child'; etc. *

Drummond, Henry. A Scotch geologist and religious writer; born at Stirling, 1851; died at Tunbridge Wells, England, March 11, 1897. He studied theology at Edinburgh University, but did not adopt the clerical profession. In 1877 he was appointed professor of natural science in the Free Church College, Glasgow. 'Natural Law in the Spiritual World' (1883), and its successor 'The Ascent of Man,' applications of modern scientific methods to the immaterial universe, have made his popular fame. He traveled in Central Africa (1883–84) studying its botany and geology, and later wrote the highly interesting and instructive volume on 'Tropical Africa' (1888). Other semi-religious writings of his are: 'Pax Vobiscum' (1890); 'The Greatest Thing in the World' (1890); 'The Programme of Christianity' (1892). *

Drummond, William, of Hawthornden. A Scotch poet; born at Hawthornden near Edinburgh, Dec. 13, 1585; died Dec. 4, 1649. His principal works are: 'Tears on the Death of Mœliades' (1613), Mœliades being Prince Henry, son of James I.; 'Poems Amorous, Funerall, Divine, Pastorall, in Sonnets, Songs, Sextains, Madrigals' (1616); 'Forth Feasting' (1617); 'Flowers of Zion.' After a visit from Ben Jonson, Drummond printed notes of their conversations; a very interesting chapter in literary history. *

Drushinin, Alexander Vassilyevitch (drö'-shē-nēn). A Russian critic and story-writer; born in St. Petersburg, Oct. 20, 1824; died there, Jan. 31, 1864. He is best known by his tales, especially that of 'Pauline Sachs' (1847); but his essays on literary topics, notably 'Johnson and Boswell,' and his translations from Shakespeare, are meritorious.

Dryden, John. An eminent English poet; born at Aldwinkle, Northamptonshire, Aug. 9, 1631; died in London, May 1, 1700. His first poems include 'Astræa Returned' (Astræa Redux) and the 'Year of Wonder' (Annus Mirabilis). The best of his plays are: 'The Conquest of Grenada' (1670); 'Marriage à la Mode'; 'Aurungzebe'; 'All for Love' (1677); 'The Spanish Friar' (1681); 'Don Sebastian' (1689). Much more worthy of his talents and his fame are 'Absalom and Achitophel' and 'The Hind and the Panther.' His Pindaric odes are not surpassed by the work of any English poet; and his 'Alexander's Feast' stands supreme in its kind. He made spirited translations of Virgil and Juvenal; and elaborated into 'Fables,' stories culled from foreign authors or earlier English. *

Duboc, Charles Edouard. See **Waldmüller.**

Duboc, Julius (dü'bōk). A German essayist and critic; born in Hamburg, Oct. 10, 1829. In periodical literature his distinction is marked, and as a student of men and things he works to good purpose in 'The Psychology of Love' (1874) and 'Against the Stream' (1877).

Du Boccage, Marie Anne Fiquet (dü-bōk-äzh'). A French poet (1710–1802); born (Lepage) at Rouen. She accompanied her husband in his European travels, and everywhere won great celebrity for wit and beauty: "A Venus for form, a Minerva for art." Her principal works are an imitation of 'Paradise Lost'; a paraphrase of Gessner's 'Death of Abel'; an original epic, 'The Columbiad'; a tragedy, 'The Amazons,' well received. Her 'Letters on England,' etc., give full report of the honors showered upon her.

Du Boisgobey. See **Boisgobey.**

Du Bois-Reymond, Emil (dü-bwä'rā-môn'). An eminent German scientist; born in Berlin, Nov. 7, 1818. His career has been a series of services to chemical, electrical, and physiological science, well attested by his 'Extant Conclusions of the Ancients with Reference to Magnetism in Fishes' (1843); 'The Limits of Our Knowledge of Nature' (6th ed. 1884); and 'Investigations into Animal Magnetism' (1848–84).

Dubos, Jean Baptiste (dü-bō'). A French critic and essayist; born in Beauvais, 1670; died in Paris, March 23, 1742. He elevated criticism to a place among the arts with his 'Critical Reflections on Poetry, Painting, and Music' (1719), and other works on æsthetic topics.

Du Camp, Maxime (dü-koṅ'). A French writer of history and travels; born at Paris, Feb. 8, 1822; died at Baden-Baden, Feb. 8, 1894. 'Egypt, Nubia, Palestine, and Syria' (1852) explains itself. He wrote the history of the Paris Commune: 'The Convulsions of Paris' (4 vols., 1878–79), and other historical sketches. His greatest work is 'Paris: Its Organs, its Functions, and its Life' (6 vols., 1869–75). He wrote some lyric poems: 'Modern Chants' (1855); 'Convictions' (1858); and several novels, among them: 'Memoirs of a Suicide' (1853); 'The Six Adventures' (1857); 'The Man with the Gold Bracelet' (1862). *

Du Cange, Charles Dufresne, Sieur (dü-känzh'). A celebrated French scholar, lexicographer, and historian; born at Amiens, Dec. 18, 1610; died at Paris, Oct. 23, 1688. A jurisconsult, advocate of the Paris Parliament, he gave up the post to study. His 'Glossary of Middle and Low Latin' (3 vols., 1678; completed and extended to 6 vols. by the Benedictines of St. Maur, 1733–36; latest ed. by La Fayre, 10 vols., 1883-88) is still indispensable in reading mediæval books. He is author of a similar work on Greek: 'Glossary for the Authors of Middle and Low Greek' (2 vols., 1688). Besides these he wrote in French a 'History of the Empire of Constantinople under the Frank Emperors' (1657), and in Latin a 'Byzantine History.' Another important historical work written by him is 'Of the Princedoms Oversea,' first published (1869) under the title 'Families of Oversea.'

Ducange, Victor Henri Joseph Brahain. A French poet and story-teller (1783–1833); born

at the Hague. His first stories, 'Agatha' and 'Valentine,' were received with great favor; but for his too realistic description in 'Valentine' of the excesses of the royalist bands, he was sent to jail for six months. Released, he was again imprisoned, ostensibly for vilifying the French Academy. Once more he offended with 'Thelene, or Love and War,' and had to take refuge in Belgium. Other novels are: 'The Confessor-Doctor'; 'The Artist and the Soldier'; etc. Of his numerous plays the best and most famed is 'Thirty Years, or the Life of a Gambler.' His novels are vividly dramatic and descriptive, but he loves the horrible too well.

Du Chaillu, Paul Belloni (dü-shī-yü'). A French-American explorer and writer; born in Paris, July 31, 1835. His travels in Africa, in which he discovered the gorilla and the Pigmies, are detailed charmingly in 'A Journey to Ashango Land' (1867), and 'My Apingi Kingdom' (1870). 'The Land of the Midnight Sun' (1881) deals with Norway. 'The Viking Age' (1887) is a more ambitious work, intended to re-create the old Norse civilization, and is full of interest and picturesque touches. He has written also many books for the young.

"Duchess, The." See **Hungerford.**

Ducis, Jean François (dü-sē'). A French dramatist (1733–1816); born at Versailles. His adaptations of Shakespeare, all conformed to the classic traditions of the French stage, were very successful. His first original play, 'Abufar, or the Arab Family,' met with hearty approbation. A royalist, and secretary to the Count d'Artois, during the Revolution and Consulate he lived abroad; he returned when the Empire was set up, but declined Napoleon's offers of a place in public life.

Duclos, Charles Pinot (dü-klō'). A French historian (1704–72); born at Dinant. He made his literary début as a story-teller, in 'Confessions of Count . . .' (1742), which had great success. Turning to history, he published the 'History of Louis XI.' (4 vols., 1745). This was followed by his greatest work but one, 'Considerations on the Manners of the Present Age' (1749). His 'Secret Memoirs upon the Reign of Louis XIV., the Regency, and the Reign of Louis XV.' (2 vols., 1791) give him a place among the most celebrated memoirists.

Dudevant, Madame. See **Sand, George.**

Duff, Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant, Sir. An English barrister and statesman; born in 1829. Graduated from Oxford. He was a lawyer, and M. P. 1857–81; Under-Secretary of State for India, and later for the colonies, in Mr. Gladstone's cabinets. He was the successful governor of Madras, 1881–86. Of his notable works, the best-known are: 'Studies in European Politics' (1866); 'A Political Survey' (1868); 'Elgin Speeches' (1871); 'Notes of an Indian Journey' (1876).

Dufferin, Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of. A British statesman; born in Florence, Italy, June 21, 1826. He has been successively governor-general of Canada (1872), viceroy of India, and ambassador at Paris. Harvard gave him the degree of LL. D. His published works include: 'Letters from High Latitudes' (1860); 'Irish Emigration and the Tenure of Land in Ireland' (1867); 'Mr. Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland Examined' (1868); 'The Honourable Impulsia Gushington'; 'Speeches and Addresses' (1882); 'Speeches delivered in India, 1884–88' (1880); etc. His wife (born Hamilton) has written 'Our Viceroyal Life in India' (1890) and 'My Canadian Journal' (1892).

Dufferin, Helena Selina (Sheridan), Lady. A British poet; born 1807; died 1867. She was granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and sister of the Hon. Mrs. Norton. Her songs and lyrics are collected into a volume bearing date 1895, her son being the editor.

Duffield, Samuel Willoughby. An American clergyman; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1843; died in Bloomfield, N. J., May 12, 1887. Under the pen-name of "Anselmus" he contributed to the Evangelist. His publications, in part, are: 'The Heavenly Land,' from the 'De Contemptu Mundi' of Bernard de Morlaix (1868); 'Warp and Woof' (1870); 'English Hymns, their Authors and History' (1886); and 'Latin Hymn-Writers' (1887).

Dufresny, Charles de la Rivière (dü-frā-nē). A French poet (1654–1724); born at Paris. He was great-grandson of Henry IV.'s favorite, "la belle jardinière d'Anet," and was given lucrative offices by Louis XIV. He was a reckless spendthrift, and often reduced to want. His comedies, though weak in construction and character-drawing, are very lively in dialogue, especially 'The Spirit of Contradiction'; 'The Double Widowhood'; 'The Village Flirt'; 'The Match Made and Unmade.' He wrote also a volume of 'Divers Poems'; one of 'Historical Tales'; and 'Serious and Comic Amusements of a Siamese,' which suggested Montesquieu's 'Persian Letters.'

Duganne, Augustine Joseph Hickey. An American poet and prose-writer; born in Boston, 1823; died in New York, Oct. 20, 1884. His poems were patriotic, political, and sentimental. His prose comprised philosophical, historical, and dramatic works. He published: 'Hand Poems' (1844); 'A Comprehensive Summary of General Philosophy' (1845); 'The Iron Harp' (1847); 'The Lydian Queen' (1848); 'MDCCCXLVIII' (1849); 'Parnassus in Pillory' (1851); 'A Class Book of Government and Civil Society' (1859); 'Fighting Quakers' (1866); and others.

Dugdale, William, Sir. A celebrated English antiquarian; born at Shustoke, Warwickshire, Sept. 12, 1605; died there, Feb. 10, 1686. In 1638 he was created pursuivant-at-arms extraordinary. A royalist in the civil war, he was knighted by Charles II. at the Restoration. His monumental work is the

'Monasticon Anglicanum' (1655), reissued with additions 1817–30 and 1846; a mine of information on the history and biography of English cathedrals, and English history in general. Among his other works are: 'The Antiquities of Warwickshire' (1656); 'Short View of the Late Troubles in England' (1681).

Duguay-Trouin, René (dü-gā'trö-an'). A French naval commander of the first distinction; born in St. Malo, June 10, 1673; died in Paris, Sept. 27, 1736. In his 'Memoirs,' published surreptitiously in 1730, but with authority ten years later, he relates, with becoming modesty, the series of events which gave him such heroic proportions as a conqueror on the sea.

Duhring, Julia. An American essayist; born in Philadelphia, Feb. 23, 1836. She has been an extensive traveler in the United States, Europe, Asia, and Africa; and published two volumes of critical essays on social life, the titles to which are: 'Philosophers and Fools' (1874); 'Gentlefolks and Others'; 'Amor in Society'; 'Mental Life and Culture.'

Dulaurens, Henri Joseph (dü-lōr-än'). A French satirical poet and novelist; born at Douai, in 1719; died at Marienbourg, Belgium, in 1797 (1787?). He wrote with his friend Groubenthal the 'Jesuitics' (1761: modeled on Demosthenes's 'Philippics') against the Jesuits; but executed a more enduring task in the 'Jesuit Priest (ōr Companion) Matthew' (Compère Mathieu: 1776), a novel of genuine literary merit, and of great vogue even within a recent time.

Dulk, Albert Friedrich Benno (dülk). A German dramatist and polemic prose-writer; born in Königsberg, June 17, 1819; died in Stuttgart, Oct. 30, 1884. His 'Arla' (1844); 'Jesus the Christ' (1865); 'Lea' (1874); and other dramas, are rich in subtleties and in powerful appeals to the loftier side of human nature, but lack poetic feeling. He advocates a new religious evolution, as against Christianity, in 'Beast or Man?' (1872); 'What Is to be Expected from the Christian Church?' (1877); and other like argumentative works.

Duller, Eduard (dül'ler). A German poet and historian (1809–53); born at Vienna. His drama 'Master Pilgram' was produced with success at 17, and followed by 'The Swan Song of Revenge,' a tragedy (1834). He was a passionate champion of free thought; this made Vienna under Metternich too warm for him, and he lived at Munich, Trier, and other places. The lyric poem 'Prince of Love' (1842), and the volume of 'Collected Poems' (1845), are his least polemic and literarily best works. His novels are pompous. He wrote a 'History of the German People' and a 'History of the Jesuits.'

Dulles, John Welch. An American clergyman and editor; born in Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1823; died there, April 13, 1887. Princeton gave him the degree of D. D. in 1871. He was the author of 'Life in India' (1855); 'The Soldier's Friend' (1861); and 'The Ride through Palestine' (1881).

Dumanoir, Philippe (dü-män-wär'). A French playwright (1806–65); born at Pau. He wrote, alone or in collaboration, some 200 vaudevilles. Of his own solely, there may be cited: 'The Marquise de Prétintaille'; 'The Lambs' School'; 'Terrible Women'; 'The Childless House.' The famous actress Déjazet found many of her best rôles in his pieces.

Dumas, Alexandre, the Elder (dü-mä). A celebrated French romancist and dramatist; born at Villers Cotterets, Aisne, July 24, 1803 (?); died near Dieppe, Dec. 5, 1870. He was grandson of a French marquis and a San Domingo negress. A few of the great multitude of his famous romances are: 'The Count of Monte Cristo' (1844); 'The Three Musketeers' (1844); 'Twenty Years After' (1845); 'The Knight of Maison-Rouge' (1846); 'Viscount de Bragelonne' (1847); 'Queen Margot' (1847). Many of his stories were of great length, six to twelve volumes. Besides pure fiction he wrote a number of historical romances, as 'Joan of Arc' (1842); 'Michelangelo and Raffaelle' (1846); 'Louis XIV. and his Age' (1847). His plays, which had extraordinary success, include: 'Henri III. and his Court' (1829); 'Antony' (1831); 'Charles VII. with his Grand Vassals' (1831); 'Napoleon Bonaparte' (1831); 'Mdlle. de Belle-Isle' (1839); 'Marriage under Louis XV.' (1841); 'The Misses St. Cyr' (1843). Nearly all his novels were put on the stage also. He wrote entertaining narratives of his travels in Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Spain, North Africa, Egypt, Syria, etc. *

Dumas, Alexandre, the Younger. A great French dramatist and romancist, son of the preceding; born at Paris, July 27 or 28, 1824; died Nov. 28, 1895. He published a small volume of poems, 'Sins of Youth,' at 17. Accompanying his father in travels through Spain and Northern Africa, on his return he published his first romance: 'Story of Four Women and a Parrot' (6 vols. 1847), which found little favor. Among his romances are: 'A Woman's Romance'; 'Cesarine'; 'Camille' (La Dame aux Camélias); all in 1848. His dramas include: 'Diana de Lys' (1853) and 'The Demi-Monde' (1855). He also wrote the romance 'The Clémenceau Case' (1864), dramatized under the same name; the pamphlets: 'Women Murderers and Women Voters' (1872); 'The Divorce Question' (1880); and the dramatic pieces: 'The Natural Son' (1858); 'The Friend of Women' (1864); 'Claude's Wife' (1873); 'The Danicheffs' (1876); 'Joseph Balsamo' (1878); 'Francillon' (1887); and others. *

Du Maurier, George Louis Palmella Busson (dü-mō-ryā'). The famous delineator of English society in Punch, and in later years a novelist; born in Paris, March 6, 1834; died in London, Oct. 8, 1896. In his childhood his parents settled in London. He began in 1850 to study art in London, Paris, and Antwerp; returning to London he was employed on the

illustrated periodicals, and from 1864 to his death was of the regular staff of Punch. He wrote and illustrated three stories: 'Peter Ibbetson' (1891); 'Trilby' (1894); 'The Martian' (1897). *

Dumersan, Théophile Marion (dü-mār-säṅ'). A French playwright (1780–1849); born near Issoudun. He was employed in the Paris mint. He wrote many plays, all marked by keen observation and comic spirit. His 'Angel and Devil,' a five-act drama, had a "run" of over 100 presentations; still more successful was his 'Mountebanks,' his masterpiece and a classic in its kind. Other very successful plays written by him are: 'The Wigmaker, or Heads à la Titus'; 'Ridiculous Englishwomen.' Worthy of mention is his volume of 'National and Popular Songs of France.'

Dumont, Julia Louisa. An American prose and verse writer; born in Waterford, O., October 1794; died at Vevay, Ind., Jan. 2, 1857. She has the distinction of being one of the earliest women of the West whose writings have been preserved. She contributed largely to periodicals both in prose and verse. A collection of her writings was published in a volume, 'Life Sketches from Common Paths' (1856).

Dunbar, Paul Laurence. An American negro poet; born in Ohio in 1872. He is a resident of Dayton, O. He has published 'Lyrics of Lowly Life,' which have received considerable praise.

Dunbar, William. A renowned Scottish poet; born at Salton in Lothian, about 1465 (?); died about 1530 (?). He was a Franciscan friar, but was often employed by James IV. in affairs of State. Among his works is the panegyric poem 'The Thistle and the Rose,' written (1503) on the marriage of James with Margaret of England; 'The Golden Targe' (1508), consisting of allegories in the fashion of the time and of Chaucer, among them a poem on 'The Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins through Hell.' He is at his best in burlesque poetry, as witness the autobiographical 'Visitation of St. Francis.' He is "as rich in fancy as Spenser; as homely and shrewd as Chaucer in the 'Miller's Tale'; as pious as Cowper in his hymns; and as wittily grotesque as Burns in 'Death and Dr. Hornbook.'" *

Duncker, Dora (dünk'er). A German story-writer and humorist; born March 28, 1855. The conceits 'Incurable' (1893), 'The Sphinx,' and other tales and comedies, have succeeded; while in 'Modern Masters' (1883) she has evolved excellent character studies.

Duncker, Max Wolfgang. A German historian; born in Berlin, Oct. 15, 1811; died in Anspach, July 21, 1886. Politics interested him in early years, but his later energies were given to elaborate historical investigations, of which the best fruits are: 'The Crisis of the Reformation' (1845); 'Feudalism and Aristocracy' (1858); and the masterpiece 'Ancient History' (1852–57).

Dunlap, William. An American dramatist and painter; born at Perth Amboy, N. J., Feb. 19, 1766; died at New York, Sept. 28, 1839. He painted George Washington's portrait, still authentically existent, and for five years (1784–89) worked under West in London. Returning, he wrote several successful plays, including: 'The Father' (1789), a comedy; 'Leicester' (1794), a tragedy; 'André' (1798), a tragedy. He also published: 'Life of George Frederick Cooke' (1813); 'Life of Charles Brockden Brown' (1815); 'History of the American Theatre' (1832); 'History of the Rise and Progress of the Art of Design in the United States' (1834); and similar works. He was one of the founders of the National Academy of Design.

Dunlop, John. A Scottish song-writer; born in Carmyle, Lanarkshire (?), November 1755; died at Port Glasgow, Sept. 4, 1820. Convivial and prosperous, those qualities are reflected in his 'Oh Dinna Ask Me Gin I Lo'e Ye' and similar lines, all sung with enthusiasm by Scots.

Dunlop, John Colin. An important Scotch literary historian, son of John; born near Glasgow, 1786 (?); died at Edinburgh in February 1842 (not 1834). His 'History of Fiction' (1814) broke much new ground, and remains authoritative despite manifold efforts to impeach it; besides which his 'History of Roman Literature' (1823–28), and like studies, are characterized by discernment and scholarship.

Dunning, Annie (Ketchum). ("Nellie Graham.") An American story-writer; born in New York, Nov. 2, 1831. Her first story, 'Clementina's Mirror,' appeared in 1857. She later wrote 'Contradictions' and 'Broken Pitchers.'

Dunraven, Wyndham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, Fourth Earl of. An Irish journalist, statesman, and author; born at Adare Abbey, Ireland, Feb. 12, 1841. After graduating from Oxford he entered the army; but left it in 1867 for journalism, being war correspondent for the Daily Telegraph in Abyssinia, and afterwards in the Franco-Prussian War. He was under-secretary for the colonies in Lord Salisbury's administrations. Of recent years he has been conspicuous as a yachtsman, having twice been challenger for the American Cup. Besides various magazine articles on hunting, he has published: 'The Great Divide'; 'Notes on Irish Architecture'; 'The Soudan: Its History, Geography, and Characteristics.'

Duns Scotus, Joannes (duns skō'tus). A Scotch metaphysician, head of the Schoolmen, called "the subtle doctor"; born in Scotland (?), 1265 or 1274; died at Cologne (?), Nov. 8, 1308 (?). His opposition to the Thomists or adherents of Thomas Aquinas was spirited. He wrote an 'Exposition of 'Aristotelian Physics'; 'Questions on Aristotle's Work on the Soul'; and similar works. The word dunce, in its present application, probably comes from his name used ironically.

Dupanloup, Félix Antoine Philippe (düpoṅ-lö'). An eminent French controversialist

and prelate; born in St. Felix, Savoy, Jan. 3, 1802; died near Grenoble, Oct. 11, 1878. He became Bishop of Orleans; wrote on education and faith.—his 'Christian Marriage' (7th ed. 1885); 'History of our Savior Jesus Christ' (1869); 'Intellectual Higher Education' (1866), etc., attracting great attention. He headed the movement to canonize Joan of Arc.

Dupaty, Emmanuel (dü-pä-tē'). A French poet (1775–1851); born at Blanquefort. His light comedies and vaudevilles gave delight on every stage with their sparkle of wit and their lively dialogue. Of his many pieces, 'The Military Prison' is esteemed the best. 'Informers,' a satiric poem, and 'The Art of Poetry,' are works of great merit.

Duperron, Jacques Davy, Cardinal (dü-per-rôṅ'). A French theologian, Pietist, and miscellaneous writer; born at St. Lô, Normandy, or at Bern, Switzerland, 1556; died in Paris, 1618. He was the son of a Protestant minister, but was converted to Catholicism in his youth and had a distinguished ecclesiastical career. 'A Treatise on the Sacrament of the Eucharist' is his most celebrated prose effort; as a poet he is remembered for the verses styled 'The Temple of Inconstancy.'

Dupont, Pierre (dü-pôṅ'). A French popular poet (1821–70); born at Lyons. He came to Paris in 1839, and wrote Legitimist odes which the newspapers published. His poem 'The Two Angels' won the Academy's prize in 1842, and he got employment on its 'Dictionary.' Then he won wide popularity with six songs for the people. He was above all things the poet of peasant life. After the February Revolution he was converted to socialism, and his 'Song of the Nations,' 'Song of the Workmen' (now known as the 'Workmen's Marseillaise'), etc., are socialist pamphlets in verse. His native city erected a statue to him.

Dupont de Nemours, Pierre Samuel (dü-pôṅ dė nā-mör'). A French economist; born in Paris, Dec. 14, 1739; died near Wilmington, Del., Aug. 6, 1817. He was a Physiocrat, or adherent of Quesnay's theory that all value is derived from land; and strove to propagate this system in 'Physiocratie' (1768). Later he became involved in the French Revolution, took refuge in the United States, and founded a great manufacturing house. His writings were neglected till Jevons, the Duke of Argyll, and later Henry George, revived the old Physiocratic idea.

Dupuy, Eliza Ann. An American story-writer; born in Petersburg, Va., about 1814; died in New Orleans, January 1881. 'The Conspirators,' her first novel, has Aaron Burr as the principal character. Most of her stories, about forty in number, were published in the New York Ledger.

Duran, Agustin (dö-rän'). A distinguished Spanish critic (1789–1862), who had a decisive influence on recent Spanish literature. His first work, anonymous, 'On the Decadence of the Spanish Theatre' (1828), led to the reform of the Spanish stage and its liberation from the French yoke. Of still greater service in arousing love for the native poesy was his 'Collection of Romanceros and Balladists' (5 vols., 1828–32). As a poet he won greatest distinction by his poem of chivalry 'The Three Citrons in the Garden of Love' (1856), written in 15th-century Castilian.

Durand, Alice. See **Gréville, Henry.**

Durandi, Jacopo (dü-rän'dē). An Italian dramatic poet and historian; born in Sant' Agata, Vercelli, July 25, 1737; died in Turin, Oct. 28, 1817. 'Armida' (1770) and 'Hannibal in Turin' (1771) are his best-known plays; his other gift displays itself in a 'History of the Ancient Peoples of Italy' (1769).

Durant, Gilles (dü-roṅ'). A French poet; born in Clermont, 1554; died at Paris, 1615 (?). He tried his hand at every species of metrical composition,—odes, elegies, sonnets, and imitations of the Psalms; but his important work is contained in a 'Menippean Satire,' written to ridicule the League against Henry IV.,—the sub-title being 'Lamentation for a Leagued Ass, that Died in 1590, when the States Were in Session.'

Duranti, Durante, Count (dö-rän'tē). An Italian poet and orator (1718–80); born at Brescia. Among his poetical writings, all characterized by wit and refined taste, the best is the didactic poem 'Use,' in which he portrays his hero in the three periods of bachelor, husband, and widower. He wrote two tragedies, 'Virginia' (1764) and 'Attilius Regulus' (1771); and a volume, 'Rime,' containing miscellaneous verse.

Duras, Claire Lechat de Kersaint, Duchess of (dü-rä'). A French novelist; born in Brest, 1777; died in Paris, 1828. Well born, accomplished, and brilliantly married, she was seized with the sentimental sickness of the day, and wrote 'Ourika' (1823), the tale of a negress who fell in love with a white man; and 'Edward' (1825), a novel in which it was the gentleman's turn to throw his heart in an indiscreet direction.

Durbin, John Price. An American clergyman and miscellaneous writer; born in Bourbon County, Ky., in 1800; died in New York city, Oct. 17, 1876. He contributed extensively to current literature, and was the author of 'Observations in Europe, Principally in France and Great Britain' (2 vols., 1844); and 'Observations in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Asia Minor' (2 vols., 1845).

D'Urfey, Thomas, usually called Tom. An English dramatist and poet; born in Exeter, 1653; died in London (?), Feb. 26, 1723. He was a good-natured, simple-hearted, thoroughly vulgar and unliterary writer. His dramas, comedies, operas, tragedies, and songs, are exactly like what Sancho Panza would have written if he had taken to letters. Many, like 'The Siege of Memphis' (1676), an extravagant

tragedy, and 'The Plotting Sisters' (1691), a comedy, are vestured in a regal pomp of verbiage; others, like the 'Songs Complete' (1699), are of virginal simplicity, but not of virginal modesty.

Düringsfeld, Ida von (dör'ings-feld). A German story-teller (1815–76); born at Militsch in Lower Silesia. Her 'Poems' (1835) and the cycle of stories 'The Star of Andalusia' (1838) were issued under the pseudonym "Thekla," and yearly volumes thereafter anonymously or pseudonymously; 'The Women of Byron' appeared in her own name in 1845, when she married Otto von Reinsberg. Extensive travels later bore fruit in numerous stories, collections of national songs, descriptions of national usages, etc.; all were highly prized, including in the latter line: 'Proverbs of German and Roumanian Speech' (2 vols., 1872–75); and 'The Wedding Book: Usages and Beliefs Regarding the Wedding among the Christian Nations of Europe' (1871).

Durivage, Francis Alexander. An American author, nephew of Edward Everett; born in Boston, Mass., 1814; died in 1881. He contributed light literature in prose and verse to magazines; wrote novelettes; and jointly with W. S. Chase translated Lamartine's 'History of the Revolution of 1848.' He was also author of several plays, and of 'Life Scenes from the World around Us' (1853); 'Cyclopædia of History'; and 'The Fatal Casket.'

Duruy, Georges (dü-rüē'). A French writer on history; born in 1853, at Paris, where he became professor of French literature in the Polytechnic School in 1891. He wrote some novels that became popular favorites, as 'The Lifeguard'; 'A Soul's Victory'; 'Dream-End.' His principal historical works are: 'History of Turenne'; 'Short Popular History of France.' His 'Cardinal Carlo Carafa: a Study on the Pontificate of Paul IV.' (1883) was crowned by the Academy.

Duruy, Victor. A distinguished French historian; born at Paris, Sept. 11, 1811; died 1894. He assisted Napoleon III. in compiling 'The Life of Julius Cæsar,' and was made minister of public instruction in 1863. Among his historical works are: 'History of the Romans' (2 vols., 1843); 'State of the Roman World toward the Time of the Founding of the Empire' (1853); 'General Introduction to the History of France' (1865); 'History of the Greeks' (3 vols., 1886). He also wrote the greater part of a 'Universal History.' His works have been translated in part under Professor Mahaffy's editorship. *

Dutra É Mello, Antonio Francisco (dö'trä ā mel'ō). A Brazilian poet; born in Rio Janeiro, Aug. 8, 1823; died Feb. 22, 1843. His verses are considered among the best of South American poetry. Among his choicest works are: 'A'noite Inspiracão Poetica'; 'A'noite de S. Toão'; and 'Historia Critica da Lingua Latina.'

Dutt, Toru (döt). A Hindoo poet (1856–77). She received a good European education, and had the advantage of four years' travel in the West. She translated into English many French poems,—from Béranger, Gautier, Coppée, etc.,—and a collection of these was published as 'A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields' (1876). She also rendered into English some of the 'Ancient Ballads of Hindustan.' She wrote in French a story: 'Miss d'Arvers's Diary.' *

Duval, Alexandre (dü-väl'). A French dramatist (1767–1842); born at Rennes. He served in the French fleet during the American Revolutionary War, and on his return to France was an engineer and architect; but finally devoted himself to writing plays which won great favor from their skillful construction, interesting situations, and fine dialogue. The best are: 'Edward in Scotland'; 'The Domestic Tyrant'; 'The Chevalier of Industry.' He wrote the text of the very successful opera 'Joseph in Egypt.'

Duvar, John Hunter. See **Hunter-Duvar.**

Duvergier d'Hauranne, Prosper (dü-verzhyā' dō-rän'). A French political writer; born in Rouen, Aug. 3, 1798; died in Paris, May 19 or 22, 1881. Prominent in politics, his writings reflect his opinions; particularly his 'Principles of Representative Government' (1838) and 'History of Parliamentary Government in France' (1857–73).

Duveyrier, Charles (dü-vā-ryā'). A French dramatist (1803–66); born at Paris. He was a disciple of Saint-Simon, and passed a year in jail for a newspaper article on 'Woman's Place' under the Saint-Simonian system. From unsuccessful he grew to be a successful playwright, especially in collaboration. Of the 300 or more pieces which bear his name, there may be mentioned: 'Frontin the Husband-Bachelor'; 'Valerie,' in which Mdlle. Mars made a brilliant success; 'The Cat Metamorphosed into a Woman'; 'Figaro's Daughter'; 'The Burgomaster of Saardam.'

Dux, Adolf (döx). A Hungaro-German poet (1822–81); born at Poszony (Presburg). He made admirable versions of Hungarian poems and novels into German, including those of Katona, Arany, Jókai, Gyulai, and Eötvös. He was the first to translate Petöfi's Select Poems. His own works comprise novels and studies in literary history.

Duyckinck, Evert Augustus. An American author; born in New York city, Nov. 23, 1816; died there, Aug. 13, 1878. Graduating from Columbia College, he studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1837, and went to Europe for a year, after which he devoted himself to literature, in which he was fertile and successful. In 1847 he edited the Literary World. In 1854, with his brother George, he prepared the 'Cyclopædia of American Literature' (2 vols., 1855; enlarged eds. 1865 and 1875). He was a voluminous and successful writer, and added much to the literature of his times. His last work was the preparation, with William Cullen Bryant, of an edition of Shakespeare.

Duyckinck, George Long. An American prose-writer; born in New York, Oct. 17, 1823; died there, March 30, 1863. He graduated at the University of New York in 1843, and was admitted to the bar, but did not practice. With his brother Evert he edited the Literary World and prepared the 'Cyclopædia of American Literature'; he also wrote several biographies.

Duyse, Prudens van (doi'ze). A Flemish poet (1804–59); born at Dendermonde. He was a very prolific author, and wrote poems of every kind,—epic, lyric, dramatic. They are all mediocre, but served to reawaken a love of the Flemish tongue. He wrote many valuable works on Flemish history.

Dwight, John Sullivan. An American musical critic; born at Boston, May 13, 1813; died Sept. 5, 1893. After two years in the Unitarian ministry, he became one of the founders of Brook Farm, and was editor of its organ the Harbinger. In 1852 he established Dwight's Journal of Music, in which appeared most of his scholarly musical criticisms. His best-known poem is 'God Save the State.' *

Dwight, Theodore. An American journalist, brother of Timothy; born Dec. 15, 1764; died June 12, 1846. He was a well-known Federalist, a Member of Congress, and wrote 'History of the Hartford Convention' (of 1814) and 'Character of Thomas Jefferson.'

Dwight, Theodore. An American miscellaneous prose-writer, son of Theodore; born March 3, 1796; died Oct. 16, 1866. He wrote 'Tour in Italy'; 'Summer Tour in New England'; 'The Northern Traveler'; 'The Kansas War'; Life of Garibaldi'; besides gazetteers, histories, and school-books.

Dwight, Timothy. An American Congregational clergyman of great distinction; born in Northampton, Mass., May 14, 1752; died in New Haven, Conn., Jan. 11, 1817. He was president of Yale College from 1795 to 1817, and was a very conspicuous figure in theology and education. His 'Theology Explained and Defended' consists of a course of 173 sermons which has passed through as many as a hundred editions. In addition to theological works he wrote 'Essay on Light'; 'Observations on Language'; 'Travels in New England and New York,' which is still widely quoted. He also wrote verse: an epic called 'The Conquest of Canaan'; 'Greenfield Hill,' a pastoral; 'The Triumph of Infidelity,' a satire.

Dwight, Timothy. An American Congregational clergyman; born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 16, 1828; grandson of Timothy Dwight. He is now president of Yale University, to which post he was elected in 1886. He was one of the members of the New Testament Revision Committee. He has published 'The True Ideal of an American University.'

Dyce, Alexander. An English literary critic and historian; born in Edinburgh, June 30, 1798; died in London, May 19, 1869. As editor of definitive editions of the British poets, he has rendered lasting service to the native Parnassus; his capital achievements, 'Works of Shakespeare' (1853–58) and 'A Few Notes on Shakespeare' (1853), leaving little room for improvement, although subsequent discoveries may supplement them.

Dyer, Sir Edward. An English elegiac poet; born at Sharpham Park, Somersetshire; died in London (?), May (?) 1607. An elegant courtier, he advanced himself in royal favor by court verse. 'My Mind to Me a Kingdom Is' is the best of his effusions. His works, 'The Shepherd's Conceit of Prometheus' and other poems, were not collected until 1872.

Dyer, John. An English didactic and descriptive poet; born in Aberglasney, Wales, in 1700 or 1699; died in Lincolnshire (?), July 24, 1758. He presented himself before the Muses with 'Grongar Hill' (1726), an engaging but excessively correct piece of poetry; nor did he unbend until 'The Ruins of Rome' (1740) inspired him. His final effort, 'The Fleece' (1757), was suffused with tender romanticism.

Dyer, Sidney. An American poet and prose writer; born in Cambridge, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1814. He published a volume of poems entitled 'Voices of Nature' (1850); 'Songs and Ballads' (1857); 'Great Wonders in Little Things' (1871); 'Ocean Gardens and Palaces' (1877); 'Elmdale Lyceum' (1879); etc.; also 'Psalmist for the Use of Baptist Churches.'

Dyer, Thomas Henry. An English historian; born in London, May 4, 1804; died at Bath, Jan. 30, 1888. He traveled and studied for years to prepare a 'History of Modern Europe' (1861); 'History of the City of Rome' (1865); and 'Ancient Athens' (1873); all monuments of learning and critical insight.

Dygasiński, Adolf (dī-gäs-in'skē). A Polish story-writer; born in the Russo-Polish government of Kjebzy in 1839. His stories are remarkable for charming descriptions of scenery; among them: 'On the Manor'; 'From Village, Field, and Forest' (1887); 'From City and Country' (1889). He has translated works by Max Müller, Tyndall, Mill, and others.

Dyherrn, Baron George von (dē'härn). A German poet and novelist; born in Glogau, Jan. 1, 1848; died in Rothenburg, Silesia, Dec. 27, 1878. He wrote many poems and tales of great merit; 'In the Still Hour' (1870) being a collection of his best verse, and 'From Society' (1880) and 'Heights and Depths' (1881), his ablest fictions.

Dzierzkovski, Joseph (tsērts'kōf-skē). A Polish novelist (1807–65); born at Xaverov, Galicia, in 1807; died in Lemberg, Jan. 13, 1865. He loves to contrast the selfish dissipation of the upper classes with the humble virtues of the lowly. 'Salon and Street' (1847); 'The Twins' (1854); 'The Jugglers' (1855); 'The Crown of Thorns' (1856), are noteworthy; 'Polish Chivalry' (1858), a historical novel, is one of his best. He also wrote a drama, 'The Spark of Poesy' (1860).

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Eadie, John. A Scotch religious writer; born at Alva, Stirlingshire, May 9, 1810; died in Glasgow, June 3, 1876 (not 1870). He wrote on theology with great vogue among the unlearned; his books including 'The Divine Love' (1855), 'Paul the Preacher' (1859), etc., in addition to scholarly treatises and commentaries.

Eadmer or **Edmer.** A British historian and biographer, who lived, a monk, at Canterbury, between 1090 and 1115, and died about 1124. An enduring fame has been the outcome of his 'History of Recent Events' (Historia Novorum); 'Life of St. Anselm'; and other works.

Eagles, John. An English artist, art critic, and poet; born in Bristol, 1783; died at Clifton, Nov. 8, 1855. He contributed essays on art to periodicals, and brought out 'The Sketcher,' a collection of miscellaneous prose and verse. A book of 'Sonnets' appeared posthumously.

Earle, Mrs. Alice Morse. An American writer; born in Massachusetts in 1851. She has written extensively upon the manners and customs of the colonial period in New England and New York. Among her numerous works are: 'Curious Punishments of Bygone Days'; 'Customs and Fashions in Old New England'; 'Colonial Dames and Goodwives'; 'Colonial Days in Old New York.'

Earle, John. An English clergyman and author; born in York, England, in 1601; died at Oxford, Nov. 17, 1665. He was chaplain and tutor to Charles II., and his companion in exile; later Bishop of Worcester. His literary fame is due to the famous 'Microcosmographie, or a Peece of the World discovered in Essayes and Characters' (1628), a series of sketches full of wit and humor, which throw much light on the social condition of the time.

Early, Jubal Anderson. An American general and lawyer; born in Franklin County, Va., Nov. 3, 1816; died March 2, 1894. He graduated from West Point in 1837; served in the Seminole War (1837–38); resigned in 1838 to study law; and was prominent in the Mexican War (1847–48). He became a Confederate major-general in the Civil War; took part at Bull Run and Gettysburg, and in 1864 invaded Maryland, but was checked by Sheridan. After the war he practiced law at Richmond and Lynchburg, Va., and New Orleans, La. His works include: 'A Memoir of the Last Year of the War for Independence in the Confederate States' (1867); 'Campaigns of General Lee' (1872).

Eastcott, Richard. An English writer on music; born at Exeter, about 1740; died at Livery Dale (?), Devonshire, 1828. A volume of 'Sketches of the Origin, Progress, and Effects of Music, with an Account of the Ancient Bards and Minstrels' (1793), met with very general approval.

Eastlake, Sir Charles Locke. An English artist, and critic and historian of art; born in Plymouth, Nov. 17, 1793; died in Pisa, Italy, Dec. 14, 1865. His paintings were noteworthy; and in such books as 'Materials for a History of Oil Painting' (1847–69) and 'History of the Gothic Revival' (1871), he manifests taste and discrimination.

Eastman, Charles Gamage. An American poet; born in Fryeburg, Me., June 1, 1816; died in Burlington, Vt., 1861. He published (1848) a volume of 'Poems' descriptive of rural life in New England, and marked by a high degree of metrical finish. He edited the Vermont Patriot at Montpelier from 1846 until his death, and was a contributor of poetry to magazines.

Eastman, Julia Arabella. An American story-writer; born in Fulton, N. Y., July 17, 1837. Included in her juvenile story-books are: 'Short Comings and Long Goings' (1869); 'Beulah Romney' (1871); and 'Young Rick' (1875). She also contributed sketches and poems to magazines.

Eastman, Mary (Henderson). An American prose-writer; born in Warrenton, Va., in 1818. She has published: 'Dacotah, or Life and Legends of the Sioux' (1849); 'Romance of Indian Life' (1852); 'Tales of Fashionable Life' (1856); and many stories and sketches.

Eastwick, Edward Backhouse. An English Orientalist and diplomatist; born in Berkshire in 1814; died at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, July 16, 1883. He was a voluminous writer on Oriental (especially East-Indian) subjects, and has rendered very important service to English literature by many translations from Persian and Hindu: *e. g.*, Sadi's 'Gulistan' or 'The Rose Garden' in 1852, and the version of Pilpay's fables called 'Anvār-i-Suhailī' in 1854. He also wrote a 'Journal of a Diplomat's Three-Years' Residence in Persia' (2 vols., 1864), and 'Venezuela,' or 'Sketches of Life in a South-American Republic' (1868). Between 1878 and 1882 he brought out a sumptuous 2-vol. edition of the 'Kaisar-nama-i-hind,' or 'Lay of the Empress.' He was a frequent contributor to literary journals.

Eaton, Arthur Wentworth Hamilton. An American clergyman and author; born in Nova Scotia in 1849. He is a minister of the Episcopal Church in New York city. Among his works are: 'The Heart of the Creeds' (1888);

'Acadian Legends and Lyrics' (1889); 'Tales of a Garrison Town' (with C. L. Betts).

Ebeling, Adolf (ā'bel-ing). A German descriptive and historical writer; born in Hamburg, Oct. 24, 1827. 'Living Pictures from Modern Paris' (1863–67); 'Rainbows in the East' (1868), a series of Oriental epics, legends, or ghazels; 'Napoleon III. and his Court' (1891–93); are the fruit of large travel and study. He has written also many biographical studies and travel sketches.

Ebeling, Christoph Daniel. A German scholar and historian; born in Hildesheim, about 1741; died in Hamburg, June 30, 1817. He was for many years professor of history and Greek at Hamburg. His chief work is a 'Geography and History of North America' (5 vols., 1793–99), for which he received a vote of thanks from Congress.

Eberhard, Christian August Gottlob (ā'berhärd). A German poet and descriptive writer; born in Belzig, Jan. 12, 1769; died in Dresden, May 13, 1845. His verse is a reminiscence of the 18th-century style and of the school of Gleim, the idyl 'Little Hans and the Cookie' (1822) and 'Various Poems' (1833) eminently so. His best prose is in 'Italy as It Impressed Me' (1839).

Eberhard, Johann August. A German philosophical writer; born in Halberstadt, Aug. 31, 1739; died in Halle (?), Jan. 6, 1809. He first attracted attention with a 'New Apology [or plea] of Socrates' (1772), an attack upon the narrow theology of the day, to which succeeded 'Universal History of Philosophy' (1788); 'Handbook to Æsthetic' (1803–5); and other works from a Wolfian standpoint, in harmony with Leibnitz and opposition to Kant.

Ebers, Georg Moritz (ā'bers). A distinguished German Egyptologist and novelist; born at Berlin, March 1, 1837. His series of historical romances comprise in sequence: 'An Egyptian Princess' (1864); 'Uarda' (1877); 'Homo Sum' (1878); 'The Sisters' (1879); 'The Emperor' (1880); 'Serapis' (1885); 'The Bride of the Nile' (1886); 'Joshua' (1889); 'Per Aspera' (1892); 'Cleopatra' (1894); and 'Elifên,' in verse (1888). The first two have been translated into many languages. Between times he has written several other historical novels; including 'The Burgomaster's Wife' (1881), of the Spanish domination in the Low Countries. His contributions to Egyptology are also numerous. *

Ebert, Johann Arnold (ā'bert). A German translator and poet; born in Hamburg, Feb. 8, 1723; died in Brunswick, March 19, 1795. His friend Klopstock addressed a pleasing ode to him. He is better known through his translations of Young's 'Night Thoughts' and other poems than by his own work, which appears in 'Epistles and Miscellaneous Verse' (1789).

Ebert, Karl Egon. An Austrian poet and dramatist (1801–82); born at Prague. He began with dramas of Bohemian history, many of which were staged but only one printed, 'Wratislav and Jutta' (1835). As a lyric poet and balladist he was more successful; his 'Poems' (1824) contain fine lyrics, and 'Schwerting the Saxon Duke' is still high in popular favor. His longer poems—'Vlasta, a National Hero-Poem of Bohemia,' and 'The Monastery,' are fluent in style, pure and elegant in language. 'A Monument to Karl Egon, Prince of Fürstenberg' consists of a garland of sonnets; 'Devout Meditations of a Man of the World' is a didactic poem.

Ebner-Eschenbach, Baroness Marie von (āb'ner esh'en-bäch). An eminent Austrian novelist and poet; born (Countess Dubsky) at Castle Zdislavic, Moravia, Sept. 13, 1830. Beginning in 1860 as a playwright, 'Mary Stuart in Scotland' (1860) and the tragedy 'Marie Roland,' with the one-act dramas 'Doctor Ritter,' 'Violets,' and 'The Disconsolate One,' were but moderately successful. Turning to fiction, 'The Princess of Banalia' (1872), a satiric tale, made little impression; but 'Two Countesses' (1885), a story of Austrian high society, met with striking favor, and its successors place her among the great writers. They include: 'Tales of Village and Castle'; 'The Child of the Parish'; 'The Rival.' She has epic power, keen psychological insight, and quick sensibility; and is unsurpassed in grace of form and precision of style.

Ebrard, Johannes Heinrich August (ā'brärd). A German Protestant theological writer, dramatist, and literary critic; born in Erlangen, Jan. 18, 1818; died there, July 23, 1888. He led a general reform movement in theology, producing: 'Philosophical Criticism of Evangelical History' (1842); 'The Dogma of the Last Supper and its History' (1845–46); 'Practical Theology' (1856); etc.; while under the pseudonym of "Gottfried Flammberg" he wrote 'Duplessis-Mornay' (1859), and other dramas, and 'A Life in Song' (2d ed. 1872), a collection of verse. His other pseudonym, "Christian Deutsch," has served in connection with 'Stephen Klinger' (1872), a play, and studies of the Ossian creations.

Ebsworth, Joseph. An English dramatist and musician; born in London, Oct. 10, 1788; died in Edinburgh, June 22, 1868. He wrote, adapted, or translated many successful plays; among them 'The Rival Valets' (1825), a comedy drama, and 'The Crusaders' (1850–51), a drama. He was an adapter rather than a creator. His songs, learning, and versatility made him a distinguished figure in Edinburgh circles. He wrote also in collaboration with his wife, Mary Emma (Fairbrother).

Eça de Queiroz, José Maria (ā'sä dē kārōz). A Portuguese novelist; born at Póvoa do Varzim, Nov. 25, 1845. At first a journalist, he traveled and was in the consular service in many parts of the world. He introduced the naturalistic school into Portugal. His powers of observation and description are great, and in his novels—'The Crime of Father Amaro'

(1874, rewritten in 1880); 'The First Monk of St. Basil' (1877); 'A Relic' (1886)—he portrays in master strokes the failings of Portuguese society. His strange, half realistic, half fanciful story, 'The Relic,' weaves into a narrative of Oriental travel a dramatic representation of the Passion of Christ in the form of a dream. In collaboration with Ramalho-Ortigão he wrote the spirited tale of adventure, 'The Mystery of Cintra Street.'

Echard or **Eachard, Laurence.** An English historian; born at Barsham, Suffolk, 1670 (?); died at Lincoln, Aug. 16, 1730. A clergyman and a scholar, his 'History of England from the First Entrance of Julius Cæsar and the Romans to the End of the Reign of James the First' (1707) contains a wealth of information, including the particulars of Cromwell's interview with the Devil on the morning of the battle of Worcester. Other historical and scholarly works increased his reputation.

Echegaray, José (ā-chā-gär-ā′). A notable Spanish dramatist; born in Madrid, 1832. He is author of several treatises on mechanics and civil engineering, and was for a time minister of commerce and of public instruction. Since 1874, when the production of 'The Avenger's Bride' opened a new and brilliant life for the Spanish stage, he has given himself wholly to the drama; producing in a few years thirty plays rich in imagination, dramatic force, and lyric talent, though with the true Spaniard's love of the horrible. Of his greatest pieces may be named: 'The Great Galeotto'; 'Madman or Saint'; 'Conflict between Two Duties'; 'A Merry Life and a Sad Death.' *

Echeverria, Estéban (ā-chā-vā-rē′ä). A notable Argentine poet; born in Buenos Ayres, 1809; died in Montevideo, 1851. He published a book of 'Rhymes' at 19; passed some time in France, became a devotee of Byron and Lamartine, and on his return published another volume whose exuberance explains its failure. But later volumes of short poems—'Counsels'; 'The Female Captives'; 'Guitar'—prove him a genuine poet.

Eckardt, Ludwig (eck′ärt). An Austrian literary historian, essayist, and dramatist; born in Vienna, May 16, 1827; died at Tetchen, Bohemia, Feb. 1, 1871. His career was one of vicissitudes owing to his political opinions, but he wrote: 'Josephine,' a drama; 'Lectures on Goethe's Torquato Tasso' (1852); 'Dramatic Studies' (1853); and other critical and biographical studies, attaining distinction as a scholar.

Eckermann, Johann Peter (ek′er-män). A German poet (1792–1854); born at Winsen in Hanover. He has permanent place in literature through his deeply affectionate record of 'Conversations with Goethe in the Last Years of his Life' (2 vols., 1823–32); it has been translated into nearly all the languages of Europe, even Turkish. He edited the 40-vol. edition of Goethe's works (1839–40).

Eckstein, Ernst (ek′stīn). A German humorist, poet, and novelist; born at Giessen, Feb. 6, 1845. From the university he went to Paris, and there completed his comic epos 'Check to the Queen' (1870), and wrote 'Paris Silhouettes' (1873), the grotesque night-piece 'The Varzin Ghosts,' and the 'Mute of Seville.' Later he visited different places, and wrote the stories 'Margherita'; 'At the Tomb of Cestius'; 'The Mosque at Cordova.' He was editor of a literary and critical journal, Hall of Poets, and of a humorous weekly, The Wag, at Leipsic for some years, and in 1885 settled in Dresden. He is a very prolific and inventive writer, a master of technique. Besides a multitude of brilliant humorous sketches, he has written many stories of ancient classic life, as 'The Claudii'; 'Aphrodite, a Story of Ancient Hellas'; 'Decius the Fluteplayer: a Merry Story of a Musician in Ancient Rome.'

Écrevisse, Peter (ā-krā-vēs′). A Flemish novelist (1804–1879); born at Obbicht in Limburg. In 1860 he withdrew from a promising political career and devoted himself to literature. He is noted for his power of description and his simple earnest style. Of his numerous historical novels must be mentioned: 'The Destruction of Maestricht'; 'The De Witt Brothers.' He is author also of some novels of society: 'The Cancer of Cities'; 'The Stepson'; 'The Servingman of Kempen.'

Eddy, Daniel Clark. An American clergyman and writer; born in Salem, Mass., in 1823; died in Martha's Vineyard, Mass., July 26, 1896. Among his numerous works are: 'Burman Apostle' (1850); 'Percy Family' (1852); 'The Young Woman's Friend' (1855); 'The Angel's Whispers'; 'Waiting at the Cross'; 'Europa, or Scenes in the Old World'; and 'The Young Man's Friend.'

Eden, Emily. An English novelist and descriptive writer; born in Westminster, March 3, 1797; died at Richmond, Surrey, Aug. 5, 1869. Her 'Semi-Detached House' (1859) and 'Semi-Attached Couple' (1860) possess realistic charm; while 'Portraits of the People and Princes of India' (1844), and other impressions of travel, do equal honor to her descriptive excellence.

Eden, Sir Frederick Morton. An English writer on sociology and economics; born in Kent (?), 1766; died in London, Nov. 14, 1809. His painstaking study of 'The State of the Poor' (1797) is a sociological classic.

Edersheim, Alfred (ā′der-shīm). A Jewish-Christian Biblical writer; born at Vienna, 1825; died at Mentone, France, March 16, 1889. From the universities of Vienna and Berlin he passed to that of Edinburgh, where he studied theology and became a minister of the Scotch Free Church. He wrote a 'Bible History' (7 vols.); 'Sketches of Jewish Social Life in the Days of Christ'; 'History of the Jewish Nation after the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus'; 'Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah.' *

Edgar, John George. An English biographer and historian; born in 1834; died in 1864. In business at Liverpool, he left it for literature: edited Every Boy's Magazine, contributed to the London press, and wrote biographies and histories, mainly for the young; among them: 'The Boyhood of Great Men' (1853); 'Footprints of Famous Men' (1853); 'Crusades and Crusaders' (1859); 'Sea Kings and Naval Heroes' (1860); 'Cavaliers and Roundheads' (1861).

Edgcumbe, Richard. An English poetaster and wit; born in Lancaster (?), 1716; died in Cornwall, May 10, 1761. He was a gay spirit, and enriched the literature of conviviality with 'The Fable of the Ass, Nightingale, and Kid'; 'Ode to Health'; and other poems which were deemed witty in their day.

Edgeworth, Maria. A distinguished English novelist; born in Black Bourton, Oxfordshire (not in Berkshire), Jan. 1, 1767; died in Edgeworthstown, Ireland, May 1849. She did her first literary work in conjunction with her father, upon whose Irish estate she acquired that knowledge of genial prodigality and hospitable beggary to which many of her tales owe their humor. Her principal works are: 'Castle Rackrent' (1800); 'Early Lessons' (1801); 'Belinda' (1801); 'Moral Tales' (1801); 'The Modern Griselda' (1804); 'Leonora' (1806); 'Tales of Fashionable Life' (1809–12); 'Patronage' (1814); 'Ormond' (1817); and 'Helen' (1834). *

Edgren, Anne Charlotte Leffler- (ed'gren). A Swedish novelist, eminent in the realistic school; born at Stockholm, Oct. 16, 1849; died at Naples, Oct. 24, 1892. A volume of short tales, 'By Chance,' and the dramas, 'The Actress,' 'The Curate,' etc., were a great success anonymously; and she then put her own name to three successive volumes of short stories called 'From Life,' followed by 'A Summer Story,' 'Woman and Erotism,' and many others. 'Ideal Women,' 'The Struggle for Happiness,' and 'A Rescuing Angel' (the most successful of her plays) are most notable among her later dramas.

Edgren, August Hjalmar. A Swedish author; born in Wermland, Sweden, October 1840. He came to the United States in 1860, and joined the 99th New York Regiment as 2d lieutenant January 1862; August 1863 entered the engineer corps. He was connected with Yale University from 1874 to 1880, and professor of modern languages and Sanskrit in Nebraska University from 1880 to 1884. His numerous publications include a Swedish work on the 'Literature of America' (1878); 'Swedish Literature in America' (1883); and 'American Antiquities' (1885); besides many valuable papers for students, pertaining to Sanskrit, Romance, and Germanic philology.

Edler, Karl Erdmann (ād'ler). An Austrian novelist; born at Poděbrad in Bohemia, May 8, 1844. His stories have nearly all a historical background, truthfully portrayed. Among them may be named: 'Wilfried, a Story of the Middle Age' (1874); 'Gabor, a Picture of the Steppe' (1874); 'The Last Jew' (1885); 'Baldine' (1881); 'A Bell-Ringer's Journey'; 'Notre Dame des Flots' (Our Lady of the Billows). The last three were translated into English by Lord Lytton.

Edmonstone, Sir Archibald. An English descriptive writer, dramatist, poet, and Pietist; born in London, March 12, 1795; died there, March 13, 1871. He was an extensive traveler, and wrote 'A Journey to Two of the Oases of Upper Egypt' (1822); in addition to which 'Leonora' (1832), a tragedy, 'The Progress of Religion' (1842), a poem, and 'The Christian Gentleman's Daily Walk' (1840), evince fair talent.

Edward VI. King of England; born at Hampton Court, Oct. 12, 1537; died at Greenwich, July 6, 1553. His 'Journal,' a chronicle of his every-day experiences from the time of his accession until the year preceding his death, and various essays and declamations in French, Greek, and Latin, give a favorable impression of his literary capacity.

Edwards, Amelia Blandford. An English Egyptologist and writer of novels; born in London, 1831; died in Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, April 15, 1892. Her novels include: 'My Brother's Wife' (1855); 'Hand and Glove' (1859); and 'In the Days of my Youth' (1873). Later, she achieved great celebrity through her writings and lectures on the antiquities of Egypt; her best-known works in this field are 'A Thousand Miles up the Nile' (1877), and 'Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers' (1891).

Edwards, Edward. An English librarian and writer on library lore; born in London (?), 1812; died at Niton, Isle of Wight, Feb. 10, 1886. In the 'Memoirs of Libraries' (1859), 'Lives of the Founders of the British Museum' (1870), and 'Sir Walter Raleigh' (1885), the latter an experiment in biography, his mastery of his subjects is authoritative.

Edwards, George. An English or Scotch writer on sociology and social reform; born in 1752; died in London, Feb. 17, 1823. Possessed of the conviction that he held the precious secret of the relief of man's estate, he wrote some fifty books to disseminate the information, among which is one with the long title: 'The Practical System of Human Economy, or the New Era at Length Fully Ascertained, Whereby We are Able in One Immediate Simple Undertaking to Remove the Distress, Burdens, and Grievances of the Times, and to Bring All our Interests, Public, Private, and Commercial, to their Intended Perfection' (1816).

Edwards, George Wharton. An American artist and author; born in Connecticut in 1860. He is a resident of Plainfield, N. J. Most of his stories have appeared in the Century Magazine. His works include: 'P'tit Matinic', and Other Monotones'; 'Thumb-Nail Sketches'; 'Break o' Day, and Other Stories.'

Edwards, Harry Stillwell. An American journalist and author; born in Macon, Ga., April 23, 1854. He graduated from the law department of Mercer University, and practiced law, but in 1871 entered journalism in his native city. He is well known as a writer of dialect stories. Among his works are: 'Two Runaways, and Other Stories' (1889); 'Sons and Fathers.'

Edwards, Henry Sutherland. An English descriptive writer, essayist, biographer, and novelist; born in London, 1828. He traveled and studied in Russia, Turkey, and Central Europe, acting as newspaper correspondent. He produced 'The Polish Captivity' (1863); 'Life of Rossini' (1869); 'The Germans in France' (1874); 'The Slavonian Provinces of Turkey' (1876); 'The Prima Donna: her History and Surroundings from the 17th to the 19th Century' (1888); 'Dutiful Daughters' (1890), a tale of London life; etc. He is an acute observer.

Edwards, John. An American poet; born on the banks of the river Twrch in Wales (whence known as Eos-Glan-Twrch or "the nightingale of the Twrch"), April 15, 1806; died near Rome, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1887. He did much to promote the publication in America of Welsh periodicals. His published poems include 'The Crucifixion' (1853), and 'The Omnipresence of God' (1859).

Edwards, John, or **Sion Ceiriog.** A Welsh poet; born in Crogen Wladys, Glyn Ceiriog, 1747; died in London, September 1792. He wrote a St. David's Day ode and other pieces, and seems to have been a popular and accomplished character.

Edwards, John, or **Sion y Potiau.** A Welsh poet; born in Glyn Ceiriog, Denbighshire, about 1700; died in 1776. He translated Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' and wrote poetry.

Edwards, Jonathan. An American divine and theological writer of world-wide fame; born in East Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1703; died at Princeton, N. J., March 22, 1758. He was the son of Timothy Edwards, a Congregational minister, and was himself minister at Northampton, Mass., 1727–50. From 1751 to 1758 he was an Indian missionary, and at the time of his death he was president of the College of New Jersey (now Princeton University). His works are the recognized exponents of essential Calvinism next to those of its founder, and rank high in the theological metaphysic of all time. They include among others: 'An Inquiry into the Modern Prevailing Notions respecting that Freedom of the Will which is Supposed to be Essential to Moral Agency' (1754); 'The Great Christian Doctrine of Original Sin Defended' (1757?); and 'A Dissertation concerning the End for which God Created the World' (1789). *

Edwards, Mathilda Barbara Betham. An English novelist; born in Westerfield, Suffolk, 1836. Her sprightly fancy and the ingenuity of her plots impart exceptional interest to 'The White House by the Sea' (1857); 'Kitty' (1869); and many bright stories that followed.

Eeden, Frederik van (ā'den). A Dutch poet; born at Haarlem, about 1860. He is unconventionally graphic and original in his figures of speech, and in true poetry has few contemporary equals. The famous 'Little Johnny' (1887) is a seemingly simple nature poem conveying profound thought. 'Don Torrileio' and other plays had successful stage careers.

Eekhoud, Georges (ēk'hout). A notable Belgian novelist; born at Antwerp, May 27, 1854. He first published two volumes of poetry, 'Myrtles and Cypresses' and 'Poetic Zig-Zags'; then became a newspaper literary critic in Brussels, and wrote a few short stories. His first considerable novel, 'The Militia of St. Francis,' is a masterly portrayal of Flemish peasant life, especially its naïve mystic religiousness. His masterpiece, 'New Carthage,' paints Antwerp life in its naked actuality. Notable also is 'The Fusillades at Mechlin,' a story of the peasants' uprising against the French in 1798. In poetry he has developed from romanticism to pronounced realism. *

Effen, Justus van (ef'en). A Dutch essayist; born in Utrecht, Feb. 21, 1684; died in Herzogenbusch, Sept. 18, 1735. His masterpiece, long a classic, The Dutch Spectator (1731–35), is an imitation of Addison and Steele.

Egan, Maurice Francis. An American man of letters; born in Philadelphia, May 24, 1852. He early achieved distinction by his writings, and was long professor of English literature at the University of Notre Dame; holding a like post at present at the Catholic University of America, Washington. His works include: 'That Girl of Mine'; 'That Lover of Mine'; 'A Garden of Roses'; 'Stories of Duty'; 'The Life around Us'; 'Lectures on English Literature'; 'A Primer of English Literature'; 'A Gentleman'; 'The Flower of the Flock.' His poetry includes the volumes 'Preludes,' 'Songs and Sonnets,' etc.

Egan, Pierce, the Elder. An English sporting writer; born in London (?), 1772; died there, Aug. 3, 1849. A prolific "historian of the ring" and kindred institutions, he dashed off the wildly popular 'Life in London' (1821), in which we have to do with Jerry Hawthorn, Esq., and his "elegant friend," Corinthian Bob, in addition to Bob Logic the Oxonian, the three enjoying together many "Rambles and Sprees through the Metropolis."

Egan, Pierce, the Younger. An English novelist, son of Pierce the Elder; born in London, 1814; died there, July 6, 1880. At first an artist, he turned to fiction, winning fame with 'Robin Hood' (1840), 'Wat Tyler' (1841), and similarly conceived romances; while his later and more sensational tales, 'Imogen,' 'Fair Lilias,' and others, appeared for the most part as serials only.

Egelhaaf, Gottlob (ā'gel-häf). A German historian; born in Gerabronn, Würtemberg, March 1, 1848. He has distinguished himself with 'A History of Germany during the Reformation' (3d ed. 1893); 'Emperor William' (3d ed. 1888); 'A History of Germany during the Sixteenth Century until the Peace of Augsburg' (1888–92); and other instructive and accurate works.

Egerton, Francis. See **Ellesmere.**

Egge, Peter (eg-ga). A Norwegian story-writer; born in 1869. He has embodied the experiences of a not too happy youth in such tales as 'People' and 'Skibsgud.'

Eggeling, Julius (āg'el-ing). A German Sanskrit scholar and critic; born in Hecklingen, Anhalt, July 12, 1842. He has held Sanskrit professorships in England and Scotland, and conferred lasting obligations upon philology in his 'The Çatapatha-Brâhmana, Translated According to the Text of the Mâdhyandina School' (1882–86), and similar productions.

Egger, Émile (eg'er *or* ā-zhā). An eminent French scholar; born in Paris, July 18, 1813; died at the Royal Baths, Aug. 30, 1885. His masterpieces are: 'Essay on the History of Criticism among the Greeks' (1849); 'The Poetic Element in Aristotle' (1874); and 'Greek Literature' (1890).

Eggleston, Edward. An American historian and novelist; born in Vevay, Ind., Dec. 10, 1837. In fiction he has achieved celebrity with stories of life in Southern Indiana in pioneer days, while as a historian he makes a specialty of American subjects. His works include: 'The Hoosier Schoolmaster'; 'The End of the World'; 'The Circuit Rider'; 'Roxy'; 'The Graysons'; 'The Faith Doctor'; 'The Hoosier Schoolboy'; 'Queer Stories for Boys and Girls'; 'Schoolmasters' Stories'; 'Mr. Blake's Walking-Stick'; 'Duffels'; 'School History of the United States'; 'Household History of the United States'; 'First Book in American History'; 'The Beginners of a Nation,' the first volume of a 'History of Life in the United States'; etc. *

Eggleston, George Cary. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer, brother of Edward; born in Vevay, Ind., Nov. 26, 1839. He has long been connected in an editorial capacity with one or another New York newspaper, including the World, the Evening Post, and the Commercial Advertiser. A few of his many books are: 'A Man of Honor'; 'A Rebel's Recollections'; 'The Wreck of the Red Bird'; 'Red Eagle'; 'Juggernaut' (with Dolores Marbourg); and for young people: 'How to Educate Yourself'; 'How to Make a Living.'

Egill Skallagrimsson (ā'gēl skäl''lä-grēm'-sōn). A celebrated Icelandic skald of the 10th century, who did heroic and daring deeds as well as sung of them; he was a brave fighter and a reckless sea-rover. The story of his life, in 'Egillsaga' or 'Eigla,' tells how he was a poet at three and killed his man at seven; and how he roamed in quest of adventure over northern Europe, in the wildest vicissitudes of fortune, and finally died blind at a good old age. It is reputed to belong to the 13th century, but contains several indisputably genuine compositions of Egill; including the song of 'The Life (or Head) Redeemed,' which placated King Ethelstan when resolved to put the rover to death; the lament for 'His Son's Death'; the song in 'Praise of Arinbjörn.'

Egilsson, Sveinbjörn (ā'gēl-sōn). An Icelandic scholar and critic; born in Gullbringasysla, Feb. 24, 1791; died at Reikiavik, Aug. 17, 1852. He investigated ably the native antiquities, edited a series of Icelandic historical works, and completed a 'Poetic Lexicon of the Ancient Tongue of the North' (1855–60), published posthumously.

Eginhard or **Einhard** (āg'in-härt, īn'härt). A German historian; born in Maingau, about 770; died in Seligenstadt, March 14, 840. He was educated by Alcuin, and afterwards became Charlemagne's private secretary and superintendent of public buildings. He married Imma,—a noble lady, legendarily confounded with Emma, Charlemagne's daughter. His chief work, a 'Life of Charlemagne,' is one of the most important of mediæval histories. He also wrote: 'Annals of the Franks,' 741–829; 'Epistles'; and 'An Account of the Transfer of the Relics of St. Marcellinus and St. Peter.'

Eguilaz, Luis (ā-gēl-äth'). A Spanish dramatist (1830–78); born at Xeres de la Frontera; settled at Madrid. His plays 'Bitter Truths' and 'The Life of Soldier John' gave him fame, and he poured forth others in a great stream, strong in character-drawing and very successful. Among them are: 'The Quarrels of the Philosopher King'; 'Matrimony's Cross'; 'Leaden Soldiers.'

Ehlert, Louis (āl'ert). A German composer and writer on music; born in Königsberg, Jan. 13, 1825; died in Wiesbaden, Jan. 4, 1884. 'Letters on Music to a (Female) Friend' (1859), 'Roman Days' (1867), and 'From the World of Harmony' (2d ed. 1882), are his literary successes.

Ehrlich, Alfred Heinrich (ār'liċh). An Austrian musician, novelist, and writer on music; born in Vienna, Oct. 5, 1822. His best literary work is contained in 'Art and Handiwork' (1862), a novel; 'The Development of Musical Æsthetics from Kant's Time to our Own' (1881); and 'The Art of Living and the Art Life' (1884).

Eichendorff, Baron Joseph von (ī'ċhen-dôrf). A distinguished German poet; born at the castle of Lubowitz in Silesia, March 10, 1788; died at Neisse, Nov. 26, 1857. He was the most gifted and original romantic lyrist of Germany, and the last great one. He was a high Prussian official till 1845, when he retired. His principal works are: 'Presage and Presence';

'War to the Philistines,' a dramatic story; 'The Life of a Good-for-Nothing,' idealizing vagabondage; the tragedies 'Ezzelin von Romano,' 'The Last Hero of Marienburg,' and other plays. 'When God his Favor would Bestow,' 'In Some Cool Retreat,' and others might be called popular ballads. He is sweet, visionary, dreamily nature-loving, but not of great force. *

Eichhorn, Johann Gottfried (īch'horn). A German historian and Oriental scholar; born in Dörrenzimmern, Oct. 16, 1752; died in Göttingen, June 25, 1827. 'A Critical and Historical Introduction to the Old Testament' (1780–83); 'General History of Literature and Culture in Modern Europe' (1796–99); and 'History of Literature' (1799); besides other studies, happily embody great research and sympathetically vitalized learning.

Eichrodt, Ludwig (īch'rōt). A German humorous poet (1827–92); born near Karlsruhe. His pieces in the comic papers—which began in 1848 with 'The Itch for Travel,' in Fliegende Blätter—were collected as: 'Poems in All Humors'; 'Lyric Caricatures'; 'The Tailor's Pocketbook'; 'Life and Love' (poems). Among his dramatic poems are 'The Counts Palatine, or a Night in the Lanes of Heidelberg,' and 'Alboin.' His 'Collected Poems' (2 vols., 1890) comprise his best pieces. His verse, though witty, is never without serious purpose.

Eichtal, Gustave d' (ich'täl *or* esh-täl'). A French historical and ethnological writer; born in Nancy, March 22, 1804; died in Paris, April 9, 1886. He began studying social problems, but subsequently applied himself to such topics as 'The Black Race and the White Race' (partly by J. Urbain: 1839), 'Critical and Comparative Investigation of the First Three Gospels' (1863), and 'Christianity and the Three Great Mediterranean Peoples' (1864), with the most valuable results.

Elbe, A. von der (āl'bė), pseudonym of Auguste von der Decken. A German novelist, daughter and wife of important public men. Her novels were very successful: 'An Old Debt' (1890), 'True Love' (1891), and 'The World of Sham' (1892), increase in popularity.

Elder, Susan Blanchard. An American poetic and dramatic writer; born in Fort Jessup, La., about 1835. Educated in St. Michael's Convent of the Sacred Heart, New Orleans. She began to write for the press, under the name "Hermine," when quite young. She has published: 'The Loss of the Papacy'; 'James the Second'; 'Savonarola.' Her contributions to Roman Catholic publications are numerous, and her devotional poems are very popular. Her dramas are meant for representation in Roman Catholic colleges.

Elder, William. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Somerset, Pa., July 23, 1806; died in Washington, D. C., April 5, 1885. Prior to the Civil War he was well known as an abolitionist, a forceful writer, and an eloquent speaker. His publications include: 'Periscopics' (1854); 'The Enchanted Beauty' (1855); 'Life of Dr. E. K. Kane' (1857); 'Questions of the Day' (1871); and 'Conversations on Political Economy' (1882).

Elderton, William. An English ballad-writer; died 1592 (?). He wrote much, 'A New Yorkshyre Song' being among his productions, all vastly popular in the sixteenth century.

Eliot, Charles William. President of Harvard University; born in Massachusetts, 1834. He has published 'Manual of Qualitative Chemical Analysis'; 'Manual of Inorganic Chemistry' (with Storer); etc. He is a constant writer on education and other prominent questions of the day.

Eliot, George, pseudonym of Mary Ann Evans. A great English novelist; born at Arbury Farm, Chilvers Coton, Warwickshire, Nov. 22, 1819; died in London, Dec. 22, 1880. Her publications are: 'Strauss's Life of Jesus' (anon.: 1846); 'Ludwig Feuerbach's Essence of Christianity, by Marian Evans' (1854); 'Scenes of Clerical Life' (1858); 'Adam Bede' (1859); 'The Mill on the Floss' (1860); 'Silas Marner' (1861); 'Romola' (1863; previously in the Cornhill, July 1862 to August 1863; an "edition de luxe," with Sir Frederick Leighton's illustrations, appeared in 1880); 'Felix Holt' (1886); 'The Spanish Gypsy' (1868); 'Agatha,' a poem (1869); 'Middlemarch' (1872; in parts, December 1871 to December 1872); 'Jubal and Other Poems'; 'Daniel Deronda' (1876); 'Impressions of Theophrastus Such' (1879). Two short stories, 'The Lifted Veil' and 'Brother Jacob,' appeared in Blackwood in 1860. In addition to these, she wrote a very large number of papers for the reviews, such as: 'Carlyle's Life of Sterling' (1852); 'Women in France' (1854); 'Prussia and Prussian Policy' (Stahr, 1855; Dryden, 1855); 'Evangelical Teachings' (1855); 'Silly Novels by Lady Novelists' (1856); 'German Wit' (Heine, 1856); 'Natural History of German Life' (1856); 'Three Months at Weimar' (1855); 'Influence of Rationalism' (1865); 'Lecky's History' (1865); 'Address to Workingmen by Felix Holt' (1866); and 'Leaves from a Note Book.' The 'Life of George Eliot' was published by her husband in 1884. *

Eliot, John. The "Apostle to the Indians"; born in Widford, Hertfordshire, England, in 1604; died at Roxbury, Mass., May 21, 1690. He was educated at Cambridge University, England; emigrated to Boston in 1631. In 1646 he began his efforts to convert the Indians. His Indian version of the New Testament was printed at Cambridge, Mass., 1661. Two years later the Old Testament appeared. He published: 'The Christian Commonwealth' (1654); 'The Communion of Churches' (1665); and 'The Harmony of the Gospels' (1678).

Eliot, Samuel. An American historian; born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 22, 1821. He filled the

chair of political science and constitutional law in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.; was an overseer of Harvard in 1866-72. Columbia gave him the degree of LL. D. in 1863, Harvard in 1880. Among his publications are: 'Passages from the History of Liberty' (1847); 'The Liberty of Rome' (2 vols., 1849); 'Manual of United States History between the Years 1792 and 1850' (1856; revised ed. 1873); and 'Stories from the Arabian Nights' (1879).

Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania. See **Sylva.**

Ellesmere, Francis Egerton, Earl of. An English statesman, man of letters, and poet; born in London, Jan. 1, 1800, died there, Feb. 18, 1857. His 'The Pilgrimage and Other Poems' (1856) constitutes his most valid title to fame, although he wrote much and well on biographical, historical, and literary subjects.

Ellet, Elizabeth Fries. An American prose-writer; born in Sodus Point, N. Y., in 1818; died June 3, 1877. Among her books are a translation of Silvio Pellico's 'Euphemia of Messina' (1834); 'Poems, Original and Selected' (1835); 'Characters of Schiller' (1842); 'Pioneer Women of the West' (1852); 'Queens of American Society' (1867); 'Court Circles of the Republic,' with Mrs. R. E. Mack (1869); 'The Practical Housekeeper'; 'Evenings at Woodlawn'; 'Women Artists in All Ages.'

Ellinwood, Frank Fields. An American clergyman and author; born in Oneida County, N. Y., about 1826. He graduated at Hamilton College in 1849; was ordained a minister in the Presbyterian Church in 1853; and became secretary of foreign missions for that denomination in 1871. His chief works are: 'The Great Conquest' (1876); 'Oriental Religions and Christianity' (1892).

Elliot, Sir Gilbert. A Scotch statesman, philosopher, and poet; born in Teviotdale, Minto Parish (?), September 1722; died at Marseilles, Jan. 11, 1777. His song of 'Amynta,' beginning "My sheep I neglected, I broke my sheep hook," is famous; and he wrote occasional philosophical papers.

Elliot, Henry Rutherford. An American journalist and story-writer; born 1849. He has written: 'The Basset Claim, a Story of Life in Washington'; 'The Common Chord, a Story of the Ninth Ward'; and other fictions

Elliot, Jane. A Scotch poet, sister of Sir Gilbert; born in Teviotdale, 1727; died there, March 29, 1805. She wrote 'The Flowers of the Forest' (1756), a song of Flodden field.

Elliott, Charles Wyllys. An American novelist and historian; born in Guilford, Conn., May 27, 1817; died Aug. 23, 1883. Settling in New York, he was one of the founders and trustees of the Children's Aid Society in 1853, and in 1857 was one of the commissioners for laying out Central Park. He published among other works: 'Cottages and Cottage Life' (1848); 'Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural' (1852); 'The Book of American Interiors'; 'Pottery and Porcelain'; 'Remarkable Characters and Places in the Holy Land'; 'St. Domingo, its Revolution and its Hero'; 'Wind and Whirlwind,' a novel; and others.

Elliott, Charlotte. An English hymn-writer; born March 17, 1789; died at Brighton, Sept. 22, 1871. Her sacred songs were exceedingly popular; 'Just as I Am' (1834) being universally adopted.

Elliott, Ebenezer. An English popular poet; born in Masborough, near Sheffield, March 17, 1781; died at Great Houghton, near Barnsley, Dec. 1, 1849. At first a foundry hand, his poetic gift was used in denouncing the exploitation of the proletariat by a capitalistic oligarchy; yet the bitterness and exaggerated rhetoric one would expect are wholly absent from 'Corn Law Rhymes' (1831) and 'More Prose and Verse' (1850).

Elliott, Sir Henry Miers. An English historian; born in Westminster, 1808; died at Simon's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 20, 1853. Long an Indian civil servant, he compiled 'Memoirs of the History, Folk Lore, and Distribution of the Races of the Northwestern Provinces of India' (1869), and 'The History of India as Told by its Own Historians: The Muhammedan Period' (1867-77), which appeared posthumously.

Elliott, Henry Wood. An American prose-writer; born in Cleveland, O., Nov. 13, 1841. He edited the Cleveland Daily Herald in 1879; was sent by the government to Alaska as special agent of the Treasury Department. Upon his return he published 'Monograph of the Seal Islands' (1881), and 'Our Arctic Province, Alaska, and the Seal Islands' (1886).

Elliott, Maud (Howe). An American novelist, daughter of Julia Ward Howe; born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 9, 1855. Her writings include: 'A Newport Aquarelle' (1883); 'The San Rosario Ranch' (1884), 'Atalanta in the South' (1886); 'Mammon' (1888); 'Honor'; and 'Phyllida.'

Elliott, Sarah Barnwell. An American novelist, granddaughter of Stephen Elliott of South Carolina. Her best-known works are: 'The Felmeres' (1879); 'Jerry'; 'John Paget,' a novel of New York and Newport.

Elliott, William. A miscellaneous writer; born in Beaufort, N C., April 27, 1788, died there, February 1863. He was educated at Yale; devoted himself mainly to agriculture and rural sports. His contributions to the Southern Review were numerous. His published works include an 'Address before the St. Paul's Agricultural Society' (1850); 'Fiesco,' a tragedy (1850); and 'Carolina Sports by Land and Water' (1856)

Ellis, Edward Sylvester. An American writer of school text-books and juvenile literature; born in Ohio in 1840. For some years he was an instructor at Trenton, N. J. Besides 'The People's Standard History of the United

States' and several school histories, his works include: 'The Boy Pioneer Series' (1883–84); 'The Camp Fires of General Lee' (1887); 'The Hunters of the Ozark' (1887); 'The Great River Series' (1888); 'Storm Mountain.'

Ellis, George. An English versifier; born in Jamaica (?), 1753; died April 10, 1815. He contributed to the Anti-Jacobin and other periodicals; producing also 'Poetical Tales by Sir Gregory Gander' (1778), and other verse.

Ellis, George Edward. An American clergyman, biographer, and historical writer; born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 8, 1814; died there, Dec. 20, 1894. He was pastor of the Harvard (Unitarian) Church, Charlestown, Mass., 1840–69; and held the professorship of systematic theology in the Cambridge Divinity School, 1857–63. As president of the Massachusetts Historical Society he has made valuable contributions to early colonial history. Among his publications may be noticed: 'A Half-Century of the Unitarian Controversy' (1857); 'History of the Battle of Bunker's Hill' (1875); 'The Red Man and the White Man' (1882); 'The Puritan Age and Rule in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, 1629–85'; various memoirs, and several biographies in Sparks's 'American Biography.'

Ellis, Robert. An English classicist; born 1820 (?); died at Exeter, Dec. 20, 1885. He made a profound study of Latin and Greek subjects and philology, his 'Hannibal's Passage of the Alps' (1853) being generally known.

Ellis, Robert or **Cynddelw.** A Welsh clergyman and poet; born in Ty'n-y-meini, Llanrhaiadr yn Mochnant; died at Gartheryr, Aug. 20, 1875. His works include a highly prized 'Awdl (or Ode) on the Resurrection' (1849), and 'Poems' (1877) of pleasing inspiration.

Ellis, Sarah Stickney, Mrs. An English miscellaneous writer, wife of Rev. William; born in 1812; died in 1872. For many years she was principal of a girls' school in Hertfordshire. Of her numerous works of a moral and instructive character, the best known are: 'The Poetry of Life' (1838); 'Summer and Winter in the Pyrenees' (1841); 'The Wives of England' (1843); 'The Island Queen' (1846), a poem; 'Fireside Tales' (1848); and the stories 'The Brewer's Family' (1863); 'William and Mary' (1865); 'Northern Roses,' descriptive of Yorkshire life.

Ellis, William. An English economic essayist, critic, and text-book writer; born in London (?) of Franco-Italian parentage, January 1800; died there (?), Feb. 18, 1881. An ardent disciple of John Stuart Mill, he wrote: 'Outlines of Social Economy' (1846); 'Thoughts on the Future of the Human Race' (1866); and many other works of consequence.

Ellwanger, George Herman. An American writer; born in New York State in 1848. He is a resident of Rochester, N. Y. Among his works are: 'The Garden's Story'; 'The Story of my House'; 'In Gold and Silver'; 'Idyllists of the Country-Side,' prose; and 'Love's Demesne, a Garland of Contemporary Love Poems.'

Ellwood, Thomas. An English Quaker controversialist; born in Crowell, Oxfordshire, October 1639; died at Amersham, Bucks, March 1, 1713 (or 1714). His many works include a 'Sacred History' (1705; part ii., 1709), and he is noted for his friendship with Milton.

Elmes, James. An English writer on architecture and general art topics; born in London, Oct. 15, 1782; died at Greenwich, April 2, 1862. He wrote: 'Sir Christopher Wren' (1823); 'The Arts and Artists' (1825); and similar works.

Elmham, Thomas. A British historian and monk, born in North Elmham, Norfolk (?), probably about 1390; died about 1440. Little is known of him beyond the fact that he left a 'Life of Henry V.,' in prose and verse, and a 'History of St. Augustine's Canterbury Monastery,' which is, in spite of its name, a sort of general chronicle of the kingdom.

Elmsley, Peter. An English classical scholar; born in 1773; died at Oxford, March 8, 1825. Editions of Euripides and other Greek authors reveal his learning.

Elphinston, James. A Scotch versifier, essayist, and etymologist; born in Edinburgh (?), Dec. 6, 1721; died at Hammersmith, England, Oct. 8, 1809. He produced metrical versions of Martial, Fénelon, and other great writers, an 'English Grammar' (1765), and many other works. He was a zealous spelling-reformer.

Elsholtz, Franz von (els'hōlts). A German dramatist (1791–1872); born at Berlin. He won some fame with his first theatrical piece, 'Come Hither,' a travesty; and in 1827 was appointed organizer and director of the Court Theatre at Gotha. 'The Court Lady' was much admired by Goethe. His plays are published in three volumes, but not now acted.

Elson, Louis Charles. An American musical critic, lecturer, and author; born in Boston, Mass., April 17, 1848. He studied music at the Leipsic Conservatory. In 1877 he became assistant editor of the Vox Humana, and in 1879 sole editor. He is at present musical critic of the Boston Advertiser, and lecturer at the New England Conservatory of Music. His works include: 'History of Music'; 'History of German Song'; 'Curiosities of Music.'

Elton, Sir Charles Abraham. An English minor poet; born at Bristol, Oct. 31, 1778; died at Bath, June 1, 1853. He was a gallant soldier and no inelegant verse-maker, his 'Poems' (1804) and versions of classics being his best-known work.

Elvenich, Peter Joseph (el'vān-iċh). A German Catholic philosopher; born in Embken, Jan. 29, 1796; died in Breslau, June 16, 1886. He is easily first among the champions of the movement known as Hermesianism, after George Hermes, its founder; and has written:

'Pius IX., the Hermesians, and Archbishop von Geissel' (1848); 'The Infallible Pope' (1875); and other polemics.

Elwyn, Alfred Langdon. An American poet and prose-writer; born in Portsmouth, N. H., July 9, 1804; died in Philadelphia, March 15, 1884. He originated the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society and Farm School, and was greatly interested in institutions for the blind and feeble-minded. He published: 'Bonaparte,' a poem (1848); 'Glossary of Supposed Americanisms' (1860); 'Melancholy and its Musings' (1881).

Ely, Richard Theodore. An American political economist; born in Ripley, N. Y., April 13, 1854. He graduated at Columbia, and afterward studied at Heidelberg. Since 1892 he has been professor of political economy at Wisconsin University. He has published: 'French and German Socialism in Modern Times'; 'The Past and Present of Political Economy'; 'Taxation in American States and Cities'; 'Problems of To-Day'; 'Political Economy'; 'Social Aspects of Christianity'; 'Outlines of Economics'; and others.

Elyot, Sir Thomas. An English diplomatist and moral essayist; born 1490; died March 20, 1546. He wrote: 'The Governour' (1531), a system of training young gentlemen for government places; 'Of the Knowledge which Maketh a Wise Man' (1533); 'The Castel of Helth' (1534), in which he poached on the profession's preserves, and was roundly abused by them: but the book sold.

Elze, Karl (elts'ĕ). A German historian of literature (1821–89); born at Dessau. His specialty was English literature; he was professor of English philology in the University of Halle (1875–89. One of his first works was compiling a 'Treasury of English Song.' He produced critical editions of Shakespeare and other English dramatists, and wrote biographies of Byron and other English authors. Specially noteworthy is his 'Outline of English Philology.' 'Westward' (1860) contains translations of English and American poems.

Emants, Marcellus (em'änts). A Dutch poet and descriptive writer; born at Voorburg near The Hague, Aug. 12, 1848. His travels gave play to his keen observation and his poetical imagination: Among his best are: 'A Journey through Sweden' (1877); 'Monaco' (1878); 'Along the Nile' (1884); 'From Spain' (1886). He holds a permanent place in the literature of the Low Countries through his charming narrative poems 'Lilith' (1879); 'The Shimmer of the Gods' (1883).

Embury, Emma Catherine. An American poet; born in New York city in 1806; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1863. Much of her work for periodicals was over the pen-name «Ianthe.» Among her published works are: 'Guido and Other Poems' (1828); Female Education'; 'The Blind Girl, and Tales'; 'Love's Token Flowers' (1846); and 'Poems' (1869).

Emerson, Mrs. Ellen (Russell). An American author; born in Massachusetts in 1837. Her works are: 'Indian Myths' (1884); 'Masks, Heads, and Faces, with Considerations Respecting the Rise and Development of Art.'

Emerson, Ralph Waldo. An eminent American philosopher, poet, essayist, and lecturer; born in Boston, May 25, 1803; died at Concord, Mass., April 27, 1882. At first a Unitarian minister in Boston, he resigned his pulpit in 1832, retiring to Concord, where his home became a centre of intellectual influence. The works of Emerson comprise the following: 'An Historical Discourse delivered before the Citizens of Concord' (1835); 'Nature' (1836); Carlyle's 'Sartor Resartus,' (edited: 1836); an oration, 'The American Scholar' (1837); 'Carlyle's Essays' (edited: 1838); 'Method of Nature,' an oration (1841); 'Essays' (1841); Carlyle's 'Past and Present' (edited: 1843); 'Man the Reformer' (1844), a lecture; 'The Young American' (1844), a lecture; 'Essays' (second series, 1844); 'An Address' (1844); 'Poems' (1847); 'Nature: Addresses and Lectures' (1849); 'Representative Men,' seven lectures (1850); 'English Traits' (1856); 'Miscellanies' (1856); 'The Conduct of Life' (1860); 'May Day and Other Pieces' (1867); 'Society and Solitude' (1870); 'Tribute to Walter Scott' (1871); 'Letters and Social Aims' (1876); 'Selected Poems' (1876); 'The Fortune of the Republic' (1878), a lecture; 'Complete Works' (1883–84); 'Natural History of Intellect, and Other Papers' (1893). He also contributed much to the Dial, and edited the Massachusetts Quarterly Review (1847–50). *

Emerton, Ephraim. An American historical writer; born in Salem, Mass., Feb. 18, 1851. Graduating from Harvard in 1871, he studied two years at Berlin and Leipsic, the latter giving him his Ph. D. in 1876. The same year he was appointed instructor at Harvard, and in 1882 professor of ecclesiastical history. His works include: 'An Introduction to the Study of Mediæval History'; 'Synopsis of the History of Continental Europe'; 'The Practical Method in Higher Historical Instruction'; 'Mediæval Europe, 814–1300.'

Emerton, James Henry. An American naturalist; born in Salem, Mass., 1847. He has distinguished himself by his illustrations for many scientific works, and is the author of 'Notes and Additions' to a second edition of Hentz's 'Spiders of the United States' (1875); 'Structures and Habits of Spiders' (1877); and 'Life on the Sea-Shore' (1880).

Emine, Nikita Ossipovich. An Armenian historian and distinguished scholar; born near Ispahan, Persia, about 1815; died in Moscow, Jan. 7, 1891. He was educated at the Lazareff Institute for Oriental Tongues and at the University, Moscow. Russian learning is indebted to him for his translation into Russian of all the Armenian historians. His monumental work, a 'History of Armenia,' is known to the world through a French translation.

Eminescu, Michael (ā-min-es'kö). The great lyric poet of Roumania (1849-89); born at Bucharest. He was for a time editor of The Times, a strong Conservative journal, and the fierceness of political strife would seem to have spoilt his fine poetical genius. He died in a madhouse. His fame is built on his first volume of 'Poems,' notable alike for the depth and elevation of the thought and the melodiousness of the verse; they are mostly elegiosatiric, and touch questions political, social, religious, and moral. Some of his poems have been rendered into German by Carmen Sylva.

Empáran, Diego de (em-pär'än). A distinguished Mexican controversial writer; born in Puebla, April 5, 1718; died in Ravenna, Italy, about 1807. His book 'The Jesuits and the Pope' (1746), published soon after entering the priesthood, gained him five years' imprisonment. The year after his release he issued a bitter criticism of the Church dignitaries, for which he was deposed from the priesthood and imprisoned in the castle of Sant' Angelo, but released later. His work was burned by the executioner; the single copy saved from the flames is now in the National Academy of Mexico. His works include: 'The Tombs of Mohammed and Christ'; 'Voltaire and his School'; 'Science and Superstition'; and 'Religion and Hygiene.'

Empedocles (em-ped'o-klēz). A celebrated Sicilian Greek philosopher; born at Agrigentum about B. C. 500; died probably in the Peloponnesus about B. C. 440. He was physician, philosopher, and seer, and a poet too, for his treatises or speculations were written in verse. We have some considerable fragments of his work on 'Nature' (or 'Natural Things' or 'Natural Philosophy'). Of another of his works, on 'Lustrations' or 'Purifications,' there remain but a few short fragments. *

Empis, Adolphe (em-pē'). A French dramatist (1795–1868); born at Paris. His comedies combine true humor, elegance and keen observation, with a wholesome moral tone. Among his works are: 'Lambert Symnel; or, The Political Manikin' (1826); 'Generous Through Vanity' (1827); 'Mother and Daughter' (1830); 'Stockjobbery; or, The Fashionable Trade' (1835); 'Lord Novart' (1836); and 'The Heiress' (1844). His strongest work, 'The Wives of Henry VIII.,' failed of success, but is a happy imitation of Shakespeare.

Enault, Louis (en-ō'). A French story-teller and writer of travels; born at Isigny in 1822. He wrote books of travel and fiction based on extensive journeys. The travel sketches comprise: 'Constantinople and Turkey'; 'Norway'; 'The Mediterranean'; 'London.' The more notable of his stories are: 'The Virgin of the Libanus'; 'Love in Lapland'; 'The Baptism of Blood'; 'Tragic Loves.'

Encina, Juan del (en-thē'nä). A celebrated Spanish dramatist; born at Salamanca, about 1469; died there about 1534. His first volume of poems, 'The Song-Book,' contained also a dissertation on 'The Art of Castilian Poesy' or 'The Art of Poetic Invention.' His lyrics are full of charm and lively wit. He wrote fourteen dramas: eight are shepherd-plays or eclogues, the rest are pieces for Church holy seasons. He made the Jerusalem pilgrimage, and described it in the poem 'Tribagia; or, The Sacred Way of Jerusalem.'

Encisco, Diego Ximenez de (en-thēs'kō). A Spanish dramatist; born in Andalusia. He flourished in the sixteenth century, and his works are quite noted, although little is known of his life. His best-known play is 'The Medicis of Florence.'

Endicott, Charles Moses. "Junius Americanus." An American historical writer; born in Danvers, Mass., 1793; died in Northampton, Mass., in 1863. He contributed to the New England Historical and Genealogical Register and to the Boston Gazette. He wrote a 'Life of John Endicott'; 'The Persian Poet, a Tragedy'; 'Essays on the Rights and Duties of Nations'; and 'Three Orations.'

Engel, Eduard (eng'el). A German literary critic; born at Stolp in Pomerania, Nov. 12, 1851. He made a German translation of 'Italian Love-Songs' (1875); and wrote 'Lord Byron: An Autobiography from Journals and Letters' (1876); 'Psychology of French Literature' (1884); 'Did Bacon Write Shakespeare's Plays?' 'History of English Literature: With Appendix, American Literature.' In his two published collections of short stories—'Wall to Wall' (1890); and 'Exiled and Other Stories' (1891)—he appears as a moderate realist.

Engel, Johann Jakob. A German philosopher (1741–1802); born at Parchim in Mecklenburg. He was professor of philosophy and philology in Berlin, and afterward preceptor to the future Frederic William III. Æsthetic criticism and art theory owe him much. His 'Philosopher for All the World,' often reprinted, consisting of narratives, dialogues, letters, and essays, his 'First Foundations for a Theory of the Different Kinds of Poetry,' and above all his 'Herr Lorenz Stark,' with its fine delineation of everyday life, give him a place among the leading representatives of serious literature in his time.

English, George Bethune. An American controversial writer; born in Cambridge, Mass., March 7, 1787; died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 20, 1828. He graduated at Harvard, studied law, and left it for theology. In 1813 he wrote a book, 'The Grounds of Christianity Examined,' to which Edward Everett wrote a reply. English responded with 'Five Smooth Stones out of the Brook.' Besides these, he published replies to William Ellery Channing's two sermons on 'Infidelity' (1813).

English, Thomas Dunn. An American writer; born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1819. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1842, and wrote the famous song

'Ben Bolt' in 1843. He published 'American Ballads' in 1882, and has also written a considerable amount of miscellany.

English, William. An Irish poet; born in Newcastle, Limerick (?); died at Cork, Jan. 13, 1778. His themes were those of humble life; the well-known ballad 'Cashel of Munster' is a fine specimen of Gaelic vernacular.

Ennes, Antonio (en'nās). A Portuguese dramatist; born at Lisbon in 1848. He was for some years prominent in journalism, and afterward held high government offices. His first play, 'The Lazarists,' had extraordinary success in Portugal and Brazil, and long held the stage. It was followed by the comedy 'Eugenia Milton' (1874), and the dramas 'The Troubadours'; 'The Mountebank'; 'The Emigration'; 'A Divorce.' The last was translated into Italian and French.

Ennius, Quintus (en'i-us). A Roman poet; born at Rudiæ in Calabria, 239 B.C.; died in 169 B.C. While a centurion in the army, he was induced by Cato the elder to visit Rome, and came into close association with Scipio Africanus and the other great men there. A Calabrian with Greek culture, he was doubtless the most learned Latin of his time. He essayed nearly every kind of poetry,—narrative or epic (in his metrical 'Annals'), dramatic (tragedy and comedy), didactic (on natural philosophy, theology or mythology, and gastronomy). Nothing of his has come down to us complete, but many considerable fragments are preserved in the works of classic writers and anthologists. *

Enriquez Gomez, Antonio (en-rē'keth). [Properly Enriquez de Paz.] A Spanish poet; born about 1600 at Segovia. His Jewish blood brought him under suspicion and persecution; he fled to Amsterdam, professed Judaism, and was burned in effigy at Seville in 1660. The dramas 'Cardinal de Albornóz' and 'Fernan Mendez Pinto,' written before exile, found great popular favor; his later ones were entered under the name of Calderon, and were mostly very successful.

Ensor, George. An Irish political writer; born in Dublin, 1769; died at Ardress, Armagh, Dec. 3, 1843. His attacks on the English government of Ireland, especially the pamphlets 'On National Government' (1810) and 'The Poor and their Relief' (1823), are very sarcastic and suffused with hatred of the oppressor.

Eötvös, Baron József (ēt-vēsh). A Hungarian novelist and statesman; born at Buda, in September 1813; died Feb. 2 or 3, 1871. The comedies 'The Critics' (1830) and 'The Merry Wedding Party' (1833), and the tragedy 'Revenge' (1834), were his first productions. His best-known novel is 'The Village Notary' (1845), scarifying the Hungarian system of county government; 'The Carthusian' is perhaps finer as literature. He wrote also historical novels, as 'Hungary in 1514' and 'The Peasants' War in Hungary'; and books on political and social questions, among them: 'Observations on Prison Reform' (1842); 'Influence of the Dominant Ideas of the Nineteenth Century upon the State' (1851); 'Equal Rights of the Nationalities in Austria' (2d ed. 1851). *

Epicharmos (ep-i-kär'mus). An ancient Greek comic poet; born in the island of Cos, 540 B. C., but lived at Syracuse. He is the founder of the Doric-Sicilian comedy, so-called. Only a few fragments of his works survive; they were mostly travesties of myths, with some scenes from life. They were witty dialogues containing homely aphorisms.

Epictetus (ep-ik-tē'tus). A Greek Stoic philosopher; born at Hierapolis in Phrygia, about 50 A. D. A slave and then a freedman at Rome, he taught philosophy there till 94, when all philosophers were banished by Domitian; apparently returned later and lived into Hadrian's reign. The essential tenets of Stoicism are nowhere more clearly or feelingly set forth than by him. No writings of his are known; but his maxims were gathered and published in the 'Encheiridion,' or Handbook, and the 'Commentaries,' in eight books, of which four are lost. The latest English translation of the latter, Col. Higginson's (1891), is entitled 'The Discourses of Epictetus.' *

Epicurus (ep-i-kū'rus). A famous Grecian philosopher; lived from about 341 B. C. to 270 B. C. He was a teacher of philosophy rather as a rule of life than as a system of knowledge, and began to teach when he was about 32 years old, first at Mitylene, then at Lampsacus; but his great school was at Athens, where he settled about 305 B. C. His discipleship there led a life of austere abstemiousness in common, after the manner of a conventual establishment, but the membership comprised both men and women. Their common dwelling was a country-house surrounded by a garden, which yielded to the labor of the brethren the simple material of their frugal fare. Of his numerous writings little remains. According to him the supreme good of life is found in pleasure, but not in the momentary gratification of sense, rather in the delight inseparable from the practice of virtue. Rightly interpreted, the doctrine of Epicurus is as adverse to all sensualism as that of La Trappe; but the Epicurean doctrines were in time misinterpreted and misunderstood, and Epicureanism became a synonym of self-indulgent and sensuous pleasure.

Épinay, Madame de la Live d' (ep-ē-nā'). A notable French writer of memoirs; born at Valenciennes, March 11, 1726; died April 17, 1783. Having a worthless husband, she cultivated intellectual society—Grimm, D'Holbach, Diderot, Rousseau; for the latter she erected in her château garden at Montmorency a cottage, "The Hermitage." She published a valued work on education, 'The Conversations of Emilie'; 'Letters to my Son'; and My Happy Moments.' Her posthumously published 'Memoirs' constitute a charming autobiography written with the freedom of an artist.

Erasmus, Desiderius (er-az'mus). [A Latin paraphrase of his Dutch name.] A celebrated Dutch humanist; born at Rotterdam, 1465 or 1467; died July 12, 1536. All his writings are in Latin. He made a collection of 'Adages' (1500), with applications to the time; wrote a very popular volume of 'Colloquies' (1521); and a sweeping satire, 'The Praise of Folly.' His editions of works of the ancients—Cicero, Seneca, Aristotle, St. Augustine, St. Jerome, etc.—are innumerable; and he made an elegant translation of the New Testament, which was used by Luther in his German version. In his later years he was caught up in the general polemic current and wrote against the new doctrines; his treatise on 'Free-Will' calling forth a reply from Luther in a pamphlet entitled 'On Slave Will.' ('Complete Works,' 10 vols. folio, 1703–6.) *

Erben, Karl Jaromir (er'ben). A Bohemian poet, dramatist, and scholar; born in Miletin, Nov. 7, 1811; died in Prague, Nov. 21, 1870. A comedy, 'The Brewers' (1837); 'Bohemian Folk Songs and Proverbs' (1864); 'Melodies' (1844–47); and many philological studies, speak for his genius and versatility.

Erceldoune, Thomas of. [Called the Rhymer, and Learmont.] A Scotch poet and seer, who flourished probably between 1220 and 1297, and wrote a poem called 'Sir Tristrem.' He occupies a very conspicuous position in the annals of Anglo-Saxon literature, but not very much is known of his life, and there is even some dispute respecting his authorship of various pieces attributed to him.

Ercilla y Zuñiga, Alonso de (ār-thēl'yä ē THōn-yē'gä). A Spanish poet; born in Bermeo, Aug. 7, 1533; died 1595. He served against the Araucanian natives of Chili, and wrote a historico-epical poem, 'The Araucanian Woman,' in 37 cantos, which apart from a few episodes is a faithful narrative of what he saw. In its portraiture of character it is admirable, and in its literary form it is classical. Cervantes in 'Don Quixote' ranks it with the finest of the Italian epics.

Erckmann-Chatrian (erk'män-shä-trē-oṅ'). Joint name of two French novelists: Émile Erckmann, born at Pfalzburg, May 20, 1822; and Alexandre Chatrian, born near the same town, Dec. 18, 1826, died Sept. 5, 1890. They were schoolfellows, later companion glass-blowers, finally literary copartners. 'The Illustrious Doctor Mathéus' (1859) was their first novel, and highly successful; among the others are: 'Stories from the Banks of the Rhine' (1862); 'Madame Thérèse' (1863); 'Friend Fritz' (1864); 'Story of a Conscript of 1813' (1865), and its sequel 'Waterloo' (1865); 'Brigadier Frederic' (1874); 'Banished' (1882). They portray Alsatian life and the Revolutionary and Napoleonic times with great fidelity and sympathy. They also wrote very successful plays, as 'The Polish Jew' (1869); 'Friend Fritz' (1877); 'The Rantzaus' (1882). *

Erdélyi, János (er'dāl-ye). A Hungarian lyric poet and folklorist; born in Kapos, Ung, April 1, 1814; died in Sárospatak, Jan. 23, 1868. He shows taste and feeling in a volume of miscellaneous 'Poems' (1844), and great power as a prose stylist in 'Legends and Popular Tales of Hungary' (1845–48).

Erdmann, Johann Eduard (erd'män). A German philosophical writer; born in Volmar, Livonia, June 13, 1805; died at Halle, June 12, 1892. As a Hegelian he takes high rank with 'An Attempt at a Scientific Exposition of the History of Later Philosophy' (1834–53); 'Outlines of the History of Philosophy' (1865); and kindred works.

Erdmannsdörffer, Bernhard (erd'mänsder''fer). A German historian and biographer; born in Altenburg, Jan. 24, 1833. 'On the Commerce between Venice and the German States in the Middle Ages' (1858), and 'Count George Frederick von Waldeck: a Prussian Statesman of the Seventeenth Century' (1869), etc., are distinguished for scholarship and style.

Ericeira or **Ericeyra, Francisco Xavier de Menezes, Count of** (ār-ē-sā'rä). A Portuguese soldier and poet; born in Lisbon, 1673; died in 1743. He is a prominent figure in the literature of his country as the author of the 'Henriqueida' (1741), an epic poem, and a translator of Boileau.

Ernouf, Alfred Auguste (ār-nöf'). A French historical writer and publicist; born in Paris, Sept. 21, 1817; died there, Feb. 15, 1889. 'New Studies of the French Revolution' (1852–54), 'The French in Prussia, 1807–8' (1872), and other works, show research and impartiality.

Errante, Vincenzo (er-ränt'ė). An Italian poet and statesman; born at Palermo, July 16, 1813; died in Rome, April 29, 1891. He was many years an exile for his share in Sicilian politics. His works are two volumes of 'Tragedies and Lyrics' (1874); the dramas 'The Feast of St. Felix' and 'Suleiman the Great'; the poems 'The Ideal' and 'Liberty.' He wrote also a 'History of the Osmanli Empire from Osman to the Peace of Carlowitz.'

Erskine, Sir David. A Scotch dramatist and antiquary; born 1772; died in Berwickshire, Oct. 22, 1837. His writings include 'King James the First of Scotland' (1828), a tragedy, and 'Love amongst the Roses' (1827), a military opera.

Eschenbach, Wolfram von. A celebrated German mediæval poet; born of a noble family at Eschenbach, near Ansbach, Bavaria, in the second half of the twelfth century; died between 1218 and 1225. He was one of the most prominent minstrels at the court of Hermann, landgraf of Thuringia; and his epics rank among the greatest German imaginative works. Besides several love songs, he wrote 'Parcival,' 'Wilhelm von Orange,' and 'Titurel.'

Escherny, François Louis (āsh-ār-nē'). A French philosophical and historical essayist and

critic; born in Neuchâtel, Nov. 24, 1733; died in Paris, July 15, 1815. He shows friendship to the French Revolution and the ideas of Rousseau, in 'Equality' (1796); 'Philosophy of Politics' (1798); 'Historic Picture of the Revolution' (1815); and other well-written books.

Escosura, Patricio de la (es-kō-sō'rä). A Spanish novelist and poet; born at Madrid, Nov. 5, 1807; died there, Jan. 22, 1878. After political and military ups and downs and being twice exiled, he became Under-Secretary of State, and afterward ambassador variously. He wrote the historical novels 'The Count de Candespina,' 'Neither King nor Pawn,' and 'The Patriarch of the Valley'; the epics 'The Bust in Black Cloak' and 'Hernan Cortés at Cholula'; several dramas, the most successful of which was 'Hernan Cortés's Debaucheries'; and many historical works, among them a 'Constitutional History of England.'

Esling, Charles Henry Augustine. An American prose-writer and poet; born in Philadelphia, 1845. He has written many articles pertaining to the religious thought of the day for the Catholic Record and other periodicals, and has published the 'Life of St. Germaine Cousin, the Shepherdess of Pibrac,' and several poems, one of which is 'The King's Ring, a Legend of Merry England.' He has written many verses that have been widely popular; his best-known poem is 'The Overture.'

Esménard, Joseph Alphonse (ās-mā-när'). A French poet (1770–1811). He spent years in foreign countries and at sea during the Revolution; returning, Napoleon made him theatrical censor. His best work is a didactic poem, 'Navigation' (1805); other noteworthy ones are: an ode, 'The Oracle of the Janiculum,' in honor of Napoleon's marriage; a collection of Bonapartist poems and ballads, 'Napoleon's Poetic Crown'; two operas, 'The Triumph of Trajan' and 'Hernan Cortés.'

Espinasse, Mademoiselle de l'. See **L'Espinasse.**

Espinel, Vicente de (es-pē-nel'). A Spanish poet and musician (1551–1634). He was in great favor in society from his musical talent, and among poets for inventing a new form of stanza. His 'Rhymes' were published in 1591. He wrote a picturesque romance, 'Life of the Esquire Marcos de Obregon,' from which Le Sage was accused of plagiarizing 'Gil Blas.'

Espronceda, José de (es-prōn-thā'dä). A Spanish poet; born at Almendralejo in Estremadura, in 1810; died May 23, 1842. A precocious poet and revolutionist, he wrote the epic fragment 'Palayo' in confinement, and was repeatedly exiled. His Byronic mannerism and theories exaggerate Byron. His most notable poems are: 'The Pirate'; 'The Beggar,' preaching socialism; 'The Headsman'; the grewsome 'Student of Salamanca'; finally his greatest though incomplete piece, 'The Clean Demon' (1841). The volume 'Forgotten Pages' was issued in 1874. *

Esquiros, Henri Alphonse (es-kē-rōs'). A French historical writer and radical; born at Paris, May 23, 1814; died May 12, 1876. His best-known writings are: 'Charlotte Corday' (1840); 'The People's Gospel' (1840), portraying Christ as a revolutionist—he spent eight months in jail for this; 'The Foolish Virgins,' 'The Martyr Virgins,' 'The Wise Virgins,' (1841–42), in the interest of socialism. The 'History of the Montagnards' (2 vols., 1847) and the 'History of Liberty's Martyrs' (1851) were very popular. While banished from France he contributed to the Revue des Deux Mondes from London a series of studies on 'England and English Life,' afterward published in 5 vols. (1859–70). *

Estrées, François Annibal, Duke d' (es-trā'). A French prelate, soldier, diplomat, and historical writer; born 1573; died May 5, 1670. He wrote 'Memoirs of the Regency of Marie de' Medici' (1666), and similar works of great value in consequence of his participation in the events he narrates.

Ethelred, Æthelred, Ailred, or **Ælred.** A British historian; born at Hexham, 1109 (?); died Jan. 12, 1166. He wrote 'The Life and Miracles of King Edward the Confessor,' and many other records.

Etherege or **Ethrygg, George.** An English classical poet and scholar; born at Thame, Oxfordshire, 1514 (?) or 1520 (?); died after 1588. He wrote 'Various Poems' and a Latin translation of Justin Martyr, in addition to numerous verses in Greek and Latin.

Etherege, Sir George. An English comedy-writer and poet; born in Oxfordshire (?), 1635 (?); died in Paris, 1691. 'The Comical Revenge, or Love in a Tub' (1664), 'She Would if she Could' (1667), and other comedies are mainly notable for indecency, though his characters have originality; the hurried verse ascribed to him is not very successful.

Étienne, Charles Guillaume (et-yen'). A distinguished French dramatist (1778–1845). Under the first empire he was censor, editor-in-chief of the Journal of the Empire, and a member of the Academy; at the Restoration he was expelled from the Academy, and thereafter as editor of the Constitutionnel was a power on the side of the opposition. His comedies give proof of his brilliant fancy, elegant style, and great constructive skill: 'The Two Sons-in-Law' is the best comedy of the Imperial era, and not unworthy Molière. He composed many farces, vaudevilles, operettas, and spectacular pieces, which had unbounded success; his operas 'Cinderella' and 'Joconde' were the delight of Paris. He wrote a 'History of the French Theatre.'

Etlar, Carit (āt'lär), pseudonym of Karl Brosböll. A Danish realistic novelist, also dramatist and poet; born in Fridericia, April 7, 1816 or 1820. The historical tale of 'The Queen's Captain of the Guard' and the realistic story 'The People in Need' (1878) are exceed-

ingly popular. 'The Smuggler's Son' (1839) is one of the best of his plays, and his verse has merit.

Ettmüller, Ludwig (et'mül-er). A German philological critic, poet, and historian; born in Gersdorf, Saxony, Oct. 5, 1802; died in Zurich, April 15, 1877. He rescued many mediæval masterpieces from oblivion. He was also author of 'German Dynasty Founders' (1844) and other epic poems, besides the 'Anglo-Saxon Lexicon' (1852).

Eupolis (ū'po-lis). An Athenian comic poet; born at Athens about 445 B.C.; died before 404. After Cratinus and Aristophanes he was the chief representative of the older Attic comedy; he had a comedy acted at 17. From the extant fragments we infer that, like Aristophanes, he idealized the old ways. According to the ancient critics he combined felicitous invention, masterly handling of plot, and rare grace of style.

Euripides (ū-rip'i-dēz). A great Greek tragic poet; born at Athens about 480 B.C.; died about 406. His dramas, according to the ancient Alexandrine grammatists, numbered 92. Of these, 19 have come down to our time: namely, the tragedies 'Alcestis,' 'Andromache,' 'Bacchæ,' 'Hecube,' 'Helena,' 'Electra,' 'Heraclidæ,' 'The Mad Hercules,' 'The Suppliants,' 'Hippolytus,' 'Iphigenia at Tauris,' 'Iphigenia at Aulis,' 'Ion,' 'Medea,' 'Orestes,' 'Rhesus' (not genuine, however), 'The Trojan Women,' 'The Phœnissæ'; finally the satyr-play 'Cyclops.' Of his other plays we have only short fragments. *

Eusden, Laurence. An English poet; born in Spofforth, Yorkshire (?), 1688; died at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, Sept. 27, 1730. He attracted much attention by his 'Original Poems' (1714), 'Ode for the New Year' (1720), and other poems, resulting in his appointment in 1718 as poet laureate.

Eusebius Pamphili. A Greek theologian and historian, the father of ecclesiastical history; born in Palestine, about 260 A.D.; died about 340. He became Bishop of Cæsarea in 315, and was the head of the Semi-Arians or moderate party in the Council of Nice (325). His chief works are: 'Ecclesiastical History from the Christian Era to 324 A.D.'; 'Chronica,' a history of the world down to 327; 'Life of Constantine'; 'On the Demonstration of the Gospel.'

Eutropius, or **Flavius Eutropius.** A Latin historian, who flourished 350–370 A.D. He was secretary to Constantine, and took part in Julian's expedition against the Persians. He wrote an 'Epitome of Roman History,' a brief narrative of Rome from its foundation to the time of Valens. It is written in a simple and forcible style, and has been used as a text-book for centuries.

Evans, Abel. An English poetaster and epigrammatist; born in London (?), 1679; died at Cheam, Surrey, Oct. 18, 1737. His wit was acknowledged even by Pope; and 'The Apparition' (1710) and fugitive stanzas made a hit, one or two of the couplets he penned being still occasionally quoted.

Evans, Augusta Jane (Wilson). A popular American novelist; born in Columbus, Ga., May 8, 1835. Her writings include: 'Inez, a Tale of the Alamo' (1856); 'Beulah,' the most distinguished of her novels (1859); 'St. Elmo' (1866); and 'At the Mercy of Tiberius' (1887).

Evans, Daniel or **Du o Geredigion.** A Welsh poet; born at Maes y Mynach, Llanvihangel-ystrad, 1792; committed suicide, March 28, 1846. He was well educated and talented, but led a disorderly life; his 'Collected Works' (Gwinllan y Bardd; sef prydyddwaith ar amrywiol destunau a gwahanol fesurau: 1831) evincing great but erratic powers.

Evans, Edward. A Welsh poet; born 1716; died June 21, 1798. A clergyman, and said to be directly descended from the Druids, he cherished the rites of Britain's ancient bards, and sang to Glamorgan's chair in many fiery stanzas; his 'Works' (1778) running through frequent editions.

Evans, Edward Payson. An American prose-writer; born in Remsen, N. Y., Dec. 8, 1833. He has made a special study of Oriental languages. Since 1884 he has been connected with the Allgemeine Zeitung of Munich in Europe, to which he has contributed many articles on the literary, artistic, and intellectual life of the United States. He has published 'Abriss der Deutschen Literaturgeschichte' (1869); and a 'Progressive German Reader' (1870).

Evans, Elizabeth Edson Gibson. An American prose-writer; born in Newport, N. H., March 8, 1833. Her essays and short stories contributed to periodicals, and her novel 'Laura' (1884), constitute her best work. Her 'Story of Kasper Hauser' deals with a strongly controverted subject.

Evans, Evan. A Welsh poet and antiquary; born at Cynhawdref, Lledrod, Cardiganshire, May 20, 1731; died there, August 1789. He translated Welsh masterpieces into English, and wrote in English 'The Love of our Country' (1772), a poem which won general recognition as original and pleasing.

Evans, Frederick William. ["Elder Evans."] An American lecturer and writer; born at Bromyard or Leominster, England, June 9, 1808; removed to the United States in 1820; died in Mt. Lebanon, N.Y., March 6, 1893; joined the United Society of Believers (Shakers) at Mt. Lebanon, N.Y., in 1830. His works deal with the history and doctrines of that sect. The best known are: 'Compendium of the Origin, History, and Doctrines of Shakers' (1859); 'Autobiography of a Shaker' (1869); 'Shaker Communism' (1871).

Evans, John. A Welsh poet. See **Ffraid.**

Evans, John. An English antiquarian; born at Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, in 1823. He

Illustrissimo Regi Francorum Philippo Ludovicus Dei gratia Francorum rex. Illos tenere fideles quos regum predecessorum nostrorum

Nobis per vestre dilectionis affectum. et oppressionis eorum benigne subleuare. ut dum proprium habetis cui amore defecisse. Huius rei gratia ad ducatus et amoris uberrabilis abbatis abbatie monasterii sancte marie scripturi tesaurum beati benedicti floriacensis. et monachorum sub eodem regimine ipsum presentiam adeuntium promptius consuetudinibus et priuilegiis quas arnulfus decessor nostre memorie nomine abbatie ecclesie capud accipiebat in potestatem ipsorum uocabulo tuitam ac antecessorum nullus unquam ferebat. misi filium meum Robertum Regem adipsam ecclesiam sub defensione et emunitate mea reuocarit. ut nullus successorum uester uel uestrum liber. Ne aliquid presumeret tollere Quod ipse hanc seruare executus est. Interea ortta dissentione odonis comitis ad ecclesiam me. interente Dei necessarios et fideles meos quos in appendiciis nro commonuimus. Eidem arnulfum episcopum durelidanensem et ad utrumque nostrum premonuimus. Quia decausa. petatur ut predicto arnulfo nepoti suo predecessoris consulatur. sicut ipse licet uoluerit. et tenuerit. Quam offendere ipsum seruitio nolens. tuo clausi presidio abbatem sororium xxx modios uini annuum demus solutere. Ne ipsa potestate ipsi arnulfo quidam diu uiuere est diuinum. ipsa uiuamus nisi et ratione unusquisque suorum seruus ut liber. mihi amplius exquirere. Post mortem uero eius. nec ipse arnulfus nec aliquis successorum suorum ut hoc ipsum ut aliud aliquid ipsa potestate requirere audeat. diuine meam gratiam tollere ulterius quod quidam presumat. Obtulit ergo scripturam

Signum gloriosissimi Ludowici regis

Signum Rotgerii archiepiscopi

is a paper-manufacturer, but has devoted considerable attention to archæology, geology, and numismatics. His first work, 'The Coins of the Ancient Britons' (1864), received a prize from the French Academy; and his 'Ancient Stone Implements, Weapons, and Ornaments of Great Britain' (1872) was translated into French. 'The Ancient Bronze Implements of Great Britain' appeared in 1881.

Evans, Mary Ann. See **Eliot, George.**

Evans, Thomas or **Telynog.** A Welsh poet; born at Cardigan, 1840; died April 29, 1865. He was a coal-miner at twelve, and famous for a poem on 'Humility' at sixteen; but excessive labor with pick and shovel killed him. His 'Poems' (1866) show undeniable genius and a pathos blended with sprightliness.

Evans, Thomas or **Tomos Glyn Cothi.** A Welsh poet; born at Capel St. Lilin, Carmarthenshire, June 20, 1766; died at Aberdare, Jan. 29, 1833. A song, 'Liberty' (1797), a Welsh-English dictionary, and much miscellaneous verse, preserve his memory.

Evelyn, John. A celebrated English diarist; born at Wotton in Surrey, Oct. 31, 1620; died Feb. 27, 1706. His 'Diary' was commenced at 11; it begins to be valuable about 1641, when he left England and spent ten years on the Continent; the last entry is twenty-four days before his death. It thus covers the varied period of English history from the gathering clouds of the Civil War to the accession of Queen Anne. It was written solely for private family reading, and hence contains frank judgments and inside facts obtainable nowhere else. Evelyn wrote many other works: 'Sylva,' an elaborate treatise on arboriculture; 'A Parallel of Ancient and Modern Architecture'; 'Sculptura, or the History and Art of Chalcography and Engraving on Copper'; etc. *

Everett, Alexander Hill. An American diplomatist; born in Boston, March 19, 1792; died in China, June or May, 1847. Soon after graduating at Harvard, he entered the United States diplomatic service, serving as secretary at St. Petersburg. Later he was minister to the Netherlands and to Spain, and was sent as commissioner to China in 1845. He published two volumes of 'Critical and Miscellaneous Essays' (1845–46); 'Poems'; 'Europe: A General Survey'; 'America: A General Survey'; etc.

Everett, Charles Carroll. An American clergyman and writer; born in Brunswick, Me., June 1829. In 1878 he was made dean of the theological faculty of Harvard. Included in his published works are: 'The Science of Thought' (1869); 'Religions before Christianity'; and 'Fichte's Science of Knowledge: A Critical Exposition' (1884).

Everett, David. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born at Princeton, Mass., March 29, 1770; died at Marietta, O., Dec. 21, 1813. He studied law in Boston, and while there wrote for Russell's Gazette and a literary paper called the Nightingale. He edited the Boston Patriot (1809) and the Pilot (1812). His works include: 'The Rights and Duties of Nations,' an essay; 'Darenzel, or the Persian Patriot,' a tragedy (1800); 'Common Sense in Déshabillé, or the Farmer's Monitor.' He wrote the famous lines beginning—

> "You'd scarce expect one of my age
> To speak in public on the stage."

Everett, Edward. An American statesman; born at Dorchester, Mass., April 11, 1794; died Jan. 15, 1865. Graduating at Harvard College in 1807, he studied theology and became a Unitarian minister; but the Greek professorship at Harvard having been offered to him, he gave up the ministry and went to Germany for further study. Returning, he assumed the duties of his professorship, and by his lectures on Greek literature awakened a wide interest in Hellenic studies. He was at the same time editor of the North American Review. In 1824 he entered political life: was Member of Congress (1825–35), Governor of Massachusetts (1836–40), and minister to England (1841–45). He was president of Harvard College (1846–49). He succeeded Daniel Webster as Secretary of State on Webster's death in 1852, and while still in office was elected to the Senate (1853), but resigned the following year on account of ill health. His oration on Washington, delivered in the leading places of the Union, brought a large sum to the fund for the purchase of the Washington homestead at Mt. Vernon. Among his works should be mentioned 'Defense of Christianity'; 'Orations and Speeches'; and 'Mount Vernon Papers.' *

Everett, James. An English religious poet and historian; born at Alnwick, Northumberland, 1784; died at Sunderland, May 10, 1872. A controversial divine, he wrote 'History of Methodism in Sheffield and its Vicinity' (1823), and other local chronicles of the sort; besides 'Edwin, or Northumbria's Royal Fugitive Restored' (1831), a metrical tale of Saxon times.

Everett, William. An American miscellaneous writer, youngest son of Edward; born in Watertown, Mass., Oct. 10, 1839. From 1870 to 1877 he was assistant professor of Latin at Harvard, receiving in 1875 the degree of Ph. D. in classics. In 1887 he was master of Adams Academy at Quincy, Mass.; in 1893 was elected to Congress. Mr. Everett has published 'On the Cam' (1865); 'Changing Base' (1868) and 'Double Play' (1870), two books for boys; a poem, 'Hesione, or Europe Unchained' (1869); 'School Sermons' (1881); together with many pamphlets on political, literary, and religious subjects.

Ewald, Georg Heinrich August (ā'vält). A German Biblical scholar and interpreter of Hebrew literature; born in Göttingen, Nov. 16, 1803; died there, May 4, 1875. He studied profoundly Arabic, Hebrew, and other Oriental languages and literatures. His works include: 'The Metres of Arab Songs' (1825); 'Critical

Grammar of the Hebrew Language' (1827); 'Hebrew Manual for Beginners' (1842); and 'Critical Grammar of the Arabic Tongue' (1831–33). His great fame, however, rests upon his 'History of the People of Israel,' of which a third edition appeared 1864–68, and which was succeeded by many works of importance.

Ewald, Herman Frederik. A Danish novelist; born at Copenhagen, Dec. 13, 1821. The most noteworthy of his novels are: 'Valdemar Krone: Story of his Youth' (1860), a tale of high life; 'The Nordby Family' (1862); 'Johannes Falk' (1865); 'Charles Lyng,' a fine character-study. He also wrote several historical novels popular both in the original and in German translations: 'The Swedes at Kronborg' (1867); 'Anna Hardenberg' (1880); 'Clara Bille' (1892).

Ewald, Johannes. The foremost of Danish lyric poets; born at Copenhagen, Nov. 18, 1743; died March 17, 1781. When a boy he ran away to the army, and was in several battles of the Seven Years' War; returning, studied for the Lutheran ministry; then gave himself to studying poetry and drama. He produced 'The Temple of Fortune' (1764); the 'Dirge-Cantata on the Death of Frederic V.' (1766); the drama 'Adam and Eve' (1765, remodeled 1769), with fine lyric interludes. His finest plays are 'Balder's Death' (1773) and 'The Fishers' (1778). In the latter occurs the lyric "King Christian stood by the lofty mast," which is now the Danish national song. 'The Brutal Clacqueurs' (1771) and 'Harlequin the Patriot' (1772) were successful farces. He left a notable autobiography, 'J. Ewald's Life and Opinions.' *

Ewbank, Thomas. An American scientist and writer; born in Durham County, England, March 11, 1792; died in New York, Sept. 16, 1870. In 1836 he retired from commercial life for literary and scientific work. His publications include: 'The World a Workshop, or the Physical Relation of Man to the Earth' (1855); 'Life in Brazil,' with an appendix on a collection of American antiquities (1857); 'Thoughts on Matter and Force' (1858); 'Reminiscences in the Patent Office' (1859); and 'Inorganic Forces ordained to Supersede Human Slavery,' an essay.

Ewen, John. A Scotch song-writer; born in Montrose, 1741; died near Aberdeen, Oct. 21, 1821. "O weel may the boatie row" is a lay that has given him celebrity.

Ewing, Hugh Boyle. An American prose-writer; born in Lancaster, O., Oct. 31, 1826; received his education at West Point, and served during the Civil War. From 1866 to 1870 he was minister to Holland. He is author of 'The Grand Ladron, a Tale of Early California,' and 'A Castle in the Air' (1887).

Ewing, Juliana Horatia. An English story-writer and poet; born (Gatty) at Ecclesfield, Yorkshire, 1841; died at Bath, May 13, 1885. Her stories for children long enjoyed a universal popularity. They comprise 'Daddy Darwin's Dovecot'; 'Dandelion Clocks and Other Tales'; 'A Flat-Iron for a Farthing'; 'A Great Emergency and Other Tales'; 'Jackanapes'; 'Jan of the Windmill'; and many more.

Expilly, Jean Charles Marie (ex-pēl-ē'). A French novelist and historian; born in Salon, Bouches-du-Rhône, Sept. 8, 1814; died at Tain, Drôme, Feb. 12, 1886. The years 1852–58 he spent in South America studying the state of the country, writings on which gave him great distinction. Among his many publications are: 'The Truth concerning the Conflict involving Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Paraguay in Presence of Civilization' (1866); 'The Political and Commercial Consequences of the Opening of the Amazon' (1869); and several novels, including 'The Sword of Damocles' (1843) and 'The Black Pirate' (1838).

Eye, August von (ī'ė). A German æsthetic historian and critic; born in Fürstenau, Hannöverschen, May 24, 1825. 'The Kingdom of the Beautiful' (1878), 'The Life and Work of Albert Dürer' (1860), together with studies in art developments and tendencies, have been widely read and generally accepted.

Eyma, Louis Xavier (ī-mä'). A French writer; born in St. Pierre, Martinique, West Indies, Oct. 16, 1816; died in Paris, March 29, 1876. After a tour through the United States, he returned to France and published several works, of which the best-known are: 'Les Femmes du Nouveau Monde' (1853); 'Les Peaux Rouges' (1854); 'Les Peaux Noires' (1856); 'La Republique Americaine: Ses Institutions; ses Hommes' (2 vols., 1861); 'La Chasse à l'Esclave' (1866); and many novels.

Eyre, Edmund John. An English dramatist; born in Cambridgeshire (?), May 20, 1767; died at London (?), April 11, 1816. He wrote 'The Dreamer Awake' (1791), a farce; 'The Maid of Normandy' (1793), a tragedy; and a few other plays.

Eyster, Nellie. An American story-writer; born in Frederick, Md., 1831. She has published 'Sunny Hours' (1865); 'On the Wing' (1869); 'Robert Brent's Three Christmas Days'; 'Lionel Wintour's Diary' (1882).

Eyth, Eduard (īt). A German poet; born in Heilbronn, Würtemberg, July 2, 1809; died at Neu-Ulm, April 28, 1884. He is the author of a volume of 'Poems' (1843); 'Pictures in Frames' (1856); and a version of the Odyssey.

Eyth, Julie. A German romantic and sentimental impressionist, wife of Eduard; born Capoll. Her 'Pictures without Frames: From the Papers of an Unknown; Communicated —not by Herself' (1852) won considerable popularity at the time of their appearance.

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Faasen, Pieter Jacobus or **Rosier** (fä'sen). A Dutch playwright; born at The Hague, Sept. 9, 1833. He was one of the most celebrated Netherland actors of his time, and wrote plays remarkable for character-drawing and very successful. Among them are: 'The Old Cashier' (1875); 'Manus' (1878); 'Anne Mie' (1878), which won the first prize in an international competition and was acted in London.

Fabbri, Cora Randall (fäb'rē). An American poet; born in New York, 1871; died 1892. She was of Italian descent. A volume of her 'Lyrics' appeared but a few days before her death.

Fabens, Joseph Warren. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Massachusetts, 1821; died 1875. Among his works are: 'The Camel Hunt,' a narrative of personal adventure; 'Facts about Santo Domingo'; and 'The Last Cigar,' a book of poems.

Faber, Cecilia Böhl de. See **Caballero.**

Faber, Frederick William. An English hymn-writer; born in Calverley, Yorkshire, June 28, 1814; died at the Oratory, Brompton, Sept. 26, 1863. He was long in the Anglican priesthood, and wrote hymns of singular sweetness and spirituality; going over at last to Rome and voicing his new fervor in much sacred song. A collection of the 'Hymns' (1848) has gone through more than one edition.

Fabié, François Joseph (fä-byā'). A French poet; born at Durenque, Aveyron, Nov. 3, 1846. He has filled important chairs in different colleges, attaining distinction as the author of 'The Poesie of the Foolish Ones' (1879), a collection of his verse, succeeded by others of equal merit; and by 'Roupeyrac's Mill,' a rustic drama, and other plays.

Fabre, Amant Joseph (fäbr). An influential French historical and philosophical writer, dramatist, and publicist; born in Rodez, Dec. 10, 1842 (or 1843). A drama, 'Joan of Arc' (1890), has made his name most widely known; his other work being largely represented by such books as 'A Course in Philosophy' (1870) and 'Washington, the Liberator of America' (1882).

Fabre, Ferdinand. A French novelist; born at Bédarieux, Hérault, in 1830. He first published 'Ivy Leaves,' poems (1853); then the novels 'The Courbezons' (1861), and 'Julien Savignac' (1863). But the remarkable novel 'Abbé Tigrane' (1873)—one of the most noteworthy in contemporary French fiction, especially by the insight it gives into the French priestly life—first won him great distinction; 'Lucifer' (1884), portraying the struggle among the clergy between Gallicanism and Ultramontanism, is doubtless his greatest work. Shorter stories like 'The Abbé Roitelet' (1891), 'Norine' (1890), 'Germany' (1891) are admirable for tenderness and sympathy with nature; 'Ma Vocation' (1889) is a very interesting little volume of leaves from his student diary.

Fabre, Jean Raymond Auguste. A French poet, brother of Ferdinand; born in Jaujac, June 24, 1792; died in Paris, Oct. 23, 1839. He succeeded in journalism; and in 'Caledonia, or the Patriotic War' (1823), 'The Story of the Siege of Missolonghi' (1827), and other books, displayed a felicitous gift for poesy.

Fabre, Victorin. A French rhetorician and versifier; born in Jaujac, Languedoc, July 19, 1785; died in Paris, May 19, 1831. Euphony and elegance are the characteristics of 'Little Works in Prose and Verse' (1806); 'The Death of Henry IV.' (1808), a poem; and the eulogies on Boileau, Montaigne, and La Bruyère, which constitute his most important work.

Fabre d'Eglantine, Philippe François Nazaire (fäbr dā-gloṅ-tēn'). A French poet; born at Carcassonne, Dec. 28, 1755; died April 5, 1794. The "eglantine" denotes the prize he won in the "floral plays" at Toulouse. Going on the stage with little success, he turned to play-writing; and his comedy 'Molière's Philinte,' a biting satire on "the best society," was received with extraordinary favor. 'The Epistolary Intrigue'; 'The Convalescent of Quality'; 'The Preceptors'; and others, followed with great acceptance. They are spirited, and bold in drawing, but literarily faulty. The song "'Tis raining, Shepherdess, 'tis raining," became a popular favorite.

Fabre d'Olivet, Antoine (fäbr dōl-ē-vā). A French fanciful writer; born in Ganges, Hérault, 1768; died 1825. He came as a lad to Paris to learn silk-making, but speedily began to pour forth mystical works based on Oriental word-and-letter symbolism: 'The Fourteenth of July' (1790), and similar dramas; 'Philosophic History of the Human Race' (1824); and a score of other productions.

Fadeyev, Rostislav Andreievitch (fä'de-yev). A Russian military writer; born 1824; died in Odessa, Jan. 12, 1884. He made more than one campaign in the Caucasus; achieving a reputation as a scientific soldier that commands respect for his 'Russian Military Power' (1868); 'My Opinions of the Oriental Problem' (1870); 'Letters on Russia's Present Position' (1881); and many similar writings.

Fagiuoli, Giambattista (fä-jö-ō'lē). An Italian poet (1660–1742). His lyric poems, partly

burlesque, appeared in six volumes (1729–34), and a seventh volume in 1743, under the title 'Pacific Rimes.' Later he published his twenty-two 'Comedies' in six volumes. He hits off the manners of the time admirably; his dialogue is fluent and free: but he lacks the true comic vein and has little dramatic power.

Faguet, Émile (fä-gā'). A French historian of literature; born in La Roche-fur-Yon, Dec. 17, 1847. As a writer for periodicals he has attracted a wide circle of readers. Among the volumes upon which his fame rests are included 'French Tragedy of the Sixteenth Century' (1883) and 'Corneille' (1888); but in 'The Great Masters of the Seventeenth Century' (1885) his learning and ability appear at their best.

Fahlcrantz, Christian Erik (fäl'kränts). A Swedish poet and theological writer (1790–1866). He was a bishop in the Swedish State Church. His poem 'Noah's Ark' is the work of a wit and a thinker. His lyrico-epic 'Ansgarius,' in 14 cantos, gives proof of a lively fancy. He wrote several volumes of religious polemic; in particular one against the Roman propaganda, 'Rome Formerly and Rome Now.'

Faidit, Gaucelm (fä-ē-dē). A Provençal troubadour; born in Uzerche, Limousin, and flourished 1180–1216 or 1190–1240. He was evidently both gifted and magnetic, as Richard the Lion-Hearted, various prelates, and the beautiful Guillelma were all fascinated by him. For years he wandered, singing as he went, with Guillelma following him; accompanying Richard on his crusade to the Holy Land, and mourning that monarch's death in a magnificent song. Some sixty of his pieces are preserved, and they are tender and sweet.

Faillon, Michel Étienne (fä-yôn'). A French historical writer; born in Tarascon, France, in 1799; died in Paris, Oct. 25, 1870. He visited Canada in 1854. He wrote lives of the 'Ven. M. Olier' (1853); 'Marguerite Bourgeoys'; 'Mlle. Maure'; 'Madame d'Youville'; 'Mlle. le Ber'; and a comprehensive history of the French in Canada, three volumes of which appeared before his death.

Fairchild, Ashbel Green. An American clergyman and author; born in Hanover, N. J., May 1, 1795; died in Smithfield, Pa., in 1864. He wrote many contributions to the religious press. His most popular work, 'The Great Supper,' was translated into German, and had an immense sale. He also published 'Baptism,' 'Faith and Works,' and 'Confession of Faith.'

Fairchild, James Harris. An American educator and author; born in Stockbridge, Mass., Nov. 25, 1817. He was elected president of Oberlin College in 1886, after a service of twenty-six years as successively tutor, professor of languages, professor of mathematics, and professor of moral philosophy and theology. Besides editing the 'Memoirs of Charles G. Finney' (1876) and Finney's 'Systematic Theology' (1878), he is the author of 'Moral Philosophy' (1869); 'Oberlin, the Colony and the College' (1833); and 'Woman's Right to the Ballot' (1870).

Fairfax, Edward. An English poet; died about 1635; the time of his birth is unknown. He made a metrical translation, 'Godfrey of Boulogne' (1600), of Tasso's 'Jerusalem Delivered,' and dedicated it to Queen Elizabeth; it was highly esteemed by James I., is still highly valued; and on this, rather than on his own 'Eclogues,' the fame of Fairfax as a poet rests. He is also author of a 'Discourse on Witchcraft,' first published in 1858.

Fairfield, Genevieve Genevra. An American miscellaneous writer; born in New York, 1832. She has written 'Genevra'; 'The Wife of Two Husbands'; 'Irene'; etc.

Fairfield, Sumner Lincoln. An American poet and prose-writer; born in Warwick, Mass., June 25, 1803; died at New Orleans, La., March 6, 1844. He began the publication of the North American Magazine in 1833; and continued to edit and publish it for five years. His published volumes include 'Lays of Melpomene' (1824); 'Cities of the Plain' (1828); 'Poems and Prose Writings' (1840).

Falconer, William. A Scotch poet (1732?–69). All his family but himself were deaf-mutes. He was orphaned in boyhood, and at 18 was a seaman on board a Mediterranean vessel that foundered in a storm off Cape Colonna, Greece. He with two others was saved, and his poem 'The Shipwreck' (1762) commemorates the event: it was received with great favor. The author was made midshipman and afterward purser in the navy through the influence of the Duke of York; and in gratitude he wrote 'The Demagogue' (1765), a satire against Chatham, Wilkes, and Churchill. He wrote other poems (odes, satires, etc.); and a valuable 'Universal Dictionary of the Marine' (1769).

Falenski, Felicyan (fä-len'skē). A Polish poet; born in Warsaw, 1825. 'Flowers and Thorns,' 'Mountain Echoes,' and other poems of his, display vigor and imagination. He has tried his hand successfully at play-writing, with 'Althea'; and his versions of Horace, Dante, and Béranger are fine.

Falk, Johannes Daniel (fälk). A German humorist, philanthropist, and man of letters; born in Danzig, Oct. 28, 1768; died Feb. 14, 1826. His capacity for satire was considerable: a 'Pocket Book for Friends of Jest and Satire' (1797) proving very popular, as did 'Men and Heroes' (1796), a satire in verse, and 'Prometheus' (1804), a dramatic poem. His volume on Goethe is still valuable.

Falke, Jacob von (fäl'ke). A German connoisseur and historian of taste; born in Ratzeburg, June 21, 1825. His administrative capacity has placed many art galleries and repositories of art treasures in Germany and Austria upon a successful basis. His writings, particularly

'Knightly Society in the Days of Homage to Womanhood' (1862); 'History of Modern Taste' (1866); 'Art and Art Study' (1878); 'Hellas and Rome' (1879); and 'History of Taste in the Middle Ages' (1893), are notable for both learning and judgment.

Fallmerayer, Jacob Philipp (fäl-mer-ī'er). A German historian and voyager; born in the Tyrol, Dec. 10, 1790; died in Munich, April 26, 1861. As a scholar, especially linguist, and as an explorer of the Orient, his fame is international and his work authoritative; witness 'Fragments from the Orient' (1845), 'History of the Peninsula of Morea in the Middle Ages' (1830), and other important writings.

Falloux, Alfred Frédéric Pierre (fä-lö'). A French historical, political, and controversial writer and publicist; born in Angers, May 7, 1811; died there, Jan. 7, 1886. Legitimist and clerical sympathies influenced his career, his typical writings being: 'Madame Swetchine, her Life and Works' (15th ed. 1884); 'Story of Louis XVI.' (6th ed. 1881); and 'Political Speeches and Miscellany' (1882).

Falsen, Enevold de (fäl'sen). A Danish poet (1755–1808). He held several high offices, judicial and political. His dramas long enjoyed public favor. Among them are 'Idda,' a tragedy; and the comedies 'The Droll Cousins,' 'The Art-Deemster,' 'The Child that Brings Luck.' In despair over the ills that had befallen his country in the Napoleonic times, he ended his life by his own hand.

Falster, Christian (fäl'stēr). A Danish poet (1690–1752). His 'Satires' on his age, modeled on Juvenal, give him eminent rank among the native poets. He wrote three volumes of 'Philological Amenities or Various Discourses,' containing a mass of highly interesting observations on the affairs of the time. His translation of Ovid's 'Tristia' also is worthy of mention.

Fambri, Paul (fam'brē). An Italian dramatist, story-writer, military and literary essayist, and scholar; born in Venice, about 1827. His energies have expended themselves in a great variety of ways. 'The Corporal of a Week,' a comedy; 'Agrippa Postumus,' a tragedy; 'Pietro Aretino,' a metrical play; 'The Law of Dueling,' a text-book of the code of honor; 'Giddy Outsets [Pazzi Mezzi] and a Serious End [e Serio Fine],' a novel; and 'Mary Queen of Scots, according to Tennyson and according to Hugo,' a critique, show his versatility.

Fanfani, Pietro (fän-fä'nē). An Italian philologist, humorist, and novelist (1815–79). He founded in 1847 the Philological Record, and afterward edited several other periodicals of a like character. His 'Vocabulary of Tuscan Usage' and other "vocabularies" are works of high authority. The 'Writ at Random,' and the whimsical satire 'The Laughing Democritus: Literary Recreations,' are specimens of his brimming humor. His novels are: 'Cecco of Ascoli'; 'Paolina'; 'The Coachman and his Family'; etc.

Fanshawe, Anne Harrison, Lady. An English memoirist; born (Harrison) in London, March 25, 1625; died there, Jan. 30, 1679 or 1680. Her admirably written and accurate observations of life and manners in many lands, preserved in 'Memoirs,' from which extracts have been published, are of historical value.

Fanshawe, Catherine Maria. An English poet; born in Chipstead, Surrey, July 6, 1765; died at Putney Heath, April 17, 1834. A lively fancy, brilliant wit, sound sense, and personal charm made this lady and her poetry admired in her own circle; but she rarely consented to publication, and only her riddle on the letter H, sometimes credited to Byron, is generally known, her stanzas not having been collected.

Faraday, Michael. An English physicist and chemist of great authority; born in Newington Butts, near London, Sept. 22, 1791; died in Hampton Court, Aug. 25, 1867. His achievements in the departments of chemistry and electrical induction and magnetism are of permanent importance; and his works, particularly 'Experimental Researches in Electricity' (1832–55); 'Chemical Manipulations' (1843); 'Experimental Researches in Chemistry' (new ed. 1882); and 'Lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle' (3d ed. 1874), are repositories of valuable knowledge.

Fargus, Frederick John. ("Hugh Conway.") An English novelist (1847–85). His death cut short what seemed a promising career. He is best known by his novel 'Called Back,' but he wrote 'Dark Days' and other stories.

Faria, Manoel Severim de (fä-rē'ä). A Portuguese biographer, essayist, and scholar; born in Lisbon, 1583; died at Evora, Sept. 25, 1655. He devoted many years to the study of his country's literature, giving his researches and thought a lasting form in 'Various Essays' (1624), containing appreciations and biographies of Camoens and other great writers. He also wrote 'Jottings of Portugal' (1655).

Faria y Sousa, Manoel de (fä-rē'ä ē sō'zä). A Portuguese poet and historical writer (1590–1649). His four volumes ('Fount of Aganippe') of sonnets, eclogues, songs, and madrigals, are eccentric but original. He wrote a 'History of the Kingdom of Portugal,' a history of 'Portuguese Asia,' 'Portuguese Africa,' etc., besides many essays in literary criticism. Most of his works are in Spanish.

Farina, Salvatore (fä-rē'nä). A distinguished Italian novelist; born at Sorso in Sardinia, Jan. 10, 1846. His tales were successful from the first, which was 'Two Amours' (1869). Among the others are 'A Secret' (1870); 'Forbidden Fruit'; 'Romance of a Widower'; 'Dounina's Treasure'; 'Courage and Onward'; 'Little Don Quixote' (1890); 'Living for Love' (1890); 'For Life and for Death' (1891). The

sympathy with lowly life and the rich humor of his stories have gained him the title of 'The Italian Dickens.' He is the best known abroad of all Italian novelists.

Farini, Carlo Luigi. An Italian statesman and historian; born at Russi, Oct. 22, 1812; died Aug. 1, 1866. He studied medicine at Bologna, but early entered upon a political career, becoming Minister of Public Instruction in 1850, of Commerce in 1861, and President of the Council in 1862 during Cavour's administration. His influence contributed much to the union of Central Italy with the kingdom of Victor Emmanuel II. His 'History of the Roman State from 1815 to 1850' (1850) was translated into English; and his 'History of Italy,' a continuation of Botta's celebrated work, is a performance of standard merit.

Farjeon, Benjamin Leopold. An English journalist and novelist; born in London in 1833. He went to Australia in early life, and after some experience in the gold diggings of Victoria, migrated to New Zealand, where he became business manager of the Otago Daily Times at Dunedin. He returned to London in 1869 and devoted himself to literature. His first novel, 'Grif' (1870), a story of Australian life, made his reputation; and has been followed by 'Joshua Marvel' (1871); 'Christmas Stories' (1874); 'Jessie Trim' (1874); 'Duchess of Rosemary Lane' (1876); 'The Sacred Nugget' (1885); 'Toilers of Babylon' (1888); 'A Fair Jewess' (1894); 'The King of No Land'; and numerous others.

Farley, Harriet. An American editor and writer; born in New Hampshire, 1815 (?). She was employed in a mill at Lowell, Mass., and became editor of the Lowell Offering, a periodical supported by the factory operatives, who were also contributors to it. Her works include 'Mind among the Spindles,' a collection of her miscellany, and 'Fancy's Frolics.'

Farley, James Lewis. An Irish journalist, topical and descriptive writer; born in Dublin, Sept. 9, 1823; died in London, Nov. 12, 1885. Established in Turkey as a bank official, he became correspondent of two or three great London dailies and speedily made himself an authority on Turkish questions. His books include: 'The Resources of Turkey' (1862); 'Turkey: Its Rise, Progress, and Present Condition' (1866); and 'Modern Turkey' (1872).

Farlow, William Gilson. An American botanist; born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 17, 1844. After graduating at Harvard, he spent several years in Europe pursuing his favorite study. His publications treat mainly of marine algæ, fungi, and diseases of plants. Upon these subjects, and particularly upon cryptogamic botany, he is considered an authority. He also published 'The Potato Rot' (1875); 'Diseases of Olive and Orange Trees' (1876); 'The Marine Algæ of New England' (1881).

Farman, Ella. See **Pratt.**

Farmer, Henry Tudor. An American poet; born in England in 1782; died in Charleston, S. C., January 1828. While very young he emigrated to Charleston, S. C., where he continued to reside until his death. He published a small volume of poems entitled 'Imagination, the Maniac's Dream, and Other Poems' (1819). He also published an 'Essay on Taste.'

Farmer, Mrs. Lydia Hoyt. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Ohio, 1842. Her books include 'Aunt Belindy's Points of View' and 'The Doom of the Holy City.'

Farnham, Eliza Woodson. An American prose-writer; born in Rensselaerville, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1815; died in New York city, Dec. 15, 1864. A philanthropist, and the author of 'California, Indoors and Out'; 'My Early Days' (1859); and 'Woman and her Era' (2 vols., 1864), which is her most finished work.

Farquhar, George. An Irish playwright (1678–1707). On leaving Dublin University he joined a troop of players, but quitted the stage before long, having accidentally stabbed to death one of his fellows. He wrote eight comedies which are ranked among the best of the Restoration drama. Among them are: 'Love and a Bottle' (1698); 'The Constant Couple' (1699), and its sequel 'Sir Harry Wildair' (1701); 'The Recruiting Officer' (1706); 'The Beaux' Stratagem' (1707).

Farrar, Charles A. J. An American miscellaneous writer, born 18—; died 1893. He published 'Moosehead Lake and the North Maine Wilderness'; 'Camp Life in the Wilderness'; 'From Lake to Lake'; etc.

Farrar, Eliza Ware. An American story-writer; born in Flanders (Belgium), in 1791, died in Springfield, Mass., April 22, 1870. Her works include: 'The Children's Robinson Crusoe'; 'The Story of Lafayette'; 'The Youth's Love-Letters'; 'Congo in Search of his Master' (1854); and 'Recollections of Seventy Years' (1865).

Farrar, Frederick William. An English clergyman, dean of Canterbury; born at Bombay, India, Aug. 7, 1831. Of his religious and theological writings the most notable are: 'The Witness of History to Christ' (1871); 'The Life of Christ' (2 vols., 1874), a work written for the people and which has had a large circulation; 'Life and Works of St. Paul' (2 vols., 1879); 'The Early Days of Christianity' (2 vols., 1882); 'Eternal Hope,' a work which has been severely criticized by the strait orthodox school on account of its lax doctrine regarding the question of everlasting punishment. He is author also of works on language, as 'The Origin of Language' (1860); 'Chapters on Language' (1865); 'Families of Speech' (1870); 'Language and Languages' (1878); and handbooks on Greek grammar. *

Fastenrath, Johannes (fäs'ten-rät). A German poet and story-teller; born at Remscheid, May 3, 1839. A brief sojourn in Spain (1864) filled him with a permanent enthusiasm for

the land and literature which has inspired nearly all his life-work. He translated Juan Diana's comedy 'Receipt against Mothers-in-Law'; and compiled a series of volumes which are less translations than transcriptions in the spirit of the originals,—'A Wreath of Spanish Romances'; 'Hesperian Blooms'; 'The Book of my Spanish Friends'; 'Voices of Christmas.' He also wrote many works on the history of Spanish literature; and in Spanish, 'Passion-Books of a German-Spaniard,' a description of the Oberammergau Passion-Play; and 'Walhalla and the Glories of Germany.' A volume of war songs dedicated 'To the German Heroes of 1870' is also his.

Fauriel, Claude (fō-rē-el'). A French historian; born in St. Étienne, Oct. 21, 1772; died in Paris, July 15, 1844. He shone in the most brilliant literary society of his time and studied diligently before producing his great 'History of Southern Gaul under its German Conquerors' (1836). Other noteworthy books by him are: 'The Origin of the Epic of the Middle Ages' (1833); 'History of Provençal Poetry' (1846); and 'Dante and the Origin of the Italian Language and Literature' (1854); all charmingly written.

Fava, Onorato (fä'vä). An Italian story-writer, versifier, and essayist; born in Collobiano, Piedmont, July 7, 1859. He is versatile and sprightly in 'Against the Majority' (1888); a novel, 'In the Country of the Stars' (1889); a juvenile, 'Our Life' (1885); and many other capitally written and original things.

Favart, Charles Simon (fä-vär'). A French dramatist; born at Paris, Nov. 13, 1710; died May 18, 1792. His very youthful poem 'France Freed by the Maid of Orleans' won the prize of the Floral Plays; and at 24 he was writing successful comedies. These and his operettas number about 150 (his wife, Marie Justine Bénédicte Duronceray, 1727–72, being his constant collaborator), and are for the most part pretty and realistic scenes of love in the country; but some of them are amusing drolleries like the mediæval fabliaux. His most celebrated compositions are 'Annette and Lubin'; 'The Village Astrologer'; 'Ninette at Court'; 'The Three Sultanas'; 'The Englishman at Bordeaux.' His 'Memoirs and Correspondence' (3 vols., 1808) is of great value for the history of literature.

Fawcett, Edgar. An American novelist, poet, and dramatist; born in New York city, May 26, 1847. Among his novels are: 'Purple and Fine Linen' (1873); 'A Hopeless Case' (1880); 'A Gentleman of Leisure' (1881); 'An Ambitious Woman' (1883); 'Rutherford' (1884); 'The Adventures of a Widow' (1884); 'The Confessions of Claude' (1886); 'The House at High Bridge' (1887); 'Miriam Balestier' (1888); 'A Man's Will' (1888); 'Olivia Delaplaine' (1888); 'A Demoralizing Marriage' (1889); 'Fabian Dimitry' (1890); 'A New York Family' (1891); 'An Heir to Millions' (1892); 'Women Must Weep' (1892); 'A Mild Barbarian' (1894); 'Outrageous Fortune' (1894). His poetical works include: 'Short Poems for Short People' (1872); 'Fantasy and Passion' (1877); 'Song and Story' (1884); 'Romance and Revery' (1886).

Fawcett, Henry. An English political economist and publicist; born in Salisbury, Aug. 26, 1833; died in Cambridge, Nov. 6, 1884. An accident which deprived him of sight early in life did not prevent his attainment of distinction as postmaster-general under Gladstone, and as a writer of force in 'Manual of Political Economy' (6th ed. 1883); 'The Economic Position of the British Labourer' (1865); 'Pauperism: Its Causes and Remedies' (1871); and 'Protection and Reciprocity' (6th ed. 1885), in which the liberal theory of the younger Mill is carried to its logical extreme.

Fawcett, Millicent Garrett, Mrs. An English writer, widow of Henry; born at Aldburgh, Suffolk, June 11, 1847. She is a leader in the movement for university education for women. Her published works comprise: 'Political Economy for Beginners' (1870); 'Tales in Political Economy' (1874); 'Janet Doncaster' (1875), a novel; 'Some Eminent Women of Our Time' (1889).

Fawkes, Francis. An English poet and translator; born in Doncaster (?), March (?), 1720 (?); died at Hayes, Kent (?), Aug. 26, 1777. He is happiest in depicting emotional states and sentiments, notably in 'Original Poems and Translations' (1761); his versions of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, and Moschus earned him a reputation as the ablest worker in this field since Pope,—a reputation which later changes in taste have much diminished.

Fáy, Andreas (fī *or* fäy). A Hungarian poet and novelist; born at Kohány (Zemplin), May 30, 1786; died July 26, 1864. Till the appearance of Kossuth on the scene (1840) he was the foremost leader at Pesth of the Opposition party; thereafter he took no considerable part in politics, but promoted many important national enterprises. His volume of poems 'New Garland' (1818) established his fame as a poet, but his admirable prose 'Fables' (1820) attained a far wider popularity. Among his dramatic works are the tragedy 'The Two Báthorys' (1827); and several comedies, the most notable being 'The Old Coins; or the Transylvanians in Hungary' (1824), and 'The Hunt in the Matra' (1860). His social novel, 'The House of the Béltekys' (2 vols., 1832), and a number of short stories, entitle him to a place among the great masters of Hungarian prose.

Fay, Theodore Sedgwick or **Sedgewick.** An American poet, story-writer, and descriptive essayist; born in New York, Feb. 10, 1807. Eminent in periodical journalism for years. To this period belongs his book, 'Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man' (1832). He served with ability in the United States diplomatic service, and has written 'The Countess Ida' (1841), a tale; 'Ulric' (1851), a poem; 'The Three

Germanys' (1889); 'Great Outlines of Geography'; 'History of Switzerland'; various volumes of verse, travel, description, etc.

Fazio degli Uberti (fät'sē-ō dāl'yē ö-bār'tē). An Italian poet; born in Pisa (?) or in Florence about 1300; died at Verona, about 1367. He seems to have led a life of political turmoil. He very early yearned to place his name beside Dante's; the result being a curious poem, 'The World Described,' a servile but not entirely contemptible imitation of the 'Divine Comedy.' He wrote also inferior stanzas and sonnets.

Fearing, Lillien Blanche. An American writer of verse; born in Davenport, Iowa, 1863. She became a member of the Chicago bar. Her works are: 'The Sleeping World and Other Poems' (1887); 'In the City by the Lake,' poems; 'Roberta'; etc.

Fechner, Gustav Theodor (feċh'ner). A German humorist and writer on physics and psychiatry; born in Great Särchen in the Niederlausitz, April 19, 1801; died in Leipsic, Nov. 18, 1887. His works on purely scientific topics, 'Elements of Psychophysics' (1860) and 'Text Book of Experimental Physics' (1828) among them, and his 'Three Motives and Grounds of Faith' (1863), have made him eminent; while under the name of "Doctor Mises" he has written various popular humorous tales and fancies, notably 'A Proof that the Moon is Made of Iodine' (1821), 'Comparative Anatomy of the Angels' (1825), and 'The Little Book of Life after Death' (1836).

Federici, Camillo (fā-dā-rē'chē). [Properly Giovanni Battista Viassolo, or (according to others) Ogeri.] An Italian comedy-writer; born at Poggiolo di Garessio, Mondovì, April 9, 1749; died in Turin, Dec. 23, 1802. He set up as a lawyer, but turned to the stage and wrote several comedies, including 'A Word of Advice to Husbands'; 'The Sculptor and the Blind Man'; and 'Falsehood is Short-lived.'

Fedkovic, Joseph Horodencuk (fed-kō'vich). A Ruthenian (Austria) poet and story-writer; born in Bukovina, 1834; died at Czernowitz, Jan. 11, 1888. He was early a journalist of repute, and took to the writing of German verse; producing subsequently poems in his native Ruthenian. 'Poems' (1862) and 'Stories' (1876) show an engaging realism in local color.

Feis, Jakob (fīs *or* fvīs). A German dramatist, essayist, and translator; born in Deidesheim, July 10, 1842. Long a resident of London, he has studied the literature of England thoroughly; translating Tennyson's 'Locksley Hall Sixty Years Later' (1888), and producing the series of studies on 'Shakespeare and Montaigne' (1884) to which his chief celebrity is due. 'Johanna Grey' (1881) and 'The New Master' (1891) are well-written dramas on contemporary social questions.

Feisi, Abul-Feis ibn Mubárak (fā-ē-sē'). A celebrated Indo-Persian poet and scholar; born at Agra, 1547; died 1595. He surpassed all his contemporaries in philological, philosophical, historical, and medical knowledge, and about 1572 was crowned "king of poesy" in the court of the Emperor Akbar. Of his poems the most noteworthy are his lyrics,—odes, encomia, elegies, and specially his four-line pieces or apothegms. Their exalted pantheism brought on him the enmity of the orthodox Muslim clergy. He wrote also many double-rhymed poems; and a Persian imitation of the famous Indian epic 'Nala and Damajanti,' designed to form the third member of an epic cycle, of which the first was to be 'The Centre of the Circle,' the second 'Solomon and Balkis' (the Queen of Sheba), the fourth 'The Seven Zones of the Earth,' and the fifth 'The History of Akbar': only the first and third were completed. His scientific treatises were numerous.

Feitama, Sybrand (fī'tä-mä). A Dutch minor poet and critic; born in Amsterdam, Dec. 10, 1694; died there, June 13, 1758. Quite destitute of originality, but of faultless taste, he made his literary verdicts respected; and translated Voltaire's 'Henriade,' Fénelon's 'Telemachus,' and other French plays into correct if somewhat insipid Dutch verse of marked Gallic flavor.

Feith, Rhijnvis (fīt). A Dutch poet and story-teller; born at Zwolle in Oberyssel, Feb. 7, 1753; died Feb. 8, 1824. Among his 'Odes and Poems' (5 vols., 1796–1810) are several that show true poetic inspiration. His tragedies are: 'Thirza' (1784); 'Lady Jane Grey' (1791); 'Inez de Castro' (1793); 'Mucius Cordus' (1795); and 'The Resuscitation of Lazarus' (1811). He wrote also some stories—'Julia' (1783); 'Ferdinand and Constance' (1785)—which, like his odes and his didactic poem 'The Count,' show plainly the influence of German poetry in the "Werther" period.

Felder, Franz Michael (fel'der). An Austrian story-writer; born at Schoppernau, in the Bregenzer Wald, May 13, 1839; died at Bregenz, April 26, 1869. Though condemned to the labor of the field and "by poverty oppressed," his 'Out of the Ordinary: Life and Character Pictures of the Bregenzer Wald' (1867), and 'Rich and Poor' (1868), markedly original in style and view, gave him an acknowledged literary standing.

Feldmann, Leopold (feld'män). A German dramatist and journalist; born at Munich, May 22, 1802; died March 26, 1882. In 1835 appeared his 'Lays of Hell,' on the theme of unrequited love; next the comedy 'The Son on his Travels,' which made a brilliant success at Munich. After five years in travel, chiefly in Greece, as correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung, in 1850 he settled in Vienna for life. His comedies were very popular in their day; the most worthy of mention are: 'Free Choice'; 'Sweetheart's Portrait'; 'The Late Countess'; 'The Comptroller and his Daughter.'

Feletz, Charles Marie Dorimond de (fā-lets'). A French critic and essayist; born at Grimont,

Limousin (?), about 1767; died in Paris (?), Feb. 11, 1850. After some thrilling experiences in the Revolutionary period, he settled down to journalism in Paris, writing many celebrated essays and reviews, and entering the French Academy. The volumes of 'Philosophical, Historical, and Literary Miscellany' (1828), and 'Historical and Literary Estimates' (1840), contain his finest studies.

Fellows, Sir Charles. An English archæologist and writer on classical antiquities; born in Nottingham, August 1799; died there, Nov. 8, 1860. Learning and accuracy are manifest in 'An Account of Discoveries in Lycia' (1841), 'The Xanthian Marbles' (1843), and many like investigations.

Fellows, John. An American prose-writer; born in Sheffield, Mass., in 1760; died in New York city, Jan. 3, 1844. His publications include 'The Veil Removed' (1843); 'Exposition of the Mysteries or Religious Dogmas and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, Pythagoreans, and Druids'; 'Mysteries of Free-Masonry'; and a work on the authorship of the Junius Letters.

Felt, Joseph Barlow. An American historical writer; born in Salem, Mass., Dec. 22, 1789; died there, Sept. 8, 1869. He was well known for his extensive and accurate knowledge of New England history. Among his publications are: 'Annals of Salem,' said by Bancroft to be "an accurate and useful work" (1827; 2d ed., 2 vols., 1845-49); 'The Customs of New England' (1853); and 'Ecclesiastical History of New England' (2 vols., 1855-62).

Felton, Cornelius Conway. An American scholar and writer; born in Newbury, Mass., Nov. 6, 1807; died in Chester, Pa., Feb. 26, 1862. In 1834 he became professor of Greek literature at Harvard; in 1860 its president. His publications include many translations from German, French, and Greek, of which 'The Clouds' and 'The Birds' of Aristophanes are the most distinguished; also 'Familiar Letters from Europe' (1864); 'Greece, Ancient and Modern' (1867); 'Selections from Modern Greek Writers'; etc.

Fénelon, François de Salignac de la Mothe (fān-lôn'). A French theologian and writer; born in the Château Fénelon in Périgord, Dordogne, Aug. 6, 1651; died Jan. 7, 1715. He is especially famous for his story 'Telemachus.' His other writings include: 'Treatise on the Education of Young Girls'; 'Fables'; 'Dialogues of the Dead'; 'Life of Charlemagne'; 'Exposition of the Maxims of the Saints Regarding the Inner Life'; and many others. *

Fenn, George Manville. An English story-writer; born in London, Jan. 3, 1831. He graduated from journalism into fiction, gaining prominence by 'Eli's Children' (1882), a tale of clerical life; 'The Golden Magnet' (1884), a story for boys; 'The Master of the Ceremonies' (1886), a novel of old-fashioned England; and many others.

Fenton, Elijah. An English poet, dramatist, and biographer; born at Shelton, Staffordshire, May 20, 1683; died in Berkshire, August (not July) 1730. He worked with Pope at the translation of the Odyssey, wrote 'Mariamne,' a tragedy, and produced a 'Hymn to the Sun,' with other verse displaying taste and talent.

Ferguson, Adam. A Scotch historian and ethical writer; born June 20, 1723; died at St. Andrews, Feb. 22, 1816. As a professor, and later as traveling companion to the young Lord Chesterfield, he exhibited the taste, refinement, and charm which characterize no less his writings than his personality as revealed by his contemporaries. 'Institutes of Moral Philosophy' (1769), 'Observations on Civil and Political Liberty' (1776), and 'History of the Progress and Termination of the Roman Republic' (1805), are a few of his interesting books.

Ferguson, Sir Samuel. An Irish lawyer, antiquarian, and poet; born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1810; died in 1886. In early life he was a prominent member of the Irish bar; in 1867 was appointed Deputy Keeper of the Public Records of Ireland; and in 1878 was knighted in recognition of his antiquarian and literary accomplishments. He will best be remembered as the author of the stirring poem, 'The Forging of the Anchor,' which first appeared in Blackwood's Magazine. Chief among his other publications are: 'Lays of the Western Gael' (1864); 'Congal' (1872), a poem in five books; 'Poems' (1880); 'Shakespearean Brevities' (1882).

Fergusson, James. A celebrated Scotch writer on architecture; born at Ayr, Scotland, Jan. 22, 1808; died in London, Jan. 9, 1886. His early travels in the Orient resulted in the 'Historical Inquiry into the True Principles of Art' (1849). His monumental achievement, which constitutes him perhaps the greatest of writers on the subject, is 'History of Architecture in All Countries' (3d ed. 1894). Among his titles, which include volumes incorporated into his great history, are 'Illustrated Handbook of Architecture' (1855); 'History of the Modern Styles of Architecture'; 'The History of Indian and Eastern Architecture'; 'Fire and Serpent Worship'; and innumerable pamphlets on the scientific and æsthetic aspects of architecture and kindred themes.

Fergusson, Robert. A Scotch poet; born in Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1750; died there, Oct. 16, 1774. He had a precocious and versatile poetical genius, but of the kind nearly allied to madness; and after publishing 'Poems' (1773), a collection of many gems, he was carried to an insane asylum.

Fern, Fanny. See **Parton.**

Fernald, Chester Bailey. An American writer; born in 1868. He is a resident of San Francisco, Cal. He is a contributor to magazines, and the author of 'The Cat and the Cherub, and Other Stories' (1896).

Fernández, Diego (fer-nän'deth). A Spanish-American historian; born in Palencia, Spain, 1530 (?); died in Seville, Spain, 1581. He was apparently a soldier of fortune, lured to the scene of Pizarro's great conquest in the hope of fabulous wealth; the upshot being some fighting experiences, and 'The First and Second Parts of the History of Peru' (1571), a warm and interesting, although perhaps partisan, narrative of the subjugation of the Incas.

Fernandez, Lucas. A Spanish dramatist of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. His works, published under the general title 'Farces and Eclogues in the Pastoral Style and Manner' (1514), consist of six pastoral dramas in his native Castilian dialect: three religious, the others pictures of actual pastoral life, with shepherds acting simply and discoursing in their naïve way.

Fernandez de los Rios, Angel (fer-nän'deth dā lōs rē'ōs). A Spanish publicist, topical and descriptive writer, and journalist; born in Madrid, July 27, 1821; died near Paris (?), 1879. Active in politics and political journalism at home, he was banished at last, and became a man of letters in Paris. To his credit are placed 'All or Nothing' (1876), an anti-Bourbon prose study of social conditions; 'A Week in Lisbon' (1876); and many essays of value on the politics and resources of the Peninsula.

Fernandez de Piedrahita, Lucas (fer-nän'deth dā pyā-drä-ē'tä). A South-American historian and prelate; born in Bogota, Colombia, 1624; died in Panama, 1688. Educated by the Jesuits, he was soon noted as far as Rome for his learning, piety, and capacity; his promotion to episcopal rank coming early. A 'History of the Kingdom of New Granada' (1688), the result of many years' researches, is an inestimable storehouse, from which every subsequent worker has drawn treasures; the performance remaining incomplete, however, in consequence of the disappearance of the author's manuscript after his death.

Fernandez-Guerra y Orbe, Aureliano (fer-nän'deth ger'ä ē or'bē). A Spanish poet, dramatist, and critic; born in Granada, June 16, 1817 (or 1816). A long life devoted to literary studies has resulted in 'The Lovers' Punishment' (1838), a comedy; 'Odes and Romances' (1842), a collection of verse; a critical edition of the works of Francisco de Quevedo; and many other performances as brilliant.

Fernandez-Guerra y Orbe, Luis. A Spanish dramatist and verse-writer, brother of Aureliano; born in Granada, April 11, 1818. The law was his first calling, but he wrote 'A Vow,' 'Her Highness's Hair-Dresser,' and other stage skits, and established himself in literature; producing much verse, and a highly prized critical work on the eminent dramatist Alarcon y Mendoza.

Fernandez-Lizardi, José Joaquin (fer-nän'deth lē-thär'dē). A distinguished Mexican novelist; born in the City of Mexico in 1771; died there, June 1827. His most famous work is 'Periquillo Sarniento' (1816; new ed., illustrated, 2 vols., 1884). He also published two novels, 'Sad Nights and Gala Days' (1823) and 'Life and Exploits of the Famous Knight Don Catrin de la Facheuda' (1832).

Fernández-Madrid, José. A South-American poet; born in Cartagena, Colombia, Feb. 9, 1789; died near London, England, June 28, 1829. He published a volume of poems, 'Las Rosas' (1822); also two tragedies, 'Atala' (1822) and 'Guatimozin' (1827).

Fernandez y Gonzalez, Manuel (fer-nän'deth ē gōn-thä'leth). A Spanish poet and novelist; born at Seville, 1826; died Jan. 16, 1888. A boyhood in Granada and seven years' army service gave him varied experience of life and men. From 1846 he gave himself to literature; and the plays 'Struggling Against Fate' (1848); 'The Cid' (1858); 'A Duel on Time' (1859); 'Imperial Adventures' (1864), well constructed and full of humor, won great popularity. Among his more notable novels, which circulated widely, are: 'The Seven Children of Lara' (1862); 'The Bloody Queen' (1883); 'The Plantagenet Brothers' (1889).

Ferrand, Eduard (fe-roń'), pseudonym of Eduard Schulz. A German poet and story-writer; born in Landsberg-on-the-Warta, Jan. 23, 1813; died in Berlin, Oct. 23, 1842. In various 'Poems' (1834), and collected 'Tales' (1835), and in 'Experiences of the Heart' (1839), he shows imaginativeness, and great susceptibility to love in all its exquisite emancipation from the practical.

Ferrari, Giuseppe (fer-rä'rē). An Italian historian and philosophical writer; born in Milan, 1812; died in Rome, July 1, 1876. Early trained to an unsparingly material and realistic standpoint, he became noted for the vigor and democratic impartiality of his 'On Error' (1840); 'Campanella's Religious Opinions' (1840); 'Machiavelli as Judge of the Revolutions of our Time' (1849); 'Philosophy of Revolutions' (1851); 'History of Italian Revolutions, or Guelphs and Ghibellines' (1856–58); etc.,—mostly happy in style, and profoundly influential in molding contemporary thought.

Ferrari, Paolo. An Italian dramatist; born at Modena, April 5, 1822; died March 9, 1889. His early comedies had little success; and his masterpiece, 'Goldoni and his Sixteen Comedies' (1852) was refused production for two years, but when acted won both a popular and a critical ovation. Its successor, 'Parini and Satire' (1857), gained equal favor. Among his others are: 'The Modern Tartuffe' (1862); 'Suicide' (1875); 'The Rival Friends' (1878); 'Antonietta' (1880); 'Fulvio Testi' (1889).

Ferrari, Severino. An Italian poet and scholar; born in Alberino, near Bologna, 1856. Much study and cunning workmanship are manifest in the verse collections 'For Him and His' (1876); 'New Stanzas' (1888); and in longer experiments.

Ferrazzi, Giuseppe Jacopo (fer-äts'ē). An Italian critic, essayist, and Dante scholar; born in Cartigliano, near Bassano, March 20, 1813; died at Bassano, 1887 (not 1881). He is best known for his invaluable 'Handbooks to Dante' (1865–77); but 'Torquato Tasso: a Biographical, Critical, and Bibliographical Study' (1880), and studies of Ariosto, besides an 'Italian Anthology' (1858–59), would in themselves make him a conspicuous literary figure.

Ferreira, Antonio. A celebrated Portuguese poet and dramatist; born at Lisbon in 1528; died of the plague in 1569. He held a professorship at the University of Coimbra; subsequently became judge of the supreme court at Lisbon. During his leisure he composed sonnets, odes, and epigrams, which earned for him the title of the "Portuguese Horace." His high literary reputation, however, is due to his 'Epistles' and the tragedy of 'Inez de Castro,' the second regular tragedy produced in Europe. The subject is a popular Portuguese legend; the play is modeled upon the Greek tragic drama.

Ferreira de Vasconcellos, Jorge (fer-rā'ē-rä dā vas''koñ-sel'ösh). A Portuguese dramatist; died 1585. His prose comedies, 'Euphrosyne' (1560), 'Usilippo' (1618), 'Aulegraphia' (1619), are strictly national, and are valuable both philologically and for the proverbs in which they abound. He wrote also a romance of chivalry, 'The Triumph of Sagramor' (1567).

Ferreras, Juan de (fer-rā'ras). A Spanish historian and poetaster; born in Labañeza, June 7, 1652; died (probably) near Madrid, June 8, 1735. He was a scholarly and respected priest, whose careful 'History of Spain' (1700–27) is authoritative for the period prior to 1598; his 'Poems' (1726) are less important.

Ferretti, Luigi (fer-et'tē). An Italian dialect poet; born in Rome, Feb. 26, 1836. He is an inspector of schools in the city of his birth, and has studied dialect to good purpose in 'Sonnets in Roman Dialect' (1878), and one or two other collections.

Ferreyra de la Cerda, Bernarda (fer-rī'rä dā lä ther'dä). A Portuguese poet; born in Oporto, 1595; died in Lisbon, 1644. Highly educated by her father, a powerful court official, she became, when little more than twenty, a cherished verse and play writer, of pleasing style and great beauty of diction and imagery. 'Liberated Spain,' a sort of poetic history, exemplifies her merits.

Ferrier, Susan Edmonstone. A Scotch novelist (1782–1854). She wrote three tales: 'Marriage' (1818); 'The Inheritance' (1824); 'Destiny' (1831). In them is seen a faithful and spirited delineation of Scotch character; and her pages are illumined by a genial wit and a quick sense of the ludicrous. *

Ferrigni, Piero Francesco Leopoldo Coccoluto (fer-ēn'yē). An Italian journalist, and topical and descriptive writer; born in Livorno (Leghorn), Nov. 15, 1836. A genius for throwing literary flash-lights on the subjects of the day has made him a prodigious favorite; among the many stepping-stones to his popularity being 'Among Pictures and Statues' (1872); 'See Naples and . . .'; 'Up and Down in Florence' (1877); 'The King Is Dead' (1878); 'Jousts and Tourneys' (1883).

Ferris, George Titus. An American writer on music and musicians. His works include: 'Great German Composers' (1879); 'Great Italian and French Composers' (1879); 'Great Singers' (1880–81); 'Great Violinists and Pianists' (1881).

Ferry, Gabriel (fe-rē'), the Elder, pseudonym of Eugène Louis Gabriel Ferry de Bellemare. A French story-teller (1809–52). His stories appeared first serially in the Revue des Deux Mondes. He made repeated voyages to America: in his last voyage, to California, he lost his life in the burning at sea of the ship Amazon. Among his tales are: 'The Woodranger'; 'Hunting with Cossacks'; 'Costal the Indian'; 'Scenes of Military Life in Mexico'; 'The Squatters.'

Ferry, Gabriel, the Younger. A French dramatist and novelist, son of Gabriel the Elder and continuing his pseudonym; born in Paris, May 30, 1846. He has produced plays,—'Réginah' (1874), being one of the best; while his miscellaneous prose includes 'The Last Years of Alexandre Dumas, 1864 70' (1883); 'Balzac and his (Feminine) Friends' (1888); and 'The Exploits of Cæsar: A Parisian Novel' (1889).

Fessenden, Thomas Green. An American who wrote partly under the name "Christopher Caustic"; born in Walpole, N. H., April 22, 1771; died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1837. He graduated from Dartmouth. While in college he wrote a ballad, 'Jonathan's Courtship.' He went to London in 1801, and while there published anonymously a satirical poem, 'Terrible Tractoration' (1803). He returned to the United States; did literary work in New York; went to Boston and founded the New England Farmer (1822). Some of his publications were 'The American Clerk's Companion' (1815); 'The Ladies' Monitor' (1818); and 'Laws of Patents for New Inventions' (1822).

Feszler, Ignaz Aurelius (fes'ler). A Hungarian historian and novelist (1756–1839). A Capuchin priest, his secret communication to Joseph II. in 1781 regarding the monasteries brought about a radical reformation of them. Appointed professor of Oriental languages in the Vienna University, he had to leave the post and Austria for his atheistic and seditious tragedy 'Sidney' (1787); similar reasons cost him a professorship in the Alexander Nevsky Academy of St. Petersburg; afterward he became general superintendent of the Lutheran congregations in that city. He wrote the historical novels 'Marcus Aurelius' (1790); 'Aristides and Themistocles' (1792); 'Matthias Corvinus' (1793); 'Attila' (1794). His greatest

work is a 'History of Hungary' (10 vols., 1812–25). He wrote voluminously on Freemasonry, and published an interesting autobiography, 'A Review of my Seventy Years' Pilgrimage' (1826).

Fet, A. (fet), pseudonym of Afanasy Afanasievitch Shenshin. A Russian poet; born in Orel, Dec. 5, 1820; died at Moscow, Dec. 4, 1892. A versifier almost from his cradle, he made himself noted in early manhood by his many charming poems: his most enduring fame resting upon the collection called 'Evenings and Nights' (1883), although versions of Horace, Juvenal, Goethe, and even Shakespeare, show his scholarly and literary attainments.

Fétis, François Joseph (fā-tēs'). A Belgian composer and authority on music; born at Mons, March 25, 1784; died in Brussels, March 26, 1871. His music is admired for original harmony and a sympathetic interpretation of emotion; and his writings, especially the 'History of Music' (1868) and 'Biography and Bibliography of Music and Musicians' (1837), are respected by experts.

Feuchtersleben, Baron Ernst von (foiċh'-ters-lā''ben). An Austrian poet and physician; born at Vienna, April 29, 1806; died there, Sept. 3, 1849. In medicine he stood in the foremost rank as a practitioner; and his works, especially on psychiatry, were widely read for authority and lucid exposition. Among his 'Poems' (1836) is the lyric—now become a popular melody—"It stands in God's decrees" (Es ist bestimmt in Gottes Rat).

Feuerbach, Anselm (foi'er-bäċh). A German archæologist, brother of Ludwig; born Sept. 9, 1798; died Sept. 8, 1851. His 'Vatican Apollo' (1833), and essays and studies in classic art and art history, are of great merit and importance.

Feuerbach, Ludwig Andreas. A noted German philosopher; born in Landshut, July 28, 1804; died in the Reichenberg, near Nuremberg, Sept. 13, 1872. He was a Hegelian and materialist whose opinions hindered a professional career, and who devoted himself to metaphysics in retirement; but in his masterpiece, 'The Essence of Christianity' (4th ed. 1883), he is no longer a Hegelian. In his 'Theogonie' (2d ed. 1866), he deals with worship from the historical standpoint.

Feuerbach, Paul Johann Anselm von. An eminent German criminalist and reformer of the penal laws; born in Hainichen, near Jena, Nov. 14, 1775; died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 29, 1833. He is at his best in: 'Review of the Fundamental Principles and Ideals of Penal Law' (1799); 'Exposition of Remarkable Crimes' (1828); 'Kaspar Hauser: An Instance of a Crime against a Soul' (1832).

Feuillet, Octave (fė-yā'). A distinguished French novelist; born at St. Lô, Aug. 11, 1821; died at Paris, Dec. 29, 1890. 'The Great Old Man' (1845) was his first story; but the 'Romance of a Poor Young Man' (1858), which was dramatized, first made him famous. Among his numerous other novels are: 'The History of Sibylla' (1862), a romance of mysticism; 'Julia de Trécœur' (1872), dramatized as 'The Sphinx'; 'A Marriage in High Life' (1875); 'Story of a Parisienne'; 'La Morte' (1886). He was also a successful playwright: 'Montjoye' (1863) mirrored the moral rottenness of the Second Empire. He was elected to the Academy in 1863. Beginning as a young-girls' novelist of the discreetest sort, he ended in much the usual French fashion. *

Feuillet de Conches, Baron Félix Sébastien (fė-yā dė kôñsh). A French writer of biographical and historical miscellany; born in Paris, Dec. 4, 1798; died there, Feb. 6, 1887. Literary criticism is the mother of 'Metaphysical Meditations and Correspondence of Malebranche' (1841) and 'Léopold Robert: His Life, Labors, and Letters' (1849); while a gossipy fluency imparts interest to 'An Old Child's Tales' (1860) and a 'History of the English School of Painting' (1883).

Féval, Paul (fā-väl'). A notable French novelist; born at Rennes, Sept. 27, 1817; died at Paris, March 8, 1887. His first story, 'The Seals' Club' (1841), and others, having given him some note, he was offered a large sum to write, under the pseudonym "Francis Trollope" (as though an Englishman), a sensational story 'The Mysteries of London,' after the manner of Sue's 'Mysteries of Paris.' It was done in 11 vols., was immensely successful, widely translated, and put on the stage. He remained a very fertile, spirited, and popular writer, often dramatized, with long runs. Especially successful were: 'The Son of the Devil' (1847); 'The Hunchback' (1858); 'Mrs. Gil Blas'; 'The Last Man Alive' (1873); 'The Wonders of Mt. St. Michael' (1879).

Feydeau, Ernest (fā-dō'). A French novelist (1821–73). His ill-famed story 'Fanny' (1858) had an unprecedented success. It was followed by 'Daniel' (1859); 'Catherine d'Overmeire' (1860); 'Sylvie' (1861); and 'A Début at the Opera' (1863). Of his later works one only had any marked success, 'The Countess de Chalis, or the Morals of our Day' (1868). He tried, but with little success, to write for the stage. He repeatedly felt the need of rebutting the charge of indecency: 'On the Luxury of Women; on Morals, Literature, and Virtue' (1866) is an elaborate apologia.

Ffraid, I. D., pseudonym of John Evans. A Welsh poet and essayist; born at Ty Mawr, Llansantffraid yn Nghonwy, July 23, 1814; died there (?), March 4, 1876. He wrote brilliant papers for the Baner and other journals; while his 'Mixed Poems' (Difyrwch Bechgyn Glanau Conwy) (1835) aroused general admiration.

Fibiger, Johannes Henrik Tauber (fib'ē-ger). A Danish poet; born at Nykjöbing, Jan. 27, 1821. He wrote dramas founded on Biblical history,—'Jephtha's Daughter' (1849); 'Jeremiah' (1850); 'John the Baptist' (1857); also

a few secular tragedies, the most notable among them being 'Cross and Love' (1858) and 'The Everlasting Struggle' (1866); and a narrative poem in 16 cantos, 'The Gray Friars' (1882).

Fichte, Immanuel Hermann von (fĭch'te). A German philosopher, son of Johann; born in Jena, July 18, 1796; died in Stuttgart, Aug. 8, 1879. He was a mystic theist, but tried to frame a compromise which should not exclude disbelief in a supreme being. 'Speculative Theology' (1847); 'System of Ethics' (1850); and 'The Soul Question: A Philosophic Confession' (1859), are his typical works.

Fichte, Johann Gottlieb. A celebrated German philosopher; born at Rammenau in Upper Lusatia, May 19, 1762; died at Berlin, Jan. 27, 1814. He wrote his treatise 'Essay toward a Critique of All Revelation' (1792) as a "letter of introduction" to Kant. He was appointed professor of philosophy in the University of Jena in 1794; and the following year published his 'Doctrine of Science,' a fundamental departure from Kant. Of his philosophical writings the most important are: 'The Doctrine of Science' (1794); 'Foundations of the Whole Doctrine of Science' (1794); 'Introduction to the Doctrine of Science' (1798); 'System of Moral Doctrine' (1798); 'Man's Destiny' (1800). *

Field, Mrs. Caroline Leslie (Whitney). An American writer, daughter of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney; a native of Massachusetts. She is a resident of Guilford, Conn. Her works are: 'High Lights' (1885), a novel; 'The Unseen King, and Other Poems' (1887).

Field, Eugene. An American poet and humorous journalist; born at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 2, 1850; died Nov. 4, 1895. His latter years were spent in Chicago. By his poems and tales in the press he won a high reputation in the West, which before his death had become national. His poems for children are admirable in their simplicity and in their sympathetic insight into the child's world of thought and feeling. His complete works comprise: 'Love Songs of Childhood'; 'A Little Book of Western Verse'; 'A Second Book of Verse'; 'The Holy Cross, and Other Tales'; 'The Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac.' He made, in collaboration with his brother Roswell Martin Field, some good translations from Horace—'Echoes from the Sabine Farm.' *

Field, Henry Martyn. An American clergyman and scholar; born in Stockbridge, Mass., April 3, 1822. He is a graduate of Williams College, and was ordained to the ministry in 1842. In 1854 he became editor and proprietor of the New York Evangelist. He has been a lifelong traveler. Among his works are: 'Summer Pictures from Copenhagen to Venice' (1859); 'History of the Atlantic Telegraph' (1866); 'From the Lakes of Killarney to the Golden Horn' (1876); 'From Egypt to Japan' (1878); 'On the Desert' (1883); 'Among the Holy Hills' (1883); 'The Greek Islands and Turkey after the War' (1885); 'Our Western Archipelago'; 'The Barbary Coast'; 'Old Spain and New Spain'; 'Gibraltar'; 'Bright Skies and Dark Shadows'; 'The Story of the Atlantic Cable.'

Field, Kate. [Mary Katherine Kemble.] An American author and lecturer; born in St. Louis, Mo., about 1840; died in Honolulu, Hawaii, May 19, 1896. During several years she was European correspondent of the New York Tribune and other journals. She founded Kate Field's Washington (1889), in Washington, D. C. Among her books are: 'Planchette's Diary' (1868); 'Ten Days in Spain' (1875); 'History of Bell's Telephone'; 'Life of Fechter'; etc.

Field, Maunsell Bradhurst. An American prose and verse writer; born in New York city, March 26, 1822; died there, Jan. 24, 1875. Among his published works are a volume of poems (1869). In collaboration with G. P. R. James he wrote 'Adrian; or the Clouds of the Mind' (1852), and 'Memoirs of Many Men and Some Women' (1874).

Fielding, Henry. A celebrated English novelist; born at Sharpham Park, Somersetshire, April 22, 1707, of the blood of the Hapsburgs; died at Lisbon, Oct. 8, 1754. After ill success as playwright and lawyer he wrote 'The Adventures of Joseph Andrews' (1742), to burlesque Richardson's 'Pamela'; it grew in his hands into a strong novel of a new type, and his career and fame were determined. His masterpiece is 'Tom Jones; or the History of a Foundling' (1749). His last novel, 'Amelia' (1752), is characteristic of his sentiments rather than of his genius. 'The History of Jonathan Wild' is a piece of irony directed against the professors of conventional morality.

Fielding, Sarah. An English novelist, sister to Henry; born in East Stour, Dorsetshire, Nov. 8, 1710; died at Bath, 1768. Contemporaries adjudged her to show something like genius in her novels 'The Adventures of David Simple in Search of a Faithful Friend' (1744), and 'The Governess' (1749). She also did a few important biographies and translations.

Fields, Annie (Adams). An American poet and essayist, wife of James T. Fields; born in Boston, 1834. She has been a leader in charity organization and work. She published: 'Under the Olive,' poems (1881); 'Biography of James T. Fields' (1884); 'How to Help the Poor' (1885); 'The Singing Shepherd'; 'Authors and their Friends'; 'A Shelf of Old Books' (1896); 'Life and Letters of Harriet Beecher Stowe' (1897).

Fields, James Thomas. An American publisher and author; born in Portsmouth, N. H., Dec. 31, 1817; died in Boston, Mass., April 24, 1881. The various publishing firms of which he was partner, with Ticknor, Osgood, and others, were of the first rank. He edited the Atlantic Monthly in 1862-70; and was an acceptable lecturer on literary subjects and authors. He published: 'Poems' (1849); 'A Few Verses

for a Few Friends' (1858); 'Yesterdays with Authors' (1872); 'Hawthorne' (1875); 'Old Acquaintance: Barry Cornwall and Some of his Friends' (1875); 'In and Out of Doors with Dickens' (1876); 'Underbrush' (1881), essays; 'Ballads and Other Verses' (1881); and (with Edwin P. Whipple) edited 'The Family Library of British Poetry' (1878).

Fiévée, Joseph (fyā-vā'). A French political writer and journalist; born in Paris, April 9, 1767; died there, May 7, 1839. His experiences during the French Revolution were not happy, largely in consequence of his work 'On the Necessity of a Religion' (1795); but the Napoleonic rule proved more favorable to him. He produced 'Suzette's Dowry' and 'Frederick,' two rather colorless fictions, besides a variety of historical works on aspects of the republic, consulate, and empire.

Figueroa, Cristóval Suarez de (fē-gā-rō'ä). A Spanish poet of the first half of the seventeenth century. His most celebrated poems are a translation of the 'Faithful Shepherd' (1602) of Guarini, and 'Constant Amaryllis' (1609). He wrote a history of 'The Deeds of Don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza' (1613) in the wars with the Araucanians, interesting but written in an inflated style; also an epic, 'Spain Defended' (1612).

Figueroa, Francisco de. A Spanish poet (1540?–1620?). He was called by his contemporaries "the Divine Figueroa," and at Rome he won the poet's crown. He wrote verse with equal facility and elegance in Castilian and Italian. When dying he burned all his verses; but they were published — including the celebrated volume of eclogues in blank verse, the 'Tirsi' — from copies in the hands of his friends.

Figueroa, Francisco. A Mexican annalist, diarist, and theologian; born in Toluca, 1730 (?); died in the City of Mexico, 1800 (?). He was a Franciscan priest, and taught and lectured well; but his great service to literature consisted in the compilation of materials for a history of Mexico, among them a 'History of the Conquest of New Galicia,' by Mota Padilla, besides diaries and letters.

Figueroa, Francisco Acuña de. A Uruguayan poet; born in Montevideo, 1791; died there, Oct. 6, 1862. A civil-service post afforded him leisure to prepare his 'Poetic Mosaic' (1857), a verse collection, and his more notable 'Paraphrases of the Psalms,' and 'The Toráidas,' a series of Paraguayan notes. He has been assigned a high rank by competent European critics; lofty inspiration and sonorous diction being his characteristics, exemplified in the 'National Hymn of Uruguay.'

Figuier, Guillaume Louis. A French scientific writer; born at Montpellier, Feb. 15, 1819; died at Paris, Nov. 9, 1894. He has done much for the popularization of science as editor of the scientific column of the Presse, and as author of 'The Exposition and History of the Principal Modern Scientific Discoveries' (1851–53); 'Alchemy and Alchemists' (1854); 'Great Ancient and Modern Inventions' (1864, 3d ed.); 'The Earth before the Deluge' (1866, 5th ed.); 'Lives of Illustrious Savants' (1866); 'Marvels of Science' (1867–69).

Fileti-Ramondetta, Concettina (fē-lā'tē-ra-mon-det'tä). An Italian poet; born (Ramondetta) in Palermo, Dec. 31, 1830. Although of a distinguished family, her childhood was passed in comparative poverty, and she had little formal schooling. Her talent was precocious, and at sixteen she wrote verses which captivated the public. Becoming a wife and mother, however,—with ten children at that,—her association with the Muse has been intermittent in recent years; but she has made even this of some literary service, as in her later 'Poems' (1887).

Filicaja, Vincenzo da (fē-lē-kä'yä). A distinguished Italian poet (1642–1707). He lived several years in retirement, devoted to political study and composition, but publishing nothing till 1684, when appeared his grand odes on the rescue of Vienna from the Turks, which won for him the admiration of all Italy, and honorable notice on the part of the Emperor Leopold and King John Sobieski of Poland. Queen Christina of Sweden named him a member of her newly founded Academy. In depth and nobility of thought, in beauty of expression, and in the melodiousness of his verse, Filicaja is one of the foremost lyrists of Italy; nevertheless he trusts perhaps too much to art and less to nature and inspiration. *

Filon, Auguste (fē-lôn'). A French historian; born in Paris, June 7, 1800; died there, Dec. 1, 1875. A commanding point of view and an alluring style are conspicuous throughout his 'Comparative History of France and England' (1832); 'The Spiritual Power in its Relations with the State' (1844); 'History of the Roman Senate' (1850); 'History of the Athenian Democracy' (1854); and several other important works.

Finch, Francis Miles. An American poet, and a judge of the U. S. District Court; born in Ithaca, N. Y., June 9, 1827. He graduated at Yale; and is the author of the well-known lyrics 'Nathan Hale' and 'The Blue and the Gray,' and of a popular college song beginning "Floating away like the fountain's spray."

Finck, Henry Theophilus. An American musical critic and author; born in Bethel, Mo., Sept. 22, 1854. He graduated at Harvard in 1876; and from 1878 to 1881 studied physiological psychology at Berlin, Heidelberg, and Vienna. He is musical critic of the New York Evening Post, and a contributor to the Nation. His works include: 'Wagner and Other Musicians' (1887); 'Romantic Love and Personal Beauty' (1887); 'The Pacific Coast Scenic Tour' (1890); 'Chopin, and Other Musical Essays'; 'Lotos Time in Japan' (1895); and 'Spain and Morocco.'

Finlay, George. An English historian of the first rank; born in Faversham, Kent, of Scotch blood, Dec. 21, 1799; died in Athens, Greece, Jan. 26, 1875. An ardent Philhellene, he joined Byron's company at Missolonghi in 1823 to assist in liberating Greece from the Turks; and ended by residing there permanently,—at first a cultivator, and then a student of and writer upon Greek history. He was for many years the Athens correspondent of the London Times. His 'Greece under the Romans, B.C. 146 to A.D. 717' (1844) raised him at once to a place among the few foremost historians: Edward A. Freeman declared it to be the most truly original historical work of modern times; and for sound broad humanity, acute judgment, and luminous common-sense on both the practical and the philosophic sides of history, it has few equals of any age. It is not in the form of detailed annals except in the last part, most of it being a set of essays on the political and social conditions of Greece as a subject province. Succeeding volumes carried the story more in detail down to modern times, ending with two volumes on the Greek Revolution. The whole, revised and some volumes wholly rewritten by the author, was published posthumously in 7 vols. (1877).

Finley, John. An American poet; born at Brownsburg, Va., Jan. 11, 1797; died in Richmond, Ind., Dec. 23, 1866. He was one of the editors of the Richmond Palladium, 1831–34. His poems were collected in one volume, 'The Hoosier's Nest, and Other Poems' (1865).

Finley, Martha. An American novelist; born in Chillicothe, O., April 26, 1828. She is the author, under the name of "Martha Farquharson," of a number of novels, including 'Elsie Dinsmore' (1868); 'Wanted—A Pedigree' (1872); and 'The Thorn in the Nest' (1886). She has written in all over twenty 'Elsie Books,' as well as 'The Mildred Books,' etc.

Finotti, Joseph Maria. An American clergyman and author; born at Ferrara, Italy, in 1817; died at Denver, Col., in 1879. He studied theology in the Jesuit College, Rome, and in 1845 removed to the United States. He was ordained priest, and stationed at Alexandria, Va. In 1852 he left the Jesuit Society and became literary editor of the Boston Pilot. His health having failed, he removed to Cincinnati, and afterwards to Omaha, and to Central City, Col. His works include: 'A Month of Mary' (1853); 'Italy in the Fifteenth Century'; 'The French Zouave' (1863); 'American Catholic Bibliography' (unfinished).

Firdausi or **Firdusi** (fēr-dou'sē). A celebrated Persian poet who lived from about 935 to about 1020. He is the greatest of Persian epic poets. In 1010, after 35 years of labor, was completed his first heroic epic, the 'Shāh-Nāmah' (King's Book) in about 60,000 distichs: it recounts the ancient Persian traditions of heroism. His other great poem, 'Jussuf and Zulīkha,' a religious-romantic epos, is founded on the Biblical story of Joseph and Potiphar's wife. There are English translations of sundry passages from the 'Shāh-Nāmah,' and a German translation of the whole of the 'Jussuf and Zulīkha.' *

Firenzuola, Agnolo (fē-rents-wō'lä). [Properly Girolamo Giovannini.] An Italian poet; born in Florence, Sept. 28, 1493; died at Prato or in Rome, about 1545. His works consist of burlesque poems; two comedies, including 'The Shining Ones'; a translation of Apuleius's 'Golden Ass'; a didactic story, 'Discourses about Animals'; 'Dialogue on the Beauties of Women'; and ten "novels," mostly stories in the vein of Boccaccio. He writes in a style of great elegance, but with unpardonable lubricity. *

Firmenich-Richartz, Johannes Matthias (fēr'men-ich-rich'ärts). A German poet, philological literary critic and student, and dramatist; born in Cologne, July 5, 1808; died in Potsdam, May 10, 1889. His play 'Clotilde Montalvi' (1840), a romantic tragedy, and 'After a Hundred Years,' a humorous composition in dialogue, as well as poems in various languages, are highly meritorious; but his monumental achievement is 'Germany's Folk-Voices: A Collection of German Dialect Poems, Songs, Fables, Sagas, etc.' (1843–66, sup. 1868), showing the most profound learning and scholarly acuteness.

Fischart, Johann (fish'ärt). A famous German satirist (about 1545–91). He took the doctor's degree in the University of Basel 1574, and afterward was an official of the Imperial Chamber of Justice at Spires. The period of his literary production lies between 1575 and 1581, while he assisted his brother-in-law Jobin, who had a printing-office in Strasburg. He was a man of deep patriotic feeling, a notable poet, and the greatest Protestant publicist of his time. Among his compositions in verse may be mentioned: 'The Jester in Rhyme,' a satire on the Dominicans and Franciscans (1571); 'Description of the Four-Cornered Hat' (1580), against the Jesuits; the 'Flöhhatz Weibertratz' (1573), in which he describes a contest at law between fleas and women; 'Podagramic Book of Consolation' (1577), showing how the gout (podagra) spares the laboring poor and kindly chastens the rich, while leaving their minds free for wit and humor; 'The Hive of the Holy Roman Swarm' (1579). In imitation of Rabelais's 'Gargantua,' but giving free play to his own native humor and wit, he wrote of 'The Wondrous Deeds, Thoughts, and Words of the Famous Heroes and Lords Grandgusier, Gargantua, and Pantagruel' (1575). Here, in full accord with the spirit of the Reformation, he "contrasts the sound human understanding with the vagaries of idealism, the common people's bluntness and uncouthness with the aristocratic-romantic perversity of the upper class"; all the while glorifying intellectual progress. As a treasury of ingeniously contrived word compounds the work is of great value to the philologist.

Fischer, Johann Georg (fish'er). A German poet; born at Gross Süssen, Würtemberg, Oct. 25, 1816. His lyric poems are in 8 vols. (1854–91). He excels in popular songs and ballads: he has the gift of combining humor with gravity. In his love songs he nobly idealizes nature and passion. He wrote four dramas: 'Saul' (1862); 'Frederic II. of Hohenstaufen' (1863); 'Florian Geyer' (1866); 'Emperor Maximilian of Mexico' (1868). In 'From Bird Life' (1863) he notes the characteristic phenomena of the psychic life of animals with the acuteness of a naturalist and the sympathy of a poet.

Fischer, Kuno. A German historian of philosophy; born at Sandewalde, in Silesia, July 23, 1824. He was interdicted from teaching philosophy at Heidelberg in 1853; but after filling professorships in Berlin and Jena, he had the satisfaction of being called to the chair of philosophy at Heidelberg in 1872. He is of the school of Hegel. His principal writings are: 'Diotima: The Idea of the Beautiful' (1849); 'Logic and Metaphysic, or the Doctrine of Science' (1852); 'History of Modern Philosophy' (8 vols., 1852–93), his greatest work, written in the form of brilliant monographs on Descartes, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and other great philosophers down to Schopenhauer; 'Francis Bacon and his Successors' (1856); 'Lessing's Nathan the Wise' (1864); 'Spinoza's Life and Character' (1865); 'Origin and Evolution-Forms of Wit' (1871). *

Fisher, George Park. An American divine and writer; born in Wrentham, Mass., Aug. 10, 1827; became professor of divinity at Yale (1854), and professor of ecclesiastical history (1861). Included in his works are: 'Essays on the Supernatural Origin of Christianity'; 'History of the Reformation' (1873); 'Faith and Rationalism' (1879); 'Outlines of Universal History'; 'History of the Christian Church' (1888); 'Nature and Method of Revelation' (1890); 'Colonial History of the United States.'

Fiske, Daniel Willard, scholar and librarian; born in Ellisburg, Jefferson County, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1831; was educated at Hamilton College, N. Y., and Upsala University, Sweden. He was secretary of the New York Geographical Society, and attached to the American Legation at Vienna under Motley. He is an adept in many modern languages; in 1869 was made professor of North-European languages, and librarian, at Cornell; and has been a voluminous contributor to Swedish, German, Icelandic, Italian, English, and American journals. He has made the largest existing collections of Icelandic and of Petrarch, and the largest in America of Dante. He is now engaged in trying to create a written Egyptian language.

Fiske, John. An American historian; born at Hartford, Conn., March 30, 1842. He graduated at Harvard College in 1863, and in 1865 took his degree in law, but never practiced. He was for a while lecturer on philosophy at Harvard, and in 1872–79 assistant librarian. He is author of 'Myths and Myth-Makers' (1872); 'Outlines of Cosmic Philosophy' (2 vols., 1875), his principal work, in which he gives an exposition of the philosophy of natural evolution; 'The Unseen World' (1876); 'Darwinism' (1879); 'The Idea of God' (1885). On phases of American history, he has written: 'American Political Ideas' (1885); 'The Critical Period of American History, 1783–89' (1888); 'The Beginnings of New England' (1889); 'The American Revolution' (3 vols., 1891); 'Discovery of America' (2 vols., 1892). *

Fitch, William Clyde. An American playwright and author; born in 1865. He was educated at Hartford, Conn., and Amherst College, Amherst, Mass. He has written and adapted a number of successful plays, among them 'Beau Brummell' and 'Bohemia.' He is also the author of 'The Knighting of the Twins, and Ten Other Tales' (1891); 'Some Correspondence and Six Conversations' (1896).

Fitts, James Franklin. An American journalist and novelist; born in Lockport, N. Y., in 1840; died there, Jan. 11, 1890. During the Civil War he distinguished himself on several occasions, and was rewarded with promotions. After the war he devoted himself to miscellaneous writing. Of his novels the most popular were: 'The Parted Veil'; 'A Version'; 'A Modern Miracle'; 'Captain Kidd's Gold.'

Fitzgerald, Edward. A great English poet; born at Bredfield House, near Suffolk, March 31, 1809; died June 14, 1883. (Fitzgerald was his mother's family name, assumed by his father John Purcell.) His writings are mostly remodeled translations of foreign poems; among them are versions of 'Six Dramas from Calderon' (1853), and two more, and far finer ('The Mighty Magician' and 'Such Stuff as Dreams are Made Of') subsequently; 'The Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám' (1859), which ultimately won him assured immortality, though at first published anonymously and utterly neglected; Æschylus's 'Agamemnon' and Sophocles's 'Œdipus' plays, and part of Attár's 'Bird Parliament.' *

Fitzgerald, Percy Hethrington. A pleasing Irish novelist and biographical essayist; born in Fane Valley, Louth, Ireland, 1834. He wrote: 'The Romance of the English Stage' (1874); 'Lives of the Sheridans' (1887); and of novels, 'Never Forgotten,' 'Diana Gay,' 'Bella Donna,' 'Dear Girl,' etc.

Fitzpatrick, William John. An Irish biographer and topical historian; born in Dublin, Aug. 31, 1830. From the day of his graduation at the Catholic College in Clongowes Wood, he devoted himself to the study of Ireland's rights and wrongs, and of the actors in Irish history. 'Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his Betrayers' (1859); 'The Sham Squire and the Informers of 1798' (1866); and 'Daniel O'Connell, the Liberator' (1888), are a few among his many widely read productions.

Flagg, Edmund. An American novelist and journalist; born in Wiscasset, Me., Nov. 24,

1815. He was the author of a number of novels and other prose writings. His best work is 'Venice, the City of the Sea' (2 vols., 1853). He contributed to the New World Magazine seven historical romances, based on the dramas of Victor Hugo. 'Edmond Dantès,' a sequel to 'Monte Cristo,' was written by him, as also were 'Mary Tudor' and other dramas.

Flagg, Wilson. An American naturalist, scientific and political writer; born in Beverly, Mass., Nov. 5, 1805; died in North Cambridge, Mass., May 6, 1884. Some of his books are: 'Studies in the Field and Forest' (1857); 'Halcyon Days'; 'A Year among the Trees' (1881); and 'A Year among the Birds.'

Flammarion, Camille (flä-mä-rē-ôn'). A French astronomer, writer on descriptive astronomy, and "astronomical novelist"; born in Montigny-le-Roi, Feb. 25, 1842. He was designed by his parents for the Church, but went over to science, and by a long course of writings of a more or less popular character has made his name widely known. 'The Plurality of Inhabited Worlds' (1862); 'Celestial Wonders' (1865); 'The Atmosphere' (1872); 'Urania' (1889); and 'The Planet Mars and its Habitability' (1892), are his best-known works, not to mention an experiment or two in "romance" of the "astronomical creation."

Flash, Henry Lynden. An American writer of verse; born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 20, 1835. He is the author of 'Poems' (1860), and of many popular ballads which appeared during the Civil War.

Flassan, Gaétan Raxis, Count de (fläs-än'). A French diplomatist and historian of diplomacy; born at Bedouin, Venaissin, 1770; died in Paris, March 20, 1845. His career in the diplomatic service was fairly distinguished, enabling him to gather material for a valuable 'History of French Diplomacy from the Foundation of the Monarchy to Aug. 10, 1792' (1808–11), and one or two works of less importance.

Flaubert, Gustav (flō-bār'). A distinguished French novelist; born at Rouen, Dec. 12, 1821; died there, May 8, 1880. His greatest novel was his first, 'Madame Bovary' (1857). He next wrote a historical novel, 'Salammbô,' the scene laid in the most flourishing period of Carthage,—a splendid description of ancient Punic life, but having lively interest as a story; 'The History of a Young Man' (1869), like 'Madame Bovary' a pessimistic picture of social life; 'The Temptation of St. Anthony' (1874), a piece of imaginative writing dealing with philosophical problems; and 'Three Stories' (1877), which had a favorable reception. The posthumous novel 'Bouvard and Pécuchet' (1881) is a satire on humanity in general. His comedy 'The Candidate' (1874) failed on the stage. *

Fléchier, Esprit (flā-shyā'). A notable French pulpit orator and writer; born at Pernes, in the Venaissin, June 10, 1632; died at Montpellier, Feb. 16, 1710. His funeral orations, especially those on Montausier and Turenne, are models of elegiac oratory. He wrote a 'History of Theodosius the Great' (1679); 'Panegyrics of Saints' (1690); 'History of Cardinal Ximenes' (1693).

Fleming, George. See **Fletcher, Julia.**

Fleming, Mrs. May Agnes (Early). A Canadian story-writer; born in New Brunswick, 1840; died 1880. She was a prolific author of romances, mostly sensational, among them being: 'Guy Earlscourt's Wife'; 'Lost for a Woman'; 'Pride and Passion'; etc.

Fleming, Paul (flem'ing). A distinguished German poet; born at Hartenstein in Saxony, Oct. 5, 1609; died at Hamburg, April 2, 1640. As an attaché of an embassy to Russia and Persia, he had an opportunity (1635–39) of studying many peoples. His 'German Poems,' which appeared in 1642, were often republished. His poetry is a true reflection of his inmost thought: he is seen to be a man of unsophisticated tastes, of childlike piety, and yet of virile sense and passion. *

Fletcher, Giles. An English clergyman and poet, cousin to John; born in London about 1580; died at Alderton in 1623. His only notable composition was a sacred poem entitled 'Christ's Victorie and Triumph in Heaven and Earth over and after Death' (1610), rich in imagery and descriptions of natural scenery. Parts of it were utilized by Milton in his 'Paradise Regained.'

Fletcher, John. An English dramatist; born in Rye, Sussex, in December 1579; died in London during the plague, in August 1625. His partnership with Beaumont is called by Swinburne "the most perfect union in genius and friendship." 'The Woman Hater,' published anonymously in 1607 and usually accorded to Fletcher, Swinburne and Bullen assign to Beaumont. Fletcher survived his friend nine years, during which he produced many plays with and without collaborators; the latter include Massinger, Middleton, Rowley, Shirley, and others. It is certain that he wrote alone 'The Faithful Shepherdess,' 'Bonduca,' 'Valentinian,' 'The Wild Goose Chase,' and 'Monsieur Thomas,' his greatest works; 'Rule a Wife and Have a Wife'; 'The Loyal Subject'; 'Wit Without Money'; 'A Wife for a Month'; 'The Chances'; 'The Mad Lover'; and 'The Humorous Lieutenant.' Bullen, the most authoritative critic of Elizabethan literature, says he had Massinger's aid in 'The Knight of Malta,' 'Thierry and Theodoret,' 'The Little French Lawyer,' 'The Beggar's Bush,' 'The Spanish Curate,' 'The False One,' and 'A Very Woman.' The same authority gives 'The Queen of Corinth' with Massinger, Rowley, and Middleton; 'The Jeweller of Amsterdam' with Massinger and Field; 'The Bloody Brother' with Ben Jonson, revised by Middleton; 'Two Noble Kinsmen' with Massinger, after Shakespeare's death; and considers 'Henry VIII.' the work of Fletcher

and Massinger with Shakespearean passages. ✱ (See 'Beaumont and Fletcher.')

Fletcher, Julia Constance. [«George Fleming.»] An American novelist; born in Rio Janeiro, Brazil, about 1850; daughter of James C. Fletcher, who was a missionary to Brazil and wrote 'Brazil and the Brazilians.' Among her novels are: 'Kismet' (1877); 'The Head of the Medusa' (1880); 'Andromeda' (1885); 'The Truth about Clement Ker' (1889); and 'For Plain Women Only.'

Fleury, Claude (flē-rē'). A French Church historian and pedagogue; born in Paris, Dec. 6, 1640; died there (?), July 14, 1723. His learning and unaffected simplicity made him a notable figure at the court of Louis XIV., and later at that of Louis XV., whose confessor he became. An 'Ecclesiastical History' (1691–1720) forms his claim to enduring renown; the work coming down to 1414, at which point a later writer has attempted, although not sympathetically, to round out the master's performance. 'A History of French Law' (1674) and a 'Historical Catechism' (1679) are less important achievements.

Fleury-Husson, Jules. See **Champfleury.**

Flint, Timothy. An American clergyman and miscellaneous writer; born in North Reading, Mass., July 11, 1780; died in Salem, Mass., Aug. 16, 1840. He was a Congregational minister during 1812–14; subsequently he devoted himself to editorial work, descriptive writing, and fiction. In these departments his most important work is included in: 'The Geography and History of the Mississippi Valley'; 'Indian Wars in the West'; and in fiction, 'Francis Berrian'; 'George Mason'; and 'The Shoshone Valley.'

Floquet, Pierre Amable (flō-kā'). A French historian and biographical writer; born in Rouen, July 9, 1797; died in Formentin, Aug. 6, 1881. He made Normandy's annals and personages the objects of his painstaking study in 'Norman Anecdotes'; 'History of the Parliament of Normandy' (1840–43); 'Studies in the Life of Bossuet' (1855); of which the last two were crowned by the Academy. Subsequent volumes show the rich harvest the field has yielded him.

Florez, Henrique (flō'reth). A Spanish historian and antiquarian; born in Valladolid, Feb. 14, 1701; died in Madrid, Aug. 20, 1773. He was an Augustinian ordinary who taught theology and history with brilliant success, and charmed his classes by presenting dogmas and annals from the standpoint of their human interest. 'Sacred Spain' (1747–73), on the history and dominion of the Church in the peninsula, brought down to the present time by a recent writer; 'Memorials of Catholic Queens'; and other works of importance, justify the high opinion entertained of him.

Florian, Jean Pierre Claris de (flō-ryoń'). A French poet and romancer (1755–94). At 10 he captivated Voltaire by his quick repartee and sprightliness. He made his début with some pleasing farces (1779), and added greatly to his fame with the two pastoral stories 'Galatea' (1783) and 'Estelle' (1787); but both are sentimental romances in the dominant taste of that time. A like judgment is to be passed on his metrical romances 'Numa Pompilius' (1786) and 'Gonsalvo of Cordova' (1791). He also wrote 'Medleys of Poetry and Literature'; and 'Florian's Youth,' in which he recounts the story of his boyhood. ✱

Flourens, Marie Jean Pierre (flö-roń'). An eminent French writer on physiology and anatomy; born in Maurilhan, Hérault, April 15, 1794; died at Montgeron, near Paris, Dec. 5, 1867. His special studies were neurology, osteology, and cellular pathology. The following partial list of his writings indicates his wide scope and massive knowledge: 'Physical Researches into Irritability and Sensibility' (1822); 'General Anatomy of the Skin and of its Mucous Membranes' (1843); 'Life and Intelligence' (1857); 'Natural Ontology' (1864); and works in which he traces with admirable lucidity the connection between the respective aspects of physical, intellectual, and ethical states.

Flower, Benjamin Orange. An American editor and author; born in Illinois in 1859. He was until recently the publisher and editor of the Arena, Boston, Mass. Among his numerous works are: 'Civilization's Inferno; or Studies in the Social Cellar' (1893); 'The New Time' (1894); 'Persons, Places, and Ideas'; 'Gerald Massey: Poet, Prophet, and Mystic' (1895). He is now editor of The New Time.

Flower, Frank Abial. An American historical writer; born in Cottage, N. Y., May 11, 1854. Has written several local histories. Among his works are to be found: 'Old Abe, the Wisconsin War Eagle' (1880); 'The Life of Matthew H. Carpenter' (1883); and a 'History of the Republican Party' (1884). He is curator of the Wisconsin Historical Society.

Flügel, Johann Gottfried (flü'gel). A German lexicographer and compiler of language manuals; born in Barby on the Elbe, Nov. 22, 1788; died in Leipsic, June 24, 1855. He spent many years in this country in business, diplomatic, and official occupations, and compiled (with J. Sporschil) a 'Complete English-German and German-English Dictionary' (1830), besides publishing 'A Series of Commercial Letters' (9th ed. 1874); 'Practical Handbook of English Business Correspondence' (9th ed. 1873); 'Triglot; or Mercantile Dictionary in Three Tongues—German, English, French' (2d ed. 1854); and other useful manuals, all revised, or brought down to contemporary needs, by his son.

Flygare-Carlén. See **Carlén.**

Fogazzaro, Antonio (fō-gäts-är'ō). An Italian poet and story-teller; born at Vicenza, 1842. He first came into notice with 'Miranda,' a story in verse (1874), and added greatly to his reputation as a poet with 'Valsonda,' a volume

of lyrics (1876). He is author of several novels which were received with marked favor, among them 'Master Chicco's Fiasco' (1885); 'Daniel Cortis' (1887); 'The Poet's Mystery' (1888).

Foglar, Ludwig (fō'glär). An Austrian poet; born in Vienna, Dec. 24, 1819; died at Kammer, Aug. 15, 1889. Among his poems, mostly lyric, are 'Cypresses' (1842); 'Sunbeams and Shadows' (1846); 'Clara von Vissegrad' an epic (1847); 'Freedom's Breviary' (1848); 'Joyful and Sorrowful' (1867); 'Saint Velocipede' (1869), a satire (under the pseudonym "Leberecht Flott").

Fokke Simonsz, Arend (fōk'ĕ). A Dutch essayist; born at Amsterdam, July 2, 1755; died there, Nov. 15, 1812. All his writings, especially his 'Catechism of Arts and Sciences' (11 vols., 1785–1804), give proof of the extraordinary compass of his learning; but he is most celebrated for his popular scientific works, mostly written in a burlesque or a satiric vein. From him we have the delightful literary satires 'The Modern Helicon' (1792) and 'Apollo, Sergeant of the Burghers' Guard'; 'Life of Lucifer' (1799), a history of demonology in form of a comic romance; the psychological disquisition 'The Different Aspects of Human Life' (1786); 'Woman Is Boss' (1807).

Folengo, Teofilo (fō-len'gō). [Pseudonym "Merlino Coccajo."] An Italian poet (1491–1554). He was the first to win fame as a writer of macaronic verses. His 'Macaronic Work of Merlino Coccajo, Mantuan Poet'—first published in 17 cantos (1517), and four years later in 25—comprises the comico-heroic poems 'Baldus' and 'Moscæa' (War of the Midges). His satire is mostly against monachism. He writes in cynic humor, but under his burlesque lies a vein of serious purpose: to him Rabelais owes not a little. Under the pseudonym "Limerno Pitocco" he wrote in Italian the epic satire 'Orlandino' (1526) in ridicule of the story of Roland; then, partly in macaronic, partly in pure Italian, partly in pure Latin, 'The Chaos of Three by One' (1527), in which he darkly recounts the events of his own life. He wrote them while a vagrant from his monastery; he returned later and composed some religious poems of little value.

Follen, August (fōl'len). A German poet of patriotism, and popular song-writer; born in Giessen, Jan. 21, 1794; died in Bern, Dec. 26, 1855. He was a little of a soldier, a little of a lawyer, and a good deal of an enthusiast, suffering imprisonment for alleged demagogy. He became intensely popular as the author of 'Sons of Fatherland,' a patriotic hymn; 'Malegys and Vivian' (1829), a romance of chivalry; and numerous fine translations and poetic appeals to the instinct for liberty.

Follen, Eliza Lee (Cabot). An American prose-writer and poet; born in Boston, Aug. 15, 1787; died in Brookline, Mass., Jan. 26, 1860. She was the wife of Charles T. C. Follen, whose memoir she wrote (1842). Her other works are: 'Poems' (1839); 'Twilight Stories' (1858); and 'Home Dramas' (1859).

Folz, Hans (fōlts). A German mastersinger; native of Worms; died about 1515, at Nuremberg, where he followed the trade of barber-surgeon. He is best known for his Shrove Tuesday plays; but he wrote also many jests, New-Year's lays, minstrel songs, etc., highly prized by his contemporaries, but all of them marred by indelicacy. In better tone are some of his poems on the events of his time, as 'The Plague' (1482); 'Investiture of the Emperor Maximilian' (1491).

Fontan, Louis Marie (fôn-tän'). A French dramatist, pamphleteer, and journalist; born in Lorient, Nov. 4, 1801; died in Thiais, Seine, Oct. 10, 1839. His newspaper articles and political pamphlets, particularly 'The Rabid Sheep' (1829), got him into prison, from which he was freed by the Revolution of July. His eminence as a writer for the stage rests upon 'The Reckless Girl Jeanne'; 'The Monk'; 'The Count of St. Germain'; and a few others. He produced also a volume of 'Odes and Epistles' (1825).

Fontana, Ferdinand (fon-tä'nä). An Italian poet; born in Milan, Jan. 30, 1850. He made his mark early in journalism, and wrote some good librettos—*e. g.*, 'Colomba' (1887); but his is essentially a poet's fame,—'The Song of Hate,' 'Socialism,' and 'The Meeting' being effective and beautiful compositions.

Fontane, Theodor (fon-tä'nĕ). A German poet and novelist; born at Neu-Ruppin, Dec. 30, 1819. He visited England several times on literary quests, particularly of old ballad poetry. Among his writings are three volumes on England, one 'A Summer in London' (1854); 'The Sleswick-Holstein War of 1864' (1866), and other war histories. His first volume of lyrics, 'Men and Heroes,' was published in 1850; his collected 'Ballads' in 1892. They are full at once of fire and of firmly exact phrasing. He is the author of many masterly stories of North German life, as 'Count Petöfy'; 'Under the Pear-Tree' (1885); 'Mrs. Jenny Treibel' (1892). He is a thorough realist, yet has a kindly, homely humor.

Fontanes, Marquis Louis de (fôn-tän'). A French poet and statesman; born at Niort, March 6, 1757; died March 17, 1821. Proscribed by the Revolution for editing papers opposed to the Terror, he fled to England, where he became intimate with Châteaubriand. Returning when it was safe, he attained high office under Napoleon and the restored Bourbons. He was a brilliant orator and also literary critic; and wrote several most graceful descriptive poems—among them 'The Forest of Navarre' (1778); 'The Carthusian Nun'; and 'All-Souls' (1796), an imitation of Gray's 'Elegy'—and a translation of Pope's 'Essay on Man.'

Fontenelle, Bernard le Bovier de (fônt-nel'). A distinguished French essayist; born at Rouen,

Feb. 11, 1657; died at Paris, Jan. 9, 1757. A gift of luminous popular exposition made his historical, philosophical, moral, and scientific writings highly esteemed. Best known among his prose writings are: 'Dialogues of the Dead, after the Manner of Lucian' (1683); 'Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds' (1686), which was translated into many languages and is still republished; 'History of the Oracles' (1686). He was unsuccessful as a writer for the stage.

Fonvielle, Wilfried de (fôñ-vyāl' *or* fôñ-vyā'). A French popular scientific prose-writer; born in Paris, July 21, 1824. He has long aimed to propagate scientific truths by his writings, of which the best known are: 'Fossil Man' (1865); 'Balloons in the Siege of Paris' (1871); 'The Physics of Miracles' (1872); 'The Conquest of the North Pole' (1877); 'The Wonders of the Invisible World' (5th ed. 1880); and 'Thunders and Lightnings' (4th ed. 1885);—besides one or two minor historical works.

Fonvizin (Von Wisin), Denis Ivanovich (fon-vis'in). A Russian dramatist, satirist, and epistolary writer; born in Moscow, April 14, 1745; died in St. Petersburg, Dec. 12, 1792. His fame as the Molière of his country arises from the merit of two comedies, 'The Brigadier' (1766) and 'The Minor' (or 'Mother's Favorite Son': 1782), ridiculing certain peculiarities of Russian character. A burlesque, 'Court Grammar,' and mock «correspondence» of a facetious sort, add to his renown.

Foote, Henry Stewart. An American statesman and author; born in Fauquier County, Va., Sept. 20, 1800; died in Nashville, Tenn., May 20, 1880. In 1847 he was chosen to the United States Senate; resigning in 1852 to serve as governor of his State. Subsequently he was elected to the Confederate Congress. His publications include: 'Texas and the Texans' (2 vols., 1841); 'The War of the Rebellion, or Scylla and Charybdis' (1866); and 'Personal Reminiscences.'

Foote, Mary (Hallock). An American novelist, descriptive writer, and illustrator; born at Milton, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1847; married a mining engineer, and lives mainly in the Rocky Mountain districts. She is the author of several novels and collections of short stories on the life of these regions: 'The Led Horse Claim' (1883); 'John Bodewin's Testimony' (1886); 'In Exile'; 'The Chosen Valley'; 'Cœur d'Alène'; 'The Cup of Trembling and Other Stories'; etc.

Foote, Samuel. An English wag, impersonator, and comic playwright; born at Truro in Cornwall, 1720; died at Dover, Oct. 21, 1777. From Oxford he went to London to study law, but had to go on the stage for a living; tried tragic parts and failed; then began to give entertainments of a sort now familiar but then new, impersonating real and imaginary people and acting little farces by himself. Later he wrote regular farce-plays, 22 in number; the most notable being 'The Minor' (1760), a skit at the Methodists; 'The Liar'; 'The Mayor of Garratt.' His repartees are famous, and have been collected into a volume. *

Foran, Joseph K. A Canadian poet and novelist; born in Greenpark, Aylmer, P. Q., 1857. Among his poems the best known are a 'Lament for Longfellow' and 'Indian Translations.' From 1879 till 1883 he published a series of essays on monuments, coins, art; and subsequently 'Irish-Canadian Representatives: Their Past Acts, Present Stand, and Future Prospects'; 'The Spirit of the Age'; also two novels—'Tom Ellis, a Story of the Northwest Rebellion,' and 'Simon, the Abenakis.'

Forbes, Archibald. A British war correspondent and journalist; born in Morayshire, Scotland, 1838. He became famous during the Franco-German war and the Paris communard insurrection by the vivid power of his letters to the London Daily News. He also did distinguished work during the Russo-Turkish war. His books include: 'Drawn from Life' (1870); 'My Experiences of the War between France and Germany' (1871); 'Chinese Gordon, a Succinct Record of his Life' (1884), a very able work; 'Soldiering and Scribbling'; 'Glimpses through the Cannon Smoke'; 'Life of Colin Campbell, Lord Clyde' (1895); 'Memories and Studies of War and Peace' (1895); 'Czar and Sultan'; etc.

Forbes, David. An English geologist and traveler; born at Douglas, Isle of Man, Sept. 6, 1828; died in London, Dec. 5, 1876. As a civil engineer he traveled all over the world, studying rock formations and fossils, and writing 'On the Relations of the Silurian and Metamorphic Rocks of the South of Norway' (1855); 'On the Geology of Bolivia and Southern Peru' (1861); and kindred treatises.

Forbes, Edward. An eminent English naturalist; born in Douglas, Isle of Man, Feb. 12, 1815; died in Edinburgh, Nov. 18, 1854. Scarcely any department of botany, palæontology, geology, and the allied sciences, remained without obligation to his energy and research. The 'History of British Starfishes' (1841), 'Description of Fossil Invertebrate from South India' (1846), 'Zoölogy of the European Seas' (posthumous, 1859), and like studies, remain monuments of his scientific attainments.

Forbes, Henry O. A Scotch naturalist; born in Drumblade, Aberdeen, Jan. 30, 1851. His learning, supplemented by pilgrimages to Java, Sumatra, Timor, and New Guinea, has enriched the literature of science with 'A Naturalist's Wanderings in the Eastern Archipelago' (1885); 'Three Months' Exploration in the Tenimbur Islands of Timor Laut' (1884); and 'New Guinea' (1886), which last domain he has most exhaustively explored.

Forbes, James. An English writer of memoirs, and Indian civil servant; born in London, 1749; died at Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany,

Aug. 1, 1819. He lived almost a generation in the vicinity of Calcutta, where he obtained his material for the 'Oriental Memoirs' (1813–15), a narrative of his experiences and impressions.

Forbes, James David. A noted English physicist; born in Edinburgh, April 20, 1809; died in Clifton, Dec. 31, 1868. He investigated glacial formation, recording his deductions in 'Travels through the Alps of Savoy' (1843); 'Illustrations of the Viscous Theory of Glacier Motion' (1845); 'Norway and its Glaciers' (1853); etc.; in addition to which a 'Review of the Progress of Mathematical and Physical Science' (1858), and 'Experiments on the Temperature of the Earth' (1846), must be cited.

Force, Manning Ferguson. An American general in the Civil War; born in Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1824. He joined the Federal Army in 1861, and continued in active service until the close of the war. His publications include: 'From Fort Henry to Corinth' (1881); 'Marching Across Carolina' (1883); 'The Mound Builders'; 'Prehistoric Man'; and 'Personal Recollections of the Vicksburg Campaign' (1885).

Force, Peter. An American historical writer and journalist; born near Little Falls, N. J., Nov. 26, 1790; died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1868. His life work, entitled 'American Archives,' a valuable collection of 22,000 books and 40,000 pamphlets, was bought by the government (1867) and placed in the library of Congress. He has published also 'Grinnell Land: Remarks on the English Maps of Arctic Discoveries in 1850–1' (1852); and 'Notes on Lord Mahon's History of the American Declaration of Independence' (1855).

Forcellini, Egidio (for-chel-ē'nē). A notable Italian lexicographer; born in Feltre, Belluno, Aug. 26, 1688; died in Padua, April 4, 1768. Notwithstanding a humble origin and impoverished circumstances, he acquired scholarly distinction early in life, and consecrated his best years and efforts to a 'Dictionary of all Latinity' (1771), published posthumously; and so thoroughly well done that every subsequent work of the kind has been indebted to it. The success of the volumes was largely due to the guidance and support of Facciolati, his collaborator.

Forchhammer, Peter Wilhelm (forch'hämmer). A German classical scholar and antiquarian; born in Husum, Oct. 23, 1801; died in Kiel, Jan. 9, 1894. Topography and mythology were his special fields; and in 'Hellenica' (1837); 'The Topography of Athens' (1841); 'Description of the Plain of Troy' (1850); and works on the interpretation of myth, he places scholars under great obligations.

Ford, James Lauren. An American journalist and author; born in Missouri in 1854. He has written several volumes of short stories and essays, among which are: 'Hypnotic Tales' (1891); 'The Literary Shop' (1894); 'Bohemia Invaded'; 'Dolly Dillenback.' He is also the author of two books for young readers: 'Dr. Dodd's School' (1892) and 'The Third Alarm' (1893).

Ford, John. An English dramatist; born at Islington in Devon, April 1586; died about 1640. He turned from law to devote himself to the drama. His first poem was 'Fame's Memorial,' an elegy on the Earl of Devonshire. Alone and in collaboration he wrote a series of very successful plays. His tragedies sometimes go beyond even the elastic Elizabethan limits of the permissible, and are Greek in repulsiveness of theme; his comedies are sometimes distasteful: but as a poet he ranks among the foremost outside of Shakespeare. Among his best plays are: 'The Lover's Melancholy'; 'The Broken Heart'; 'Love's Sacrifice.' *

Ford, Paul Leicester. An American bibliographer and novelist; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1865. Besides numerous pamphlets relating to American historiography his works include: 'The Honorable Peter Stirling' (1894), a novel of New York society; 'The True George Washington' (1896); 'Bibliotheca Hamiltonia'; 'Franklin Bibliography'; and an edition of the works of Thomas Jefferson (1897), with notes, biographical introduction, etc. He has recently published 'The Story of an Untold Love.'

Ford, Sallie Rochester. An American storywriter; born in Rochester Springs, Boyle County, Ky., in 1828. Together with her husband she edited the Christian Repository and the Home Circle for many years. Among her published works are: 'Grace Truman' (1857); 'Mary Bunyan' (1859); 'Morgan and his Men' (1864); and 'Ernest Quest' (1887).

Fornáris, José (for-nä'rēs). A Cuban poet; born in Bayamo, Cuba, 1826. He wrote the dramas 'The Daughter of the People' and 'Love and Sacrifice'; and is the author of 'The Harp of the Home,' 'Songs of the Tropics,' and other volumes of verse.

Forneron, Henri (for-nē-rôṅ'). A French historian and biographer; born in Troyes, Nov. 16, 1834; died in Paris, March 26, 1886. He was connected with the ministry of finance, but preferred historical and biographical studies, the results of which were highly profitable and entertaining, particularly his 'Amours of Cardinal Richelieu' (1870); 'History of the Political Debates in the English Parliament since the Revolution of 1688' (1871); 'The Dukes of Guise and their Time' (1877); and 'History of Philip II.' (1880–82).

Forney, John Weiss. An American politician, journalist, and author; born in Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 30, 1817; died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 9, 1881. He was apprenticed in the office of the Lancaster Journal in 1833; was clerk of the House of Representatives from 1851 to 1855; and secretary of the United States Senate from 1861 to 1868. He was connected with several papers in Philadelphia and Washington. Among his works are: 'What I Saw in Texas' (1872); 'Anecdotes of Public Men'

(1873); 'Forty Years of American Journalism' (1877).

Förster, Ernst (fêr'ster). A German artist, art writer, and critic; born in Münchengosserstädt on the Saale, April 8, 1800; died in Munich, April 29, 1885. His capacity with pencil and brush speedily made him known; and in 'The Truth about Jean Paul's Life' (1827–33), 'History of German Art' (1851–60), 'History of Italian Art' (1869–78), and numerous kindred studies, he showed his literary skill. His essays on the works of the old masters are invaluable to tourist and student.

Förster, Friedrich Christoph. A German historian, poet, essayist, and critic; born in Münchengosserstädt on the Saale, Sept. 24, 1791; died in Berlin, Nov. 8, 1868. He fought in the war of liberation, and with a 'Battle-Cry to the Aroused Germans' won fame as a song-writer: but 'The Courts and Cabinets of Europe in the Eighteenth Century' (1836–39); 'Gustavus Adolphus' (1832), a historical drama; 'Prussian Heroes in War and Peace,' a history in detached studies; 'Poems' (1838), a verse collection; and many short fictions, comprise his enduring works.

Forster, Georg (fôrs'têr). A German tourist and writer of travel, son of Johann Reinhold; born 1754; died 1794. He wrote 'Views on the Lower Rhine,' and 'Minor Writings' on philosophy.

Forster, Johann Reinhold. A German naturalist and voyager; born in Dirschau, West Prussia, Oct. 22, 1729; died in Halle, Dec. 9, 1798. An inveterate student and investigator, he was master of seventeen languages, besides his accomplishments in the physical sciences, theology, and metaphysics. His specialties are indicated by the titles of his brilliant and famous works: 'Introduction to Mineralogy' (1768); 'Flora of South America' (1771); 'Description of the Kinds and Qualities of Plants Gathered during a Journey to the Islands of the South Sea, 1772–75' (1776); 'Observations Made during a Voyage Round the World' (1778); and many more.

Forster, John. An English biographer and historical writer; born in Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 2, 1812; died in London, Feb. 2, 1876. He was educated for the law; held one or two public offices, and finally engaged in literature and journalism. He is noted for his 'Life of Charles Dickens' (1871 74). He also wrote: 'Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England' (1831–34); 'Life of Oliver Goldsmith' (1848); 'Biographical and Historical Essays' (1859); etc.

Förster, Karl August (fêrs'ter). A German poet and translator of poetry; born in Naumburg on the Saale, April 3, 1784; died in Dresden, Dec. 18, 1841. His versions of Petrarch, of Tasso's choicer lyric verse, and of Dante's 'New Life' (1841), won admiration. He wrote a work on 'Raphael' (1827), and has published a volume of 'Poems' (1842).

Forsyth, Joseph. A Scotch descriptive writer; born in Elgin, Feb. 18, 1763; died there, Sept. 20, 1815. He was a man of taste and training who gratified a life's ambition by visiting Italy, where he observed and studied much; afterwards writing 'Remarks on Antiquities, Arts, and Letters, during an Excursion in Italy in the Years 1802 and 1803' (1813), a work of such merit that it has run through many editions.

Forsyth, William. A Scotch poet and journalist; born in Turriff, Aberdeenshire, Oct. 24, 1818; died at Aberdeen (?), June 21, 1879. Soldiering songs and descriptive poems show him favorably as a poet; 'Idylls and Lyrics' (1872), a miscellaneous collection, being probably his best work.

Forteguerri, Giovanni (for-tā-gwā'rē). An Italian story-writer; born 1508; died in Pistoja, 1582. He is remembered for a series of tales cast in the Boccaccian mold, and interesting as revelations of contemporary life and specimens of Italian in the course of its development.

Fortier, Alcée. ("Eugene Antoine.") A distinguished American educator and miscellaneous prose-writer; born in Louisiana, 1856. He won distinction when very young, with stories of life in his native State. He is now professor in Tulane University. His works include: 'Le Château de Chambord'; 'Gabriel d'Ennerich,' a historical tale; 'Bits of Louisiana Folk-Lore'; 'Sept Grands Auteurs du XIX^e^ Siècle'; 'Histoire de la Littérature Française'; 'Louisiana Studies'; 'Louisiana Folk Tales'; etc.

Fortiguerri, Niccolò (for-tē-gwā'rä). An Italian poet (1674–1735). He wrote a comico-satirical epic 'Ricciardetto' (1737), in which he, a canon of Santa Maria Maggiore and secretary of the Propaganda, lashes the vices of the clergy: it revived the ironic romantic spirit of Ariosto with admirable taste.

Fortis, Giovanni Battista (for'tēs). An Italian descriptive writer, naturalist, versifier, and biographer; born in Padua, Nov. 11, 1741; died in Bologna, Oct. 21, 1803. He is sometimes alluded to as Alberto. He was a priest of attractive personality and great versatility, besides being a noted conversationalist. His best-known work is 'Travels in Dalmatia' (1774).

Fortlage, Karl (fort'läg-ē). A German philosopher; born in Osnabrück, June 12, 1806; died in Jena, Nov. 8, 1881. A Hegelian in his student days, he arrived finally at what we might designate "transcendental pantheism"; his chief works being the 'Genetic History of Philosophy since Kant' (1852) and 'A System of Empirical Psychology' (1855). In the latter he emphasizes the importance of introspection.

Fortunatus, Venantius Honorius Clementianus. A Latin poet; born near Treviso, in northern Italy, about 530; died at Poitiers, France, about 609. He was educated at Milan and Ravenna; in 565 went to France, where he was welcomed at the court of Sigebert,

king of Austrasia. At Poitiers he became chaplain to Queen Radegonda, and about 592 succeeded to the episcopate of Poitiers. His prose is mechanical, but his poetry has an easy rhythmical flow. Besides the beautiful hymn beginning "Vexilla regis prodeunt" (The banners of the king advance), which has been translated into several modern languages, he wrote lives of St. Martin of Tours, Saint Radegonda, etc.; hymns; epitaphs, poetical epistles, and some other verses.

Fortune, Robert. An English botanist; born at Kelloe, Berwickshire, Sept. 16, 1813, died at South Kensington, April 13, 1880. His 'Three Years' Wanderings in China' (1847) and 'A Residence among the Chinese, Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea' (1857), in addition to the charm of their plant lore, possess literary grace.

Fosbroke, Thomas Dudley. An English antiquary; born in London, May 27, 1770; died at Walford, Herefordshire, Jan. 1, 1842. His devotion to archæology and the older Anglo-Saxon lore inspired 'British Monachism' (1802) and an 'Encyclopædia of Antiquities' (1825), which show learning and patient investigation.

Foscolo, Ugo (fos'kō-lō). A celebrated Italian poet and patriot; born on the island of Zante, Jan. 26, 1778; died Oct. 10, 1827, in London. His tragedy 'Thyeste' was received with great favor at Venice in 1797. 'The True Story of Two Luckless Lovers, or Last Letters of Jacopo Ortis' (1799), afterward rewritten and renamed 'Italy' (1802), voices his disappointment that the French armies did not liberate Italy; as did an outspoken apostrophe to Bonaparte. In 1807 was published his finest poem, 'The Graves.' His second tragedy, 'Ajax,' brought out at Milan in 1809, caused his expulsion from Lombardy; he went to Florence and there produced the tragedy 'Ricciarda' (1813); compelled to flee from Italy, he composed in Switzerland the bitter satire against his enemies, 'The One-Volume Book of the Super-Revelations of the Cleric Didymus, Least of the Prophets.' He wrote many critical and literary essays.

Fosdick, Charles Austin. A popular American writer of juvenile books; born at Randolph, N. Y., in 1842. He served in the Union navy in the Civil War from 1862 to 1865. Besides contributions to periodicals, he has published under the pseudonym "Harry Castlemon" over thirty books for boys, among which are: 'The Gunboat Series' (1864-68); 'Rocky Mountain Series' (1868-71); 'Rod and Gun Series' (1883-84); 'The Buried Treasure'; 'The Steel Horse.'

Fosdick, William Whiteman. An American poet; born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 28, 1825; died there, March 8, 1862. He gained some distinction as a poet by a drama entitled 'Tecumseh.' He also published 'Malmiztic the Toltec' (1851) and 'Ariel and Other Poems' (1855).

Foster, Hannah (Webster). An American novelist; born 1759; died at Montreal, Canada, April 17, 1840. Her published works are: 'The Coquette, or the History of Eliza Wharton,' one of the earliest of American novels; 'The Boarding School' (1796); and 'Lessons of a Preceptress' (1798).

Foster, John. An English essayist; born (probably) in Halifax, Yorkshire, Sept. 17, 1770; died at Stapleton, near Bristol, Oct. 14 or 15, 1843. A clergyman, self-educated and with an advanced point of view, he wrote regularly and delightfully; but his volume of 'Essays' (1805) constitutes his chief title to recognition. Four in number, these compositions are respectively: 'On a Man's Writing Memoirs of Himself'; 'On Decision of Character'; 'On the Application of the Epithet Romantic'; and 'On Some of the Causes by which Evangelical Religion has been Rendered Less Acceptable to Persons of Cultivated Taste.'

Foster, Stephen Collins. A famous American song-writer and composer; born at Pittsburg, Pa., July 4, 1826; died in New York city, Jan. 13, 1864. He was educated at Athens Academy and Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He composed the music and wrote the words of over 125 popular songs and melodies, among which are: 'Old Folks at Home'; 'Nelly Bly'; 'Old Dog Tray'; 'Come Where my Love Lies Dreaming'; 'Suwanee River'; etc.

Fothergill, Jessie. An English story-teller; born at Manchester, June 7, 1851; died at London, July 1891. Her stories show a keen faculty of observation; among them are: 'Healey, a Romance' (1875); 'The First Violin' (1878), in which German life is faithfully portrayed; 'Probation' (1879); 'Kith and Kin' (1881); 'The Lasses of Laverhouse' (1888); 'Oriole's Daughter' (1893).

Foucher, Paul (fö-shā'). A French playwright (1810-75). Partly in collaboration with others and partly alone, he composed about 70 romantic dramas of very unequal value for the Boulevard Théâtre of Paris. His 'Notre Dame de Paris,' after Victor Hugo's novel, alone of all his pieces now holds the stage.

Foucher de Careil, Louis Alexandre, Count (fö-shā' dė kär-ā'ē). A French diplomatist and philosophical essayist and critic; born in Paris, March 1, 1826; died there, Jan. 10, 1891. He aimed at popularizing, or at least propagating, the philosophy of Leibnitz; for which purpose he wrote 'Letters and Minor Works of Leibnitz' (1854), 'Leibnitz, Descartes, and Spinoza' (1863), and other books; as well as 'Goethe and his Work' (1865), and studies of Hegel and Schopenhauer.

Fouqué, Baron Friedrich de la Motte (fö-kā'). A German romancist in various forms; born at Brandenburg, Feb. 12, 1777; died at Berlin, Jan. 23, 1843. His first contributions to literature were: 'Romances from the Vale of Roncesval' (1805); 'Story of the Noble Knight Galmy and a Fair Duchess of Britanny' (1806); 'Alwin' (1808); followed by the hero-drama 'Sigurd the Snake-Killer' (1808): the titles

show his thoughts to have been filled with legends of mediæval France and the Scandinavian North. The work by which he is chiefly known to-day is 'Undine' (1811); 'Sintram' is also still familiar. Among his other works are: 'The Voyages of Thiodulf the Icelander' (1815); 'Short Stories' (6 vols., 1814–19); several dramas, as 'Alf and Yngwi,' 'Runes,' 'The Jarl of the Orkneys'; the epics 'Corona,' 'Charlemagne,' 'Bertrand du Guesclin.' Karoline Auguste, his second wife (1773–1831), wrote many novels and tales, including: 'Roderic' (1807); 'The Heroic Maid of La Vendée' (1816); 'Valerie' (1827). *

Fouquier, Henry (fö-kyā'). A French journalist and topical writer; born in Marseilles, Sept. 1, 1838. For many years his lively talent has enriched the columns of Gil Blas, Figaro, and L'Écho de Paris, both over his own name and such pseudonyms as "Nestor," "Columbine," and "Columba." The volumes called 'Artistic Studies' (1859), 'In the Last Century' (1884), and 'Parisian Goodness' (1885), are happy dashes at men and women and things.

Fourier, François Marie Charles (fö-ryā'). A French social economist, a very original and interesting figure; born in Besançon, April 7, 1772; died in Paris, Oct. 10, 1837. At first in trade, then in the army, the seeing a cargo of rice thrown into the sea to raise its price led him to attempt a reform abolishing the competitive system, by means of associated production and life in "phalansteries." 'The Theory of the Four Movements' (1808), 'The New Industrial and Social World' (1829), and 'False Industry' (1835), set forth his scheme.

Fourier, Jean Baptiste Joseph, Baron. A celebrated French mathematician and physicist; born in Auxerre, March 21, 1768; died in Paris (?), May 16, 1830. He was an active Jacobin during the French Revolution. His later energies were divorced from politics and given up to science. 'Analytical Theory of Heat' (1822) is his most noted work; but in mathematics his speculations and methods are of high permanent utility.

Fournel, François Victor (för-nel'). A writer on the antiquities and curiosities of Paris; born near Varennes, Feb. 8, 1829. Among his writings are: 'What One Sees in the Streets of Paris' (1854); 'Theatrical Curiosities' (1859); 'Pictures of Old Paris' (1863); 'Paris and its Ruins in 1871' (1874); 'Paris Cries' (1886). He also wrote 'The Contemporaries of Molière' (1863); 'To the Sun Lands,' sketches of travel (1883); 'Contemporary French Artists' (1883).

Fournier, August (för-nyā'). A distinguished Austrian historian; born in Vienna, June 19, 1850. 'Historical Studies and Sketches' (1885) and 'Napoleon I.: a Biography' (1886–89) have confirmed the presage of a high university standing. He has written also many biographies and sketches of special periods.

Fournier, Édouard. A French historical and descriptive writer; born in Orléans, June 15, 1819; died in Paris, May 10, 1880. The annals of the capital and its topographical features have received interesting treatment at his hands; 'The Street Lamps' (1854), 'Riddles of Parisian Streets' (1859), and 'Paris Through the Ages' (1876), being typical themes. In other lines he is instructive and pleasing, as in 'Music among the People' (1847) and 'La Bruyère's Comedy' (1866).

Fournier, Marc Jean Louis. A French dramatist; born in Geneva, 1818; died in St. Mandé, Jan. 5, 1879. He first entered journalism, but afterwards wrote several strong and original plays, 'Nights on the Seine' (1852) among them; besides work done in collaboration, notably 'Paillasse' (1849) and 'Manon Lescaut' (1852).

Fowler, William Worthington. An American prose-writer; born in Middlebury, Vt., June 24, 1833; died in Durham, Conn., Sept. 18, 1881. He was the author of 'Ten Years in Wall Street' (1870); 'Fighting Fire' (1873); 'Woman on the American Frontier' (1877); 'Twenty Years of Inside Life in Wall Street' (1880).

Fox, George. Founder of the sect of Quakers, and an English diarist and epistolary and doctrinal writer; born at Fenny Drayton, Leicestershire, July 1624; died in London, Jan. 13, 1691. His works are his 'Journal' (1694); 'Epistles' (1698); and 'Doctrinal Pieces' (1706): the first especially made a very deep impression.

Fox, John (William). An American writer of dialect stories; born about 1860. He is a contributor to magazines, and has published 'The Cumberland Vendetta, and Other Stories' (1895); 'Hell Fer Sartain, and Other Stories' (1897).

Foxe, John. An English divine and martyrologist; born at Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1516; died April 1587. He studied at Oxford, but was expelled in 1545 after becoming a convert to Protestantism. His fame as an author mainly rests upon his 'History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church,' commonly known as 'Foxe's Book of Martyrs.' This celebrated work, upon which he labored for eleven years, was published in 1563.

Fraknói, Wilhelm (fränk-nō'). A Hungarian historian; born in Ürmény, Feb. 7, 1843. His country's annals and vicissitudes are graphically and accurately elaborated in 'Peter Pázmán and his Time' (1868–69); 'History of Hungary' (1873–74); and 'Hungary and the League of Cambray' (1883).

France, Anatole (fräns). [Jacques Anatole Thibault.] A French novelist and poet of great perfection and distinction of style; born at Paris, April 16, 1844. His first volume of 'Poems' was published in 1873, and his dramatic poem 'Corinthian Revels' in 1876. The humorous story 'Jocaste and the Lean Cat' (1879) was received with indifference; but he had brilliant success with 'The Crime of

Sylvester Bonnard' (1881); 'The Yule Log' (1881); and 'The Wishes of Jean Servien' (1881). His other works include: 'Our Children: Scenes in Town and in the Fields' (1886); 'Queen Pédauque's Cook-Shop'; 'Opinions of the Abbé Jérôme Coignard' (1893); 'The Garden of Epicurus'; 'Abeille'; 'My Friend's Book'; 'Our Children'; 'Balthazar'; 'Thaïs'; 'Literary Life'; 'Alfred de Vigny'; etc. *

France, Hector. A French novelist; born at Mirecourt, Vosges, 1840. By profession a soldier, he writes ably on military and economic subjects, as 'John Bull's Army' (1887) and several pamphlets evince. His fictions show a loving care of form and effect, also a delight in dwelling on painful and revolting aspects of passion. 'The Pastor's Romance' (1879); 'Love in the Blue Country' (1880); and 'Sister Kuhnegunde's Sins' (1880), exemplify both.

Franchi, Ausonio (fränˈkē), pseudonym of Cristoforo Bonavino. An Italian philosopher; born in Pegli, Feb. 24, 1821. He wrote 'The Rationalism of the People' (1856); 'The Religion of the Nineteenth Century' (1853); and other works in which the Kantian standpoint is reconciled as much as possible with deistic mysticism.

Francillon, Robert Edward. An English novelist; born at Gloucester, 1841. Among his novels are: 'Pearl and Emerald' (1872); 'Queen Cophetua' (1880); 'King or Knave' (1888). He wrote also many Christmas stories, as 'Streaked with Gold'; 'Rare Good Luck'; 'In the Dark'; and the cantatas 'The Rose Maiden' and 'The Corsair.' He delights in realistic descriptions of scenes of adventure.

Francis d'Assisi, St. An Italian preacher, poet, and great spiritual force, founder of the Franciscan order; born at Assisi in Umbria, Italy, 1182; died Oct. 12, 1226. His literary works consist of letters, sermons, ascetic treatises, proverbs, moral apothegms, and hymns. The most celebrated of his hymns is the 'Canticle of the Sun.' His memory is held in great reverence and love on account of his devotion to religion and his love for all living creatures. Many anecdotes on this point are contained in a collection called 'The Little Flowers of St. Francis,' which is still very popular in Italy. *

Francis, Philip, Sir. An Irish-English public man and writer, the best accredited of the candidates for authorship of the «Junius» letters; born in Dublin, Oct. 22, 1740; died in London, Dec. 23, 1818. He entered the civil service at 23, and was rapidly advanced, owing partly to his abilities and partly to personal influence curiously accordant with partialities shown in the 'Letters.' Suddenly raised to the lofty position of one of the resident India council appointed by Parliament to control those affairs, he went out to India; spent his time there in a furious contest for supremacy with Warren Hastings; was finally vanquished, but achieved a terrible revenge after his return to England, by inciting Hastings's impeachment and coaching Burke; entered Parliament, prepared many pamphlets and made many speeches of much ability and unfailing acrimony. The 'Letters'—savage assaults on the heads of the party in power, up to George III. himself—appeared in the Public Advertiser of London from 1768 to 1772; ceasing with the dispersion of the party faction most liked by Francis, and a year before his great promotion and his departure from England. The case for his authorship is most effectively put in Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings.

Franck, Adolphe (froṅk). A French philosopher; born in Liocourt, Meurthe, Oct. 9, 1809; died in Paris, April 11, 1893. He has made a specialty of the Jewish side of metaphysical and humanist subjects, being himself of Jewish origin. His works are: 'Sketches of a History of Logic' (1838); 'The Cabbala, or Religious Philosophy of the Hebrews' (1843); 'Oriental Studies' (1861); and many similar productions.

Franck, Johann (frängk). A German hymn-writer; born in Guben, 1618; died in the Niederlausitz, 1677. His hymns are distinguished for a fervent, ecstatic quality, as shown in the collection 'Spiritual Zion' (1674); among the best remembered being 'Adorn Thyself, Loved Soul,' and 'Jesus, My Joy.'

Franck, Sebastian. A German prose Pietist and spiritual and ethical writer; born in Donauwörth, 1499; died in Basle, Switzerland, 1543. He was a priest who enlisted warmly in the cause of the Reformation, and wrote two compilations, 'Proverbs' (1541) and a 'World-Book' (1534), abounding in instructive and edifying miscellany; in addition to which he produced historical and descriptive tracts and monographs.

Francke, Kuno. An American scholar and author; born in Schleswig, Germany, in 1855. He is professor of German literature in Harvard University. His notable book 'Social Forces in German Literature' appeared in 1896.

Franco, Niccolò (fränˈkō). An Italian poet (1505–69). He was long the intimate friend of Pietro Aretino, and his rival in licentiousness of verse; at Rome he was punished repeatedly for his offenses against decency, and at last hanged for his satires against Pius V. Among his works are: 'Popular Epistles' (1538); 'Piscatorial Eclogues'; 'Priapea.'

François, Luise von (fränˈswä' *or* froṅswä'). A German novelist (1817–93). Her first considerable story, 'The Last Reckenburgerin' (1871), was very warmly praised by the critics for its power in character delineation: it was followed by 'Frau Erdmuthen's Twin Boys' (1872); 'Climacteric Years of a Lucky Fellow' (1877); 'Judith the Housekeeper' (1868), a peasant counterpart to 'The Last Reckenburgerin,' and next after that her best story. She wrote a 'Popular History of the Prussian War of Liberation, 1813–15'; and a comedy relating to the Seven Years' War, 'Woman's Station' (1882).

François de Neufchâteau, Nicolas Louis, Count (froṅ-swä′ dĕ nĕ-shä-tō′). A French public man and minor poet; born in Saffais, Meurthe, April 17, 1750; died in Paris (?), Jan. 10, 1828. He was admitted into the Academy as the author of 'Discourse on the Way to Read Verse' (1775); 'New Moral Tales in Verse' (1781); 'Fables and Tales in Verse' (1814); and similar productions.

Francq van Berkhey, Johannes le (frangk fvan berk′hī). A Dutch poet and naturalist; born in Leyden, Jan. 23, 1729; died there (?), March 13, 1812. He was a physician in Amsterdam, whose 'Flora and Fauna of Holland' (1769–79), and 'Natural History of Horned Cattle' (1805–11), received high praise. In his 'Poems' (1776–79), and the 'Song of Gratitude' (1773), he shows talent.

Frankl, Ludwig August, Chevalier von Hochwart (fränkl). An Austrian poet (1810–94). His literary début was made with 'A Lay of Hapsburg' (1832), a series of historical ballads, followed (1836) by the romantic epic 'Christopher Columbus'; the Biblical romantic poem 'Rachel' (1842); a poem 'The University' (1848), the first publication in Austria not subjected to the official censorship; 'Don John of Austria,' a heroic poem (1846); 'Lyric Poems,' and 'Epic and Lyric Poetry.'

Franklin, Benjamin. A celebrated American philosopher, statesman, and didactic writer; born in Boston, Jan. 16, 1706; died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790. Bred a printer from early boyhood, he was a hard student, and a wide and judicious reader. He early contributed political articles to the local press. Removing to Philadelphia, he established a printing business and founded the Pennsylvania Gazette. He was a promoter of every enterprise for the public good. His talent for invention and practical scientific research soon made itself felt. In 1752 he made his memorable discovery of the electrical nature of thunderstorms. He issued the first Poor Richard's Almanac in 1732, to supplant the current almanacs—full of worthless astrological predictions and stupid jests—with maxims of thrift and homely practical philosophy. As Deputy Postmaster-General he organized a paying postal system for the colonies. He was twice agent of Pennsylvania at London to procure redress of grievances; he passed several years abroad in public service before the Revolution, returning to Philadelphia in 1775. Thenceforward, both at home and especially as agent and diplomat in foreign countries, his life was devoted to his country's interests. He wrote his 'Autobiography,' reaching down to the year 1757; it has been edited by John Bigelow, and published in 3 vols. (3d ed. 1893). His 'Works' (10 vols., 1887–89) contain also his fugitive pieces—many of them classics for style and matter, and furnishing some proverbial sayings—and his correspondence. *

Franul von Weissenthurn, Johanna (fränˊöl fōn vīs′en-törn). A German dramatist and actress; born at Grünberg in Coblentz, 1773; died in Vienna, May 17, 1845. Her interpretations of stage emotions and characters made her an international celebrity; and her plays, in the edition of 'Newest Dramas' (1821), are works of great power.

Franzén, Frans Michael (fränt-sān′). A Swedish poet; born at Uleåborg in Finland, Feb. 9, 1772; died Aug. 14, 1847. He was professor of literature and ethics in the University of Åbo; but after the annexation of Finland to Russia he settled in Sweden, and in 1831 was made Bishop of Hernösand. As a poet he refused to adopt the didactic manner then regnant in Swedish poetry, and wrote in an unaffected idyllic vein with singular grace of style. His collected works were published in 5 vols. (1824–36).

Franzos, Karl Emil (fränt-sōs′). An Austrian novelist; born in Podolia, Oct. 25, 1848, of Jewish parentage. First studying jurisprudence, he became a newspaper correspondent, traveled extensively in Europe and Asia, edited an illustrated paper in Vienna, and finally studied in Berlin as a man of letters. His first volume—'Semi-Asia: Pictures of Life in Galicia, Bukowina, Southern Russia, and Roumania' (1876)—was a brilliant success all over Europe, being translated everywhere; and he has maintained high rank. Among his lively and graceful novels are: 'A Struggle for the Right' (1881); 'Tragic Stories' (1886); 'Judith Trachtenberg' (1890); 'The Old Doctor's God' (1892); 'The Truth-Seeker' (1894).

Frapan, Ilse (fräpˊän), pseudonym of Ilse Levien. A German story-writer; born in Hamburg, Feb. 3, 1852. She is most at home in delineations of the life and traits of the people; as in 'Bitter-Sweet' (1891), 'Familiar Faces' (1893), and other stories in this field.

Fraser, Alexander Campbell. A Scotch philosophical writer; born at Ardchattan, Argyleshire, September 1819. He was a lecturer on mental philosophy in the New College, Edinburgh, 1846; editor of the North British Review 1850–50; professor of logic in Edinburgh University. His principal productions are: 'Essays in Philosophy' (1856); 'Rational Philosophy' (1858); a memoir of Bishop Berkeley, with a collected edition of his works (1871); an annotated edition of 'Locke's Essay on Human Understanding' (1894).

Fraser, James Baillie. An English traveler and man of letters; born at Reelick, Inverness-shire, June 11, 1783; died January 1856. He went to the West Indies, and thence to India, in 1815 making explorations in the Himalayas. He wrote 'A Historical and Descriptive Account of Persia,' and other works.

Frauenlob (frouˊen-lōb), pseudonym of Heinrich von Meissen. A German mastersinger (1250–1318). He was a roving minstrel, practicing his art in the courts of the princes of southern and northern Germany; at last he settled in Mayence, and is believed to have

established there the first school of minstrelsy. His pseudonym or nickname, "Panegyric of Woman," he won from contending in a poetical competition for the word "lady" (frau) instead of "woman" (weib). Tradition says that women bore his corpse to the cathedral.

Fréchette, Louis Honoré (frā-shet'). A French-Canadian poet; born at Quebec about 1839. He has written many odes and lyrics exquisite in form and inspired by genuine passion: they are collected in the volumes 'My Leisure Hours'; 'Pell-Mell'; 'The Legend of a People.' He translated for the Théâtre Français of Paris several of Shakespeare's plays. His poem 'Northern Blooms' was crowned by the French Academy. *

Frederic, Harold. An American journalist and novelist; born in Utica, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1856. He has for several years been London correspondent for the American press. Among his stories are: 'The Lawton Girl'; 'In the Valley'; 'The Copperhead,' a tale of the Civil War; 'The Damnation of Theron Ware'; 'March Hares,' a study of contemporary social life. *

Fredericq, Paul (fred-er-ēk'). A Belgian historian; born in Ghent, Aug. 12, 1850. Accuracy of scholarship, liberality of view, and ease of style are manifest in his 'Essay on the Political and Social Part Played by the Dukes of Burgundy in the Low Countries' (1875), 'The Netherlands under the Emperor Charles V.' (1885), and other studies in Flemish and Netherlandish chronicles.

Fredro, Count Alexander (frād'rō). A notable Polish dramatist, called "the Molière of Poland"; born at Suchorow in Galicia, 1793; died at Lemberg, July 15, 1876. He is the founder of Polish comedy, those who preceded him having worked over French plays. 'Mr. Moneybags' (his first piece, 1821), 'Ladies and Hussars,' 'Man and Wife,' and 'Revenge,' are his titles. The scenes are taken from real life.

Fredro, Johann Alexander. A Polish dramatist, son of Count Alexander (1829–91). He served in the Polish-Hungarian legion in the Hungarian revolt of 1848, and after its suppression lived in exile till 1857. Of his numerous comedies these may be mentioned: 'Before Breakfast' (1864); 'Foreign Elements' (1872); 'The Goloshes' (1879); 'Poor or Rich' (1880).

Freeman, Edward Augustus. A distinguished English historian; born at Harborne in Staffordshire, Aug. 2, 1823; died at Alicante in Spain, March 16, 1892. He was appointed professor of history at Oxford, 1884. The principal of his very numerous works are: 'History and Conquests of the Saracens' (1856); 'History of the Norman Conquest of England' (6 vols., 1867–79); 'General Sketch of European History' (1872); 'Growth of the English Constitution' (1872); 'Reign of William Rufus and Accession of Henry I.' (2 vols., 1882); 'Fifty Years of European History' (1888). At the time of his death he was engaged on a great 'History of Sicily,' of which four volumes have been published. Among his miscellaneous writings are: 'Lectures to American Audiences' (1882) and 'Some Impressions of the United States' (1883). His contributions to the periodicals of his day were frequent and of great weight; and he was a fiery and unvarying champion of national freedom. *

Freiligrath, Ferdinand (frī'lig-rät). A notable German poet; born in Detmold, June 17, 1810; died in Cannstatt, March 18, 1876. His first volume of 'Poems' (1838), full of grand Oriental imagery, won universal favor—and a royal pension, which he renounced as discrediting his liberalism, publishing a 'Confession of Faith' in verse (1844). Banished as a sower of sedition, he took refuge in London till the revolution of 1848. Returning, he was tried for high treason for his poem 'The Dead to the Living,' but acquitted; then threatened with prosecution for 'Political and Social Poems'; and once more flying to London, lived there till 1868. His poems are imaginative and passionate, with ringing and spirited diction; many of his songs are widely popular. He was an admirable translator, notably from Scott, Shakespeare, and Longfellow. *

Frémont, Mrs. Jessie Benton. An American prose-writer, wife of John Charles; born in Virginia, 1824. Her father was Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. She has published: 'Story of the Guard: A Chronicle of the War,' with a German translation (1863); a sketch of her father prefixed to her husband's memoirs (1886); 'Souvenirs of my Time' (1887); and 'The Will and the Way Stories.'

Frémont, John Charles. An American explorer, politician, general, and writer; born in Savannah, Ga., Jan. 21, 1813; died in New York city, July 13, 1890. He was the first Republican nominee for the Presidency, and served as major-general in the United States army during the Civil War. His publications include: 'Report of the Exploring Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1842, and to Oregon and Northern California in 1843-44'; 'Frémont's Explorations'; and 'Memoirs of my Life' (1886).

French, Alice. See **Thanet.**

French, Henry Willard. An American lecturer and author; born in Connecticut in 1853. Among his numerous works are: 'Castle Foam' (1880), a Russian story; 'Ego' (1880), a novel; 'Gems of Genius' (1880); 'Nuna, the Brahmin Girl' (1881); 'Our Boys in China' (1883); 'Through Arctics and Tropics' (1892).

French, L. Virginia (Smith). An American poet; born in Maryland in 1830; died at McMinnville, Tenn., March 31, 1881. She was associate editor of the Southern Lady's Book, a fashion magazine, published in New Orleans (1852). Her collected works are: 'Wind Whispers,' poems (1856); 'Iztalilxo,' a tragedy (1859); and 'Legends of the South' (1867).

Freneau, Philip. An American poet; born in New York city, Jan. 2, 1752; died near Freehold, N. J., Dec. 18, 1832. His connection with Jefferson and other men of the time made him conspicuous. 'The Home of Night,' an imaginative poem, possesses merit and will endure. 'The College Examination,' 'Eutaw Springs,' and 'The Indian Student,' are favorably remembered. A competent critic commends his 'Lines to a Wild Honeysuckle' as sincere and delicate.

Frenzel, Karl Wilhelm (frents'el). A German novelist and essayist; born at Berlin, Dec. 6, 1827. He has published several volumes of historical essays, as 'Poets and Women' (3 vols., 1859-66), 'Busts and Pictures' (1864), 'Renaissance and Rococo' (1878), all marked by fine discernment and just historical perspective; also two volumes of dramatic criticism, 'Berlin Dramaturgy' (1877). Among his numerous historical novels of the eighteenth century are: 'Pope Ganganelli' (1864); 'Charlotte Corday' (1864); 'La Pucelle' (1871); 'Lucifer: A Story of Napoleon's Time' (1873). Outside the field of historical fiction he has written many stories, as 'Mrs. Venus' (1880); 'Chambord' (1883); 'Weary of Life' (1886); 'Woman's Rights' (1892). He is also author of 'German Voyages' (1868).

Frere, John Hookham. An English poet, translator, and diplomatist; born in London (not Norfolk), May 21, 1769; died in Malta, Jan. 7, 1846. He was a Cambridge graduate, and one of the founders of the Anti-Jacobin (see Canning). After a career in the diplomatic service, he produced his original 'Prospectus and Specimen of an Intended National Work . . . Relating to King Arthur and his Round Table' (1817), better known as 'The Monks and the Giants'; a literary burlesque, but full of charming verse and of excellent character-drawing. It naturalized in English the *ottava rima* afterward used by Byron in 'Beppo' and 'Don Juan.' A version of a large part of Aristophanes succeeded this effort.

Frey, Adolf (frī). A German poet, biographer, and essayist; born Feb. 18, 1855. In his 'Poems' (1886), and 'Recollections of Gottfried Keller' (1892), culture and scholarship are conspicuous; and a volume on 'Albrecht von Haller and his Importance in German Literature' (1879) shows great critical acumen.

Frey, Friedrich Hermann. See **Greif.**

Frey, Jakob. A Swiss novelist; born at Gutenschwyl in Aargau, May 13, 1824. His novels are few in number, but they are to be classed with the finest productions of Swiss literary genius. They are: 'Between Jura and Alps' (1858); 'The Orphan Girl of Hollizen' (1863); 'Swiss Portraits' (in three parts, 1864-77).

Freylinghausen, Johann Anastasius (frī'ling-hou''zen). A German theologian and hymnist; born in Gandersheim, Dec. 2, 1670; died in Halle, Feb. 12, 1739. His 'Song-Book' (1704) is one of the most voluminous and meritorious compilations of sacred verse ever made; and his work on the 'Foundation of Theology' is the masterpiece of the Pietist movement of Halle.

Freytag, Gustav (frī'täg). A distinguished German poet and novelist; born at Kreuzburg in Silesia, July 13, 1816; died at Wiesbaden, April 30, 1895. His first dramatic composition was 'The Bridal Tour,' a comedy (1844); it was followed by a little one-act tragedy, 'The Savant' (1844), and by a small volume of poems 'In Breslau' (1845); after which he produced 'The Valentine' (1846), 'Count Valdemar' (1847), and 'The Journalists' (1853). Among his works outside of the drama may be mentioned his great novel of social life, 'Debit and Credit' (3 vols., 1855; 40th ed. 1893), followed by another novel of social life, 'The Lost MS.' (1864; 23d ed. 1893). His next work, 'Ancestors,' is a cycle of six stories portraying the German civilization from the beginning of historic times. *

Frič, Joseph Václav (frich). A Czech journalist, dramatist, agitator, and poet; born in Prague, Sept. 5, 1829; died there, Oct. 14, 1890. Political activity and journalistic independence resulted in his exile, but he was granted amnesty after wandering through Europe and writing anti-Austrian books and papers. His place in his country's literature is due to 'Laments of the Bohemian Crown' (1868), a political pamphlet; 'The Vampire' (1849), a patriotic poem; 'Ulric von Hutten' and 'Mazeppa,' dramas; and various other productions.

Friedländer, Ludwig (frēd'len-der). A German classical philologist and scholar; born in Königsberg, July 16, 1824. His most representative work is 'Typical Studies in the History of Roman Manners and Morals' (6th ed. 1889), written in popular style. 'The Remains of Nicanor's Emendations of the Punctuation of the Iliad' (1850), and like theses, constitute him an authority in Homeric criticism.

Friedmann, Alfred (frēd'man). A German poet and story-teller; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Oct. 26, 1845. His poems have every grace of form, but lack original inspiration. Among them are: 'Merlin. Orpheus' (1874), two ballads; 'Biblical Stars' (1875), comprising three idylls; 'Love's Fire Test. Angioletta'; 'Lays of the Heart' (1888). He is the author of many novels, including: 'Two Marriages'; 'Suddenly Rich' (1891); 'The Wild Rose' (1893).

Friedrich, Friedrich (frēd'rich). A German novelist; born in Gross-Vahlberg, Little Brunswick, May 2, 1828; died in Plauen, near Dresden, April 13, 1890. He was the author of many pleasing romances; the best of them — 'War Scenes' (1860); 'The Minister's Wife' (1871); 'Frank and Free' (1872); and 'The Honor of the House' (1884) — evincing a considerable degree of constructive ingenuity.

Friedrichs, Hermann (frēd'richs). A German poet and story-writer; born in St. Goar

on the Rhine, June 14, 1854. He has distinguished himself in periodical journalism, and shown taste as a maker of polite literature in 'The Revenge of the Bayadere' (1880), a lyric; 'Love Ordeals' (1888), a volume of stories; and 'Forms and Passions' (1889), poems, all uniting tropical intensity to rhetorical grace and purity of diction.

Fries, Jakob Friedrich (frēs). A German philosopher; born in Barby, Aug. 23, 1773; died at Wartburg, Aug. 10, 1843. He is a link between Kant's system and the so-called historical school. 'The New or Anthropological Critique of Reason' (1807) is his most important book; although his 'Handbook to Psychical Anthropology' (1820), 'System of Metaphysics' (1824), and two or three besides, must be considered in an estimation of his position in German letters.

Friis, Jens Andreas (frēs). A Norwegian philologist, ethnologist, and sketch-writer; born in Sogndal, 1821 (?). He has exhaustively investigated the language and literature of the Finns and Laps; a 'Lap Grammar' (1856), 'Lap Mythology' (1871), and like works, giving him pre-eminence in this field. 'Holidays among Crags and Mountains' (1876) — hunting and fishing sketches, with the mountains of his country as a background — give another side of his literary power.

Friman, Klaus (frē'män). A Danish poet; born in Selloe, Norway, Aug. 4, 1746; died in Dawigen, Norway, Oct. 16, 1829. He was a country clergyman. His descriptive poem 'Hornelen' (1777) had merits; but the graceful pastoral lyrics which followed constitute him a poet of strongly individualized charm.

Friman, Peder Harboe. A Danish poet, brother of Klaus; born in Selloe, Nov. 19, 1752; died in Copenhagen, Sept. 31, 1839. He also exploited Hornelen in a pleasing metrical description (1777). He wrote odes, and a poem, 'St. Sunniva's Cloister,' of much beauty.

Froebel, Friedrich (frė'bel). A notable German educator; born at Oberweissbach, April 21, 1782; died at Marienthal, June 21, 1852. He was for some time associated with Pestalozzi, but evolved a theory of education of his own. To explain it he wrote 'The Education of Man' (Vol. i., 1826), a work of deep and original thought. He opened the first Kindergarten or Children's Garden at Blankenburg, Thuringia, 1840. *

Froebel, Julius. A German journalist, political and descriptive writer, and publicist; born in Griesheim, near Stadtilm, July 16, 1805; died in Zürich, Switzerland, Nov. 6, 1893. He was active in the popular movements preceding and during 1848. He wrote: 'The Republicans,' a political drama; 'Theory of Politics' (1861-64); 'America: Experiences, Studies, and Travels' (1857-58), the latter work the fruit of much personal observation and a residence there of nine years; and 'A System of Social Politics' (2d ed. 1847). He was a remarkably keen and accurate observer, and a writer of rare plausibility.

Fröhlich, Abraham Emanuel (frė'liċh). A Swiss poet and fabulist (1796–1865). His first work was a volume of 'Fables' (1825), followed (1827) by a small volume of 'Swiss Lays.' 'The Gospel of St. John in Songs' (1835) explains itself. He also wrote 'Elegies on Cradle and Bier' (1835); three epics on the Reformers Zwingli, Ulrich von Hutten, and Calvin; a volume of 'Rhymed Proverbs' (1850); 'Selected Psalms and Spiritual Songs' (2d ed. 1845).

Fröhlich, Karl Hermann. A German juvenile poet and artist; born in Stralsund, April 8, 1821. His silhouettes and figures, accompanied by verse, have delighted childhood in two continents. 'Fables and Tales' (1853-54), and 'New Silhouettes and Rhymes' (1855), are particular favorites.

Frohschammer, Jakob (frō'shäm-er). A German philosopher; born in Illkosen, Bavaria, Jan. 6, 1821; died at the Kreuth, June 14, 1893. He was a Catholic priest when he began the series of writings which called public attention to him and cost him his pastorate. These include 'Christianity and Modern (Nature) Science' (1868); 'The Imagination [Phantasie] as the Fundamental Factor [Grundprinzip] in Cosmic Evolution [Weltprozess]' (1877); and 'Outline System of Philosophy' (Part 1, 1892): in which, and other works, mysticism, "otherworldliness," and the phenomena of the imagination are incorporated among the more ordinary particles of the philosophic mosaic.

Froissart, Jean (froi'särt *or* frwä-sär'). A celebrated French chronicler and poet; born at Valenciennes in Hainault, 1337; died at Chimay, 1410(?). He began at 20 to write the history of the wars of his time. His 'Chronicle' (as the title is usually abbreviated) covering the years 1326–1400, is of capital importance for its period. To a collection of the verses of Wenceslaus of Brabant, Froissart added some of his own, and gave to the whole the title 'Meliador, or the Knight of the Golden Sun.' All his extant poems were published at Brussels in 3 vols., 1870-72. *

Fromentin, Eugène (frō-moṅ-taṅ'). A French artist, critic, and writer of travel sketches; born in La Rochelle, Oct. 24, 1820; died in St. Maurice near La Rochelle, Aug. 27, 1876. A journey undertaken in the interest of art resulted in 'A Year in the Sahel' (5th ed. 1884) and 'A Summer in the Sahara' (9th ed. 1888). He has also entered another department of literature with 'The Masters of a Former Day' (1876), a happy bit of appreciation of old painters.

Frommel, Emil (frōm'el). A German popular story-writer and theologian; born in Karlsruhe, Jan. 5, 1828. He was a brave army chaplain, and turned out good sermons to the general edification; but 'Tales for the People'

(9 vols., 1873-86), and similar collections of humorous and realistic compositions, will form his memorials in the future.

Frontaura, Carlos (frōn-tou'rä). A Spanish story-writer and dramatist; born in Madrid, Sept. 4, 1834. 'The Philanthropist,' a comedy, and 'Fortunes and Misfortunes of Rosita,' a novel, illustrate his talent at its best. His compositions are characterized in general by a light gayety. He was a very prolific writer.

Frontinus, Sextus Julius. A Roman general, public official, and author; born about 40 A. D.; died probably in 103 A. D. He was urban prætor of Rome in 70, and as governor of Britain (76-78) acquired a great reputation by the conquest of the warlike Silures. He was twice consul, and during the reign of Nerva became superintendent of aqueducts, to which appointment we owe his valuable treatise 'On the Aqueducts of Rome.' Of the other works attributed to him, the only genuine one is the 'Strategematicon,' treating of military tactics.

Fronto, Marcus Cornelius (fron'tō). A Roman rhetorician and epistolary writer; born in Cirta, Numidia, about 100 A. D.; died in Rome (?), 180 (?). It is in his letters, first brought to light in 1815, that he is revealed as a writer of ability and importance.

Frothingham, Nathaniel Langdon. An American Unitarian clergyman and religious writer; born in Boston, Mass., July 23, 1793; died there, April 4, 1870. He was author of 'Deism or Christianity'; 'Sermons in the Order of a Twelvemonth' (1852); and 'Metrical Pieces' (1855). His writings are marked by grace and refinement.

Frothingham, Octavius Brooks. An American Unitarian clergyman, son of Nathaniel; born in Massachusetts, 1822; died 1895. His radical views led to the resignation of his pastorate in the Unitarian Church, Salem, Mass. He preached in Jersey City, 1855-59; then organized the Third Unitarian Church in New York city, where he preached very radical and advanced views until the dissolution of the church in 1879. The remainder of his life was devoted to travel and literary pursuits, his home being in Boston. His works were: 'Stories from the Lips of the Teacher'; 'Stories from the Old Testament'; 'The Religion of Humanity'; 'The Cradle of the Christ'; 'Memoir of W. H. Channing'; 'The Safest Creed'; 'Beliefs of the Unbelievers'; 'Creed and Conduct'; 'The Spirit of the New Faith'; 'The Rising and the Setting Faith'; 'Lives of Gerrit Smith, George Ripley, Theodore Parker'; 'Transcendentalism in New England'; 'Recollections and Impressions'; etc.

Froude, James Anthony (frōd). A notable English historian; born at Dartington in Devonshire, April 23, 1818; died in London, Oct. 20, 1894. In the beginning of the Tractarian controversy he was a close friend of Newman, and was a contributor to the 'Lives of the English Saints.' He took orders in the Anglican Church (1844). Among his works may be mentioned: 'Luther: A Short Biography' (1833); 'Shadows of a Cloud' (1847); 'Nemesis of Faith' (1848); 'History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth' (12 vols., 1850–70); 'Influence of the Reformation on the Scottish Character' (1867); 'The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century' (3 vols., 1872); 'Cæsar: A Sketch' (1879); 'Thomas Carlyle' (1882); 'Spanish Story of the Armada' (1892). He was the successor of E. A. Freeman in the professorship of modern history at Oxford. *

Frugoni, Carlo Innocenzio Maria (frō-gō'nē). An Italian poet (1692-1768). He was a Franciscan friar, and was professor of rhetoric at Brescia, Bologna, Modena, etc.; at the court of Parma he was appointed poet laureate and historiographer. His 'History of the House of Farnese' was published in 1729. His poetical works (15 vols., 1779) show great elegance of style, richness of imagery, and harmony of numbers. He was happy in his poetical 'Epistles' after the manner of Horace.

Frullani, Emilio (frö-län'ē). An Italian poet; born at Florence, 1808; died there, Oct. 24, 1879. He holds honorable rank among contemporary Italian lyrists. He is a master of elegiac verse; many of his threnodies on the death of friends — above all, the one entitled 'The Three Souls' — are admirable. His poems are collected in two volumes: 'Verses' (1863); 'New Verses' (1874).

Fry, James Barnet. An American military officer and author; born in Carrollton, Ill., Feb. 22, 1827; died at Newport, R. I., July 11, 1894. He graduated at West Point in 1847; served in the Mexican War (1847-48); and was instructor and adjutant at West Point (1853-59). He saw active service in the Civil War and was provost-marshal-general (1863-66). After the war he was appointed adjutant-general, and retired in 1881. His works include: 'Historical and Legal Effects of Brevets' (1877); 'Army Sacrifices' (1879); 'Operations Under Buell' (1884).

Fryxell, Anders (früks'el). A Swedish historian, literary critic, and grammarian; born in Edsleskog, Dalsland, Feb. 7, 1795; died in Stockholm, March 21, 1881. He was a clergyman and a scholar. His writings are characterized by purity of idiom and great beauty of style; the strongest of his works, 'Stories from Swedish History' (1832-79), is throughout its many volumes admirable in its combination of accuracy with historical insight and literary grace. 'The Prejudice against Aristocracy among Historians of Sweden' (1845-50); 'Contributions to Swedish Literary History' (1860-62); and 'Manual of the Swedish Tongue,' are among his most important works.

Fuà-Fusinato, Erminia (fwä'fö-sēn-ä'tō). An Italian poetess, wife of the poet Arnaldo Fusinato; born of Jewish parents at Rovigo, Oct. 5, 1834; died in Rome, Sept. 27, 1876. Her spirited appeals to national sentiment

in 1848 brought her widely into notice. In 1852 was published her 'Verses and Flowers.' She wrote a series of 'Stornelli,' advocating Florence as the national capital instead of Rome. Her complete poetical works, 'Versi,' were published in 1879; her 'Literary Writings' in 1883.

Fulda, Ludwig (föl'dä). A German dramatist; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, July 15, 1862. One of his first pieces, a comedy in verse, 'Honest Men,' was repeatedly put upon the stage. His most successful plays are the two comedies 'Under Four Eyes' (1886) and 'The Wild Chase' (1888); and the drama of society 'The Lost Paradise' (1890). His dramatic tale 'The Talisman' (1893) was received with extraordinary favor. His special gifts are an easy mastery of the resources of language and of poetical technique, and a lively wit ever conscious of a serious purpose.

Fuller, Anna. An American novelist; born in Massachusetts in 1853. Her works are: 'Pratt Portraits: Sketched in a New England Suburb' (1892); 'A Literary Courtship' (1893); 'Peak and Prairie' (1894); 'A Venetian June' (1896).

Fuller, Henry B. An American story-writer and novelist; born in Chicago of New England blood, 1859. He was intended for a mercantile career, but entered literature anonymously with 'The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani' (new ed. 1892), and 'The Châtelaine of La Trinité' (1892). He next wrote 'The Cliff Dwellers' (1893), and 'With the Procession' (1895), novels of Chicago life. *

Fuller, Hiram. An American journalist; born in Plymouth County, Mass., about 1815; died in 1880. Together with N. P. Willis and George P. Morris he published the New Mirror. The three subsequently established the Daily Mirror, which Mr. Fuller edited for fourteen years. He resided for a number of years in London and Paris, and on his return wrote 'Grand Transformation Scenes in the United States; or, Glimpses of Home after Thirteen Years Abroad' (1875).

Fuller, Margaret. See **Ossoli, Sarah Margaret Fuller, Marchioness d'.**

Fuller, Thomas. A noted English historian (1608–61). He was a presbyter of the Established Church and a prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral. He was a voluminous writer. His works include: 'David's Heinous Sin' (1631), a poem; 'History of the Holy War' (1639); 'A Pisgah Sight of Palestine' (1650); 'Church History of Britain' (1655). The one work for which he is now esteemed is 'The Worthies of England' (folio, 1662), which is full of biographical anecdote and acute observations on men and manners.

Fullerton, Georgiana, Lady. An English novelist, daughter of the first Earl Granville and wife of Alexander Fullerton; born at Tixall Hall, Staffordshire, Sept. 23, 1812; died at Bournemouth, Jan. 19, 1885. Her first novel, 'Ellen Middleton' (1844) was followed by 'Grantley Manor' (1847). Her later stories, after her conversion to the Catholic faith in 1846, are in a mild way "stories with a purpose," the purpose being to develop the influence of religious belief on life and character; among them are: 'Lady Bird' (1852); 'Too Strange Not to be True' (1864); 'Mrs. Gerald's Niece' (1871); 'A Will and a Way' (1881). She wrote also 'The Gold-Digger, and Other Verses' (1872).

Funck-Brentano, Théophile (fönk"brentä"nō). A French philosophical and critical writer; born in Luxembourg, Aug. 23, 1830. His thorough studies in law and medicine have imparted to his philosophical writings an exactitude of thought and inspired a special stress upon method, as in 'New Thoughts and Maxims' (1858); 'Exact Thought in Philosophy' (1869); 'Greek Sophists and Contemporary English Sophists' (1879); and others. As a critic he is esteemed for the happy presentation and careful elaboration of his thought.

Furness, Horace Howard. An American Shakespearean scholar and editor, son of William H.; born in Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1833. He graduated from Harvard in 1854; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. The honorary degree of Ph. D. was conferred upon him by the University of Göttingen in recognition of his services to Shakespearean literature. He is the editor of the exhaustive New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare, eight volumes of which have appeared since 1871.

Furness, William Henry. An American clergyman and author; born in Boston, April 20, 1802; died in Philadelphia, Jan. 30, 1896. He was educated at Harvard; studied theology at Cambridge, Mass., and was pastor of the First Unitarian Church in Philadelphia from 1825 to 1875. Among his numerous works are: 'Remarks on the Four Gospels' (1836); 'Jesus and his Biographers' (1838); 'Verses and Translations from the German Poets' (1886); 'Pastoral Offices' (1893).

Furnivall, Frederick James. An English historian of literature; born in Egham, Surrey, Feb. 4, 1825. A lawyer by profession, he became a socialist and reformer, and a student of debatable literary problems. His labors resulted in the production of 'Shakespeare's England' (1877), and many editions of old masterpieces, such as: 'Saint-Graal, the History of the Holy Graal in English Verse, by Henry Lonelich' (1861–63), and 'Caxton's Book of Curtesye' (1868).

Fürst, Julius (fürst). A Polish Oriental scholar; born in Zerkovo, Posen, May 12, 1805; died in Leipsic, Feb. 9, 1873. His origin was Jewish. He obtained a marvelous mastery of the rabbinical literature, utilized in his great 'History of Jewish General and Literary Culture in Asia,' and 'History of Biblical Literature and of Hellenico-Judaic Letters' (1867–70), etc. He suffered many attacks from critics.

Fusinato, Arnaldo (fö-sēn-ä'tō). An Italian poet; born at Schio in the district of Vicenza, 1817; died at Verona, Dec. 29, 1888. His high poetical gifts were first exercised in humorous poetry, often with a political aim. At the outbreak of the revolution of 1848 he and his brother raised a battalion of volunteers and took part in several actions. His collected 'Poems' were published in 1853, and have since been many times republished in cheap popular editions. His 'Unpublished Patriotic Poems' appeared in 1871.

Fustel de Coulanges, Numa Denis (füs-tel'-dė kö-länzh'). A French historian; born in Paris, March 18, 1830; died there, Sept. 12, 1889. His 'Polybius, or Greece Conquered by the Romans' (1858); 'The Ancient City' (12th ed. 1889); and 'History of Political Institutions in Old France' (1875–92), are interesting and exhaustive works.

Fyffe, Charles Alan. An English historian; born at Blackheath, Kent, December 1845; died Feb. 19, 1892. He graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1868, and was called to the bar in 1876, but never actively practiced. As correspondent of the Daily News during the Franco-Prussian war he is said to have sent to that journal the first account of the battle of Sedan that appeared in print. On account of a false charge, he became depressed and committed suicide. His historical works are distinguished by accuracy and a pleasing, perspicuous style. They include: 'History of Greece' (1875); 'History Primers'; and the well-known 'History of Modern Europe' (1880, 1886, 1890), covering the period from 1792 to 1878.

G

Gaboriau, Émile (ga-bō-ryō'). A French writer of detective stories; born in Saujon, Nov. 9, 1835; died at Paris, Sept. 28, 1873. His early years were a succession of vicissitudes; the army, the law, and even the church, were in turn the objects of his inconstant attentions, until at last he wrote his way to fame and fortune with 'The Lerouge Affair' in 1866. He had previously tried his luck with a humorous tale or two. His works include: 'File No. 113' (1867); 'The Crime of Orcival' (1867); 'Monsieur Lecoq' (1869); 'The Fall' (1871); 'The Rope about the Neck' (1873); etc. *

Gage, William Leonard. An American clergyman and author; born in Loudon, N. H., in 1832; died in 1889. He was the pastor of a Congregational church at Hartford, Conn., from 1868 to 1884. Besides several translations from the German, he has written 'Trinitarian Sermons' (1860); 'Songs of War Time' (1863); 'Life of Carl Ritter' (1887); 'Palestine, Historic and Descriptive' (1887).

Gagneur, Louise (gän-yėr'). A French novelist; born at Domblans, in the Jura, January (?) 1832. At 18 she wrote an essay on trades-unionism which attracted the attention of Vladimir Gagneur, a deputy in the Chamber, who married her. She wrote novels of a socialistic and anti-Catholic tendency, many of which proved popular. 'An Expiation'; 'The Black Crusade'; 'The Story of a Priest'; and 'The Crime of the Abbé Maufrac,' are some of the better known among these works, which are characterized by vividness of narration and intense warmth of partisan feeling.

Gairdner, James. A Scotch compiler and historical writer; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 22, 1828. Besides memorials and compilations relating to the mediæval period of English history, he has published 'The Houses of Lancaster and York' (1874), in the 'Epochs of History' Series; 'Life and Reign of Richard III.' (1878); the volume 'England,' in the Christian Knowledge Society's series entitled 'Early Chroniclers of Europe' (1879); 'Henry VII.,' in 'Twelve English Statesmen' (1889).

Galdós, Benito Perez (gäl'dōs). A Spanish novelist; born in Las Palmas, Canary Islands, May 10, 1845. He went to Madrid when a lad to study law; but instead began writing plays, till their persistent rejection by managers caused him to try novel-writing, in which he established his fame and his fortune. 'The Fountain of Gold' is the first, and 'Halma' is one of the latest, of a long series of novels demonstrating that, as regards life, "few see it more clearly than Galdós." *

Galen, Philipp (gäl'en), pseudonym of Ernst Philipp Karl Lange. A German novelist; born in Potsdam, Dec. 21, 1813. He was for years an army physician, retiring with a reputation for medical lore; he had also won fame with 'The Island King,' a widely popular story, and 'The Madman of St. James,' by far his best work. 'Fritz Stilling' is the tale of a practicing physician's adventures, and 'Walther Lund' deals with literary life. 'The Diplomat's Daughters' and 'Free from the Yoke' are meritorious fictions. He is a pleasing realist with no special "tendency."

Gall, Richard. A Scottish song-writer; born at Linkhouse, December 1776; died in Edinburgh, May 10, 1801. At first apprenticed to his uncle, a carpenter, afterwards to a printer in Edinburgh, he subsequently became a traveling clerk. Burns and Thomas Campbell were counted among his friends. Several of his songs were set to music, and were popular.

Two of these, 'The Farewell to Ayrshire' and that beginning "Now bank and brae are clad in green," are often credited to Burns.

Gallagher, William Davis. An American journalist and poet; born at Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1808; died 1894. 'A Journey through Kentucky and Mississippi,' published in the Cincinnati Chronicle in 1828, first drew public attention to him. He wrote 'The Wreck of the Hornet,' a poem; and edited 'Selections from the Political Literature of the West' (1841). 'Fruit Culture in the Ohio Valley' is among the best of his agricultural writings. 'Miami Woods,' and 'A Golden Wedding and Other Poems,' were published in 1881.

Gallardo, Aurelio Luis (gal-yar'-do). A Mexican poet; born in León, Guanajuato, Nov. 3, 1831; died in Napa, Cal., Nov. 27, 1869. He published three volumes of poems: 'Dreams and Visions' (Mexico, 1856); 'Clouds and Stars' (Guadalajara, 1865); and 'Legends and Romances' (San Francisco, 1868); also a collection of poems, 'Home Stories.' He wrote many comedies. The drama 'Maria Antonieta de Lorena' is regarded as his best work.

Gallatin, Albert. An American statesman, financier, and author; born in Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 29, 1761; came to this country in 1780; died at Astoria, L. I., Aug. 12, 1849. He was in Congress 1795–1801; Secretary of the Treasury 1801–1813; minister to France 1815–1823, and to England 1826–27. Later he engaged in banking. Among his works are: 'Considerations of the Currency and Banking Systems of the United States' (1831); 'Memoir on Northeastern Boundary' (1843); 'Notes on the Semi-Civilized Nations of Mexico, Yucatan, and Central America' (1845).

Gallaudet, Thomas Hopkins. An American writer and educator; born at Philadelphia, 1787; died at Hartford, Conn., 1851. In 1817 founded at Hartford the first deaf-mute institute in America, but in 1830 he resigned the presidency of it. He was afterwards chaplain of the Connecticut Retreat for the Insane from 1838 until his death. He wrote 'Bible Stories for the Young' (1838) and 'The Child's Book of the Soul' (1850).

Gallego, Juan Nicasio (gäl-yā'gō). A Spanish lyric poet; born in Zamora, Dec. 14, 1777; died at Madrid, Jan. 9, 1853. He studied law, philosophy, and theology, at Salamanca; but began a poetical career upon becoming intimate with Valdés, Quintana, and Cienfuegos. His political activity resulted in his imprisonment in 1814, and banishment for a short time subsequently. His first poetry was light and amorous, but he later took up sterner subjects. His 'The Second of May,' and an elegy upon the death of Queen Isabella (1818), have attained particular celebrity. He served in the Spanish Cortes for some years.

Gallenga, Antonio Carlo Napoleon (gäl-leng'gä). An Italian publicist and author; born in Parma, Nov. 4, 1810. He left Italy in 1831 by reason of political disturbances, and lived abroad. He represented Piedmont at Frankfort in 1848-49, and was a member of Parliament from 1854 to 1864. He was long the London Times's special correspondent in Italy. His works, many of them issued under the name of "Mariotti," include: 'Italy, Past and Present' (1841–49); 'Castellamonte, an Autobiography' (1854); 'Mariotti's Italian Grammar,' which went through twelve editions; 'History of Piedmont' (1855–56); 'The Pearl of the Antilles' (1873); and several books of travel.

Galt, John. A Scottish novelist; born at Irvine, Ayrshire, May 2, 1779; died at Greenock, April 11, 1839. Going abroad, he met Lord Byron at Gibraltar, and sailed with him for Greece. Returning to London, he contributed to Blackwood's. 'The Annals of the Parish' was published in 1821, and met a popular welcome. In rapid succession appeared 'Sir Andrew Wylie,' 'The Entail,' 'The Steamboat,' 'The Provost,' 'Ringan Gilhaize,' 'The Spaewife,' and 'Rothelan.' His 'Literary Miscellanies' was published in 1834. He also wrote a 'Life of Byron.'

Galton, Francis. A distinguished English anthropologist and traveler; born at Duddeston, near Birmingham, 1822. He is grandson of Erasmus Darwin, and thus a kinsman of the celebrated author of 'The Origin of Species.' His principal works are: 'Narrative of an Explorer in Tropical South Africa' (1853); 'The Art of Travel, or Shifts and Contrivances in Wild Countries' (1855); 'Hereditary Genius, its Laws and Consequences' (1869); 'Experiments in Pangenesis' (1871); and in the same line of studies, 'English Men of Science, their Nature and Nurture' (1874); 'Inquiry into Human Faculty' (1883); 'Natural Inheritance' (1889); 'Finger Prints' (1893). He has also written several memoirs on anthropometric subjects and kindred topics. He has held official positions in connection with the Royal Society, the Royal Geographical Society, and other scientific bodies. He invented the system of composite photography.

Gama, José Basilio da (gä'mä). A Brazilian poet; born in the district of Rio-dos-Mortes, Brazil, in 1740; died in Lisbon, Portugal, July 31, 1795. Educated by the Jesuits, he joined their order; but about 1786 renounced his allegiance to it, and published the poem 'Uruguay' to expose the alleged Jesuit design of forming an independent State among the Uruguay Indians. He was elected a member of the Academy of Lisbon. He also published 'Lenitivo da Sandade do Principe D. José' (1788), and 'Quitubia' (1791).

Ganghofer, Ludwig (gäng'hōf-ĕr). A German dramatist and novelist; born in Kaufbeuren, July 7, 1855; resides in Vienna. At first engaged in mechanics, he later embarked in literature. His first great triumph in the drama was 'The Sculptor of Oberammergau,' written in collaboration with Hans Neuert.

His other plays have been staged in all the European capitals. His novels steadily grow in repute; the most successful are: 'It Was Once Upon a Time,' and 'Discontent.' His volume of lyric poetry, 'From the Tribe of Asia,' has attracted great attention.

Gannett, William Channing. An American clergyman and author; born in Boston, Mass., March 13, 1840. He graduated from Harvard in 1860. He has held the pastorates of several Unitarian churches throughout the West and East. Among his works are: 'Memoir of E. S. Gannett' (1875); 'A Year of Miracle' (1881); 'The Thought of God' (with F. L. Hosmer).

Garay, János (gor'oi). A Hungarian dramatist and poet; born in Szegszard, Oct. 10, 1812; died at Buda-Pesth, Nov. 5, 1853. His work was inspired by the German drama; as shown in 'Arbocz,' his best-known historical composition. The poems 'The Skirmisher,' 'Bosnyák Zsofia,' and 'Arpádok,' and a volume of historical ballads, have received warm praise from the best European critics.

Garborg, Arne. A Norwegian novelist; born in Jæderen, Jan. 25, 1851. He was the son of humble parents, and prepared himself with difficulty for a school-teacher's career. He took up literature as a means of expressing his theories, and produced the novels 'Pleasant Students' and 'Mannfolk,' both of a rebellious and often displeasing realism, which brought him fame,—but also trouble, for the truthful portraiture in one of them cost him his post in the government service. *

Garção, Pedro Antonio Correa (gär-sän'). A Portuguese poet; born in Lisbon, April 29, 1724; died there, Nov. 10, 1772. As a lyric poet he stands very high; while his satires, odes, and epistles,—upon the models of Horace,—are dainty and spiritual. He also wrote successful dramas. The Portuguese esteem him for the perfection with which he employed their language in his works. The 'Hymn to Dido' is one of his most popular productions. He was arrested for a personal satire, and died in prison after a long captivity.

Garcia de Quevedo, José Heriberto (gär-thē'ä dė kā-vā'dō). A South-American author; born in Coro, Venezuela, March 1819; died in Paris, June 1871. Educated in France and Spain, he settled in Paris, and was killed in the communard insurrection of 1871. Among his poems are: 'To Columbus'; 'To Liberty'; 'To Pius IX.'; 'Frenzy'; 'The Life to Come'; and 'The Proscript.' His dramas were well received. He wrote the novels 'The Love of a Girl' and 'Two Duels Eighteen Years Apart.'

Garcia Gutierrez. See **Gutierrez.**

Garcia y Tassara, Gabriel (gär-thē'ä e täs-är'ä). A Spanish poet and publicist; born in Seville, June 16, 1817; died at Madrid, Feb. 14, 1875. Among his noteworthy poems, 'A Devil into the Bargain' (Un Diablo Más) is reckoned the best. His lyrics are very effective.

Garcilaso de la Vega (gär-thē-läs'ō dā lä vā'gä). [Properly Garcias Laso.] A Spanish poet of high rank; born in Toledo in 1503; died at Nice, Oct. 14, 1536. He appeared very early at the court of Charles V., where his progress was rapid, not alone in letters but in arms. He became ambassador to France and subsequently traveled in Alva's suite, only to lose the Emperor's favor and languish long in prison. He it was who naturalized the smoother of the Italian metres in Spain, and softened the stern outlines of his country's models into a delicate elegance. Theocritus, Virgil, and Petrarch, he copied gracefully but unblushingly, as in his famed 'First Eclogue.' Sonnets, lyrics, pastorals, and canzone were written by him in great profusion, often on the eve of battle. He was mortally wounded while charging an enemy at the head of his troops.

Garczynski, Stephen (gär-chin'skē). A Polish poet; born in Kosmovo, Oct. 13, 1806; died at Avignon, Sept. 20, 1833. He studied law at Warsaw, and heard Hegel lecture at Berlin; after which he took part in the revolution of 1831, and then fled to France. His epic poem, 'The Fate of Waclaw,' and his minor poetry, display a pronounced tendency to mysticism; but they are an earnest expression of the Polish spirit of independence and its yearning for a national life.

Gardiner, Samuel Rawson. An eminent English historian; born at Ropley, Hants, England, March 4, 1829. He was educated at Winchester and Oxford, and for some time held the professorship of modern history at King's College, London. His great unfinished 'History of England from the Accession of James I. to the Restoration' (11 vols. now issued) is one of the monuments of English historical work. Among his lesser books, but all of the soundest excellence, are 'The Fall of the Monarchy of Charles I.' and 'The Thirty Years' War,' in the 'Epochs of History' series; a 'Students' History of England'; and a volume (1897) on the Gunpowder Plot.

Gardner, Dorsey. An American editor, compiler, and author; born in Philadelphia, Aug. 1, 1842; died in Short Hills, N. J., Nov. 30, 1894. He was at one time connected with the Christian Union and New York Commercial Advertiser; became one of the secretaries of the United States Centennial Commission; and since 1882 had been engaged editorially in the revision of the Webster 'International Dictionary.' He published: 'Quatre Bras, Ligny, and Waterloo' (1882); 'A Condensed Etymological Dictionary of the English Language' (1884).

Garfield, James Abram. Twentieth President of the United States; born at Orange, O., 1831; died at Elberon, N. J., 1881. His 'Collected Works' (2 vols., 1883) have been edited by B. A. Hinsdale.

Garland, Hamlin. An American story-writer and poet; born in La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 16, 1860. His works include: 'Main Traveled Roads' (1891); 'A Spoil of Office'; 'Prairie Folks'; 'Prairie Songs' (1893); 'Crumbling Idols'; 'Little Norsk' (1893); 'Rose of Dutcher's Coolly' (1895); 'Jason Edwards'; etc. *

Garnett, Richard. An English librarian, editor, and poet; born in Lichfield, England, Feb. 27, 1835. Keeper of Printed Books in the British Museum. He has edited the works of Shelley, De Quincey, Peacock, Drayton, and others; and is the author of biographies of Carlyle, Emerson, and Milton, in the 'Great Writers' series. Besides contributions to periodicals and encyclopædias, he has published: 'Io in Egypt, and Other Poems' (1859); 'Poems from the German' (1862); 'The Twilight of the Gods, and Other Tales' (1889); 'Iphigenia in Delphi, a Dramatic Poem' (1890).

Garnier, Robert (gär-nē-ā'). A French poet; born in La Ferté-Bernard, Maine, in 1534; died at Le Mans, Aug. 15, 1590. He studied law, and sat in the Parliament of Paris, but his 'Floral Diversions' caused him to be more widely known as a poet than as a lawyer. He wrote eight tragedies that attracted much attention, 'Porcie' and 'Bradamante' being the best; but they are scarcely adapted to the stage. He was the predecessor of Corneille, and marks a distinct epoch in the development of French literature.

Garrison, William Lloyd. The famous American abolitionist and journalist; born in Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 10 or 12, 1804 or 1805 (authorities conflict); died in New York city, May 24, 1879. He began life as a printer. After writing for various papers in New England, he became associate editor of the Genius of Universal Emancipation, published at Baltimore, Md. In 1831 he founded the famous anti-slavery paper, the Liberator, in Boston. He was also the founder of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its president from 1843 to 1865. Among his works are: 'Thoughts on African Colonization' (1832); 'Sonnets and Poems' (1843).

Gárshin, Vsevolod Michailovich (gär'shin). A Russian novelist; born in Bachmut, Yekaterinoslav, Feb. 14, 1855; died at St. Petersburg, April 5, 1888. He took part in the Russo-Turkish war, and was wounded at Charkow. He soon after finished his great work 'Four Days,' in which the sufferings and hallucinations of a wounded soldier are strikingly set forth. 'A Very Little Story,' 'The Night,' and several more novels, came from his pen during the next few years. He developed a tendency to melancholy (occasionally relapsing into insanity), traces of which are to be found in 'Attalea Princeps' and 'Night,' two weird tales; and in the psychiatrical study of 'The Red Flower.' He had intervals of sheer mental blankness.

Garth, Sir Samuel. An English physician and poet; born in Yorkshire (?), 1661, or at Bolam, Durham, 1660 (?); died in London (?), Jan. 18, 1719. His medical practice made him famous; still more so the 'Dispensary' (1699), a polemic poem, written to sustain the physicians in a contemporary war upon the apothecaries. He also translated Ovid, and made stinging epigrams.

Gascoigne, Caroline Leigh (gas'koin). An English novelist and poet; born (Smith) at Dale Park (?), May 2, 1813; died June 11, 1883. Literature was her earliest taste, and after her marriage to a noted soldier she wrote 'Temptation, or a Wife's Perils' (1839); 'The School for Wives' (1839); 'The Next-Door Neighbors' (1855); and other novels showing keen observation of character and of the subjective life. 'Belgravia' (1851) reveals her pleasingly as a poet.

Gascoigne, George (gas-koin'). An English poet; born perhaps in Westmoreland, 1525 (?); died in Stamford, Lincolnshire, Oct. 7, 1577. 'The Steele Glass' (1576) is probably the first English satire written in blank verse; 'Jocasta' is a tragedy modeled upon a play by Euripides; these, his lyrics, and 'The Glass of Government,' a prose comedy intercalated with poesies, were much esteemed in their day.

Gaskell, Elizabeth Cleghorn (Stevenson). An English novelist; born in Chelsea, Sept. 29, 1810; died Nov. 12, 1865. She had been long a wife and mother before she turned her attention to story-writing, which she did for the sake of forgetting a domestic grief. 'Mary Barton,' a book of the class to which Dickens's 'Hard Times' belongs; 'Sylvia's Lovers,' a revelation of the old press-gang's doings; 'Cousin Phillis,' a story of humor and pathos in tasteful alternation; and 'Cranford,' a series of sketches,—the last-named a seemingly enduring classic,—are her best. Her 'Life of Charlotte Brontë' brought her under criticism, but as a writer she belongs to a rank by no means crowded. *

Gasparin, Agénor Étienne, Comte de (gas-pä-rañ'). A French publicist and author; born in Orange, France, July 12, 1810; died near Geneva, Switzerland, May 14, 1871. Elected to the Chamber in 1846, he attracted attention by his advocacy of religious liberty, prison reform, abolition of slavery, and social purity. At the outbreak of the American Civil War he published two books maintaining the justice of the Federal cause, entitled 'The Uprising of a Great People' (1861) and 'America before Europe' (1862). Other important works were: 'Slavery' (1838); 'Christianity and Paganism' (1850); 'Liberal Christianity' (1869); 'Innocent III.,' published posthumously.

Gaspé, Philip Aubert de. A Canadian author; born in Quebec, Oct. 30, 1786; died there, Jan. 29, 1871. A lawyer, afterwards sheriff, he became involved in debt for which he was imprisoned four years; and when

released, secluded himself on his estate of St. Jean Port-Joli. His 'Old-Time Canadians' (1862), and his 'Memoirs' (1866), treat of Canadian traditions and folk-lore, and were written in French. The former was perhaps the most popular book ever published in Canada. An English translation was made by Mrs. Pennie.

Gassendi, Pierre (gäs-saṅ-dē). A French philosopher, scholar, and astronomer; born near Digne, Provence, Jan. 22, 1592; died at Paris, Oct. 24, 1655. A child-prodigy at 4, despite poverty and mean birth he fought his way to becoming the academic miracle of his day. A list of his works would be a catalogue of seventeenth-century science: but above the rest stand 'Exercises in Paradox in Opposition to Aristotle'; 'Objections to the Theories of Descartes'; and 'On the Life, Character, and Doctrine of Epicurus.' Either because he was so miscellaneous, or because his mind was more acquisitive than profound, he failed to contribute materially to the sum of human knowledge; but his writings clearly denote that he was gifted with a most subtle intellect.

Gaszynski, Konstantin (gä-shin'ske *or* gäsh-tsin'ske). A Polish poet and novelist; born in Ieziorno, near Warsaw, March 30, 1809; died at Aix, Provence, Oct. 8, 1866. His early literary career was interfered with by the distracted condition of his country, and he took refuge in France in 1831. Among his productions, 'Songs of a Polish Pilgrim'; 'Recollections of an Officer'; 'Poems'; 'Stories and Scenes from Aristocratic Life'; and two or three others, are prominent. He wrote in both Polish and French, and the literary studies to which he devoted himself in Provence are widely quoted as authorities on its language and people.

Gatty, Margaret. An English juvenile writer; born (Scott) at Burnham, Essex, 1809; died in Ecclesfield, Oct. 3, 1873. Her career in letters was inaugurated with 'The Fairy Godmother and Other Tales' (1851); but 'Parables from Nature' (1855–71) is most popular.

Gaudy, Baron Franz von (goud'tē *or* goud'ē). A German poet and novelist; born in Frankfort-on-the-Oder, April 19, 1800; died at Berlin, Feb. 6, 1840. He began life a soldier, but abandoned arms for literature at the age of 33. His bent was toward humorous poetry and epigram; and 'Erato,' his first book of any importance, is in the Heine vein. His lyric poetry is of unequal merit, while his songs are more or less imitations of French popular authors. 'Desangaño,' 'Extracts from the Diary of a Traveling Tailor,' and 'Venetian Sketches,' are distinguished among his works of fiction. He wrote some very good accounts of his travels in Europe.

Gautier, Judith (gō-tyā'). A French novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer, daughter of Théophile Gautier and Carlotta Grisi the famous Italian singer; born in Paris, 1850. She married Catulle Mendès, but was divorced. When quite young she learned Chinese from a mandarin, a guest of her father, and has ever since evinced great interest in the Oriental languages and literature. Her first work, under the name "Judith Walther," was 'The Book of Jade' (1867), a collection of prose and verse translated from the Chinese; it was followed by 'The Imperial Dragon' (1869), a Chinese romance, signed "Judith Mendès"; 'The Usurper,' a Japanese romance, crowned by the French Academy in 1875; 'Lucienne' (1877); 'The Cruelties of Love' (1878); 'Isoline' (1881); 'Poems of the Dragon Fly' (1884), adapted from the Japanese; 'Potiphar's Wife' (1884), a Persian romance; 'The Merchant of Smiles' (1888), a drama adapted from the Chinese; 'The Marriage of Fingal' (1888), a lyric poem.

Gautier, Léon. A French scholar and critic; born in Havre, Aug. 8, 1832. He held official positions connected with the schools and libraries of his native place till his growing eminence as a writer brought him to Paris. His works, which are criticized for a tendency to overestimate the Middle Ages, count among their choicest few: 'Chivalry'; 'Benedict XI., a Study of the Papacy'; and 'Contemporary Portraits and Present Questions.'

Gautier, Théophile. A French poet, critic, and novelist; born in Tarbes, Hautes Pyrénées, 1811; died near Paris, 1872. His works include: 'Poems' (1830); 'Albertus' (1833); 'Young France' (1833); 'Mademoiselle de Maupin' (1835). His best work as a critic is the 'History of Romanticism' (1854). As a result of his travels he wrote: 'A Journey in Spain' (1843); 'Italy' (1852); 'Constantinople' (1854); etc.: also the novels 'Miltona' (1847); 'Arria Marcella' (1852); etc. Other stories are: 'The Golden Fleece'; 'Beautiful Jenny'; 'Mademoiselle Dafne'; 'Omphale'; 'The Little Dog of the Marquise'; 'The Nest of Nightingales' (1833); 'The Loving Dead' (1836); 'The Chain of Gold'; 'A Night of Cleopatra's' (1845); 'Jean and Jeannette' (1846); 'The Tiger Skin' (1864–65); 'Spirite' (1866); etc. For the stage he wrote: 'Posthumus Pierrot' (1845); 'The Jewess of Constantine' (1846); 'Look but Do Not Touch' (1847); etc. His works of pure fantasy are: 'Avatar'; 'A Year of the Devil' (1839); and themes for ballets. Some of his poems have been collected under the title of 'The Comedy of Death.' On art he has written: 'Modern Art' (1852); 'The Arts in Europe' (1852); etc. *

Gay, Delphine (gā). A French poet and novelist, daughter of Sophie; born in Aix-la-Chapelle, Jan. 26, 1804; died at Paris, June 29, 1855. Carefully educated by her celebrated mother, Sophie Gay, she won fame with her poetry at the age of fifteen, an academic prize at eighteen, and a royal pension at twenty. After her marriage with the famous Émile de Girardin in 1831, she began to write romances, and they proved prodigiously popular. Her

poems include 'Sisters of St. Camille,' 'The Vision of Joan of Arc,' and 'The Widow of Nain.' Her best-known works of fiction are 'Lorgnon,' 'The Marquis de Pontanges,' and 'Balzac's Cane.' Her literary work is characterized by a tendency to mysticism and a somewhat lackadaisical style.

Gay, John. An English poet; born near Barnstable, Devonshire, in August (?) 1685; died at London, Dec. 4, 1732. His life was a series of vicissitudes: starvation and luxury, neglect and admiration, alternating in kaleidoscopic abruptness throughout his bohemian existence. His 'Rural Sports' gave him his start in literature; and 'Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets of London' has become a classic. But 'The Beggar's Opera' (the first English comic opera), the 'Fables,' and 'The Shepherd's Week,' must remain his enduring monuments. He wrote also 'The Wife of Bath,' and many other poems which add to his reputation. *

Gay, Sophie. A French novelist; born (Nichault de Lavalette) in Paris, July 1, 1776; died there, March 5, 1852. She married M. Liottier, a financier, in 1793; was divorced, and married M. Gay, a high government official. Her literary talent asserted itself early; and her romantic and sentimental but not silly novels—especially 'Laure d'Estell,' 'Léonie de Montbreuse,' and 'Anatole'—made her famous early in the century. Her play 'The Marquis of Pomenars' had quite a run.

Gay, Sydney Howard. An American author; born in Hingham, Mass., May 22, 1814; died in New Brighton, N. Y., June 25, 1888. He left Harvard before graduation on account of ill-health; and studied law, but abandoned it because he could not conscientiously take the required oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States. He became a "Garrisonian abolitionist," and in 1844 was editor of the Anti-Slavery Standard. In 1858 he became editorially connected with the New York Tribune, of which he was managing editor 1862–66. He wrote a 'History of the United States' (4 vols., 1876–81), of which W. C. Bryant wrote the preface; a 'Life of James Madison' (1884), in the 'American Statesmen' series; etc.

Gayángos y Arce, Pascual de (gī-äng'gōs ē är'thä). A Spanish scholar and historical writer; born in Seville, Spain, June 21, 1809. From 1843 to 1872 he held the professorship of Oriental languages at the University of Madrid; since 1881 he has resided mostly in London. He has published the 'Calendar of Letters Illustrative of the History of England in Connection with that of Spain, during the Reign of Henry VIII.' (7 vols.). In Spanish he has issued: 'Memoria del Mora Raris' (1845); 'Memorial History of Spain' (19 vols.); and contributions to various societies.

Gayarré, Charles Étienne Arthur (gī-ä-rā'). An American lawyer, politician, and historian; born at New Orleans, La., Jan. 9, 1805; died in 1895. He was admitted to the bar in 1829; was several times a member of the Louisiana Legislature; deputy State Attorney-General (1831); Secretary of State of Louisiana (1846–53). Among his works, which deal largely with the history of his native State, are: 'History of Louisiana,' in French (1830); 'Louisiana, its History as a French Colony' (1851); 'Philip II. of Spain' (1866); 'Fernando de Lemos,' a novel (1872).

Gayler, Charles. An American journalist and dramatist; born in New York city, April 1, 1820; died in Brooklyn, May 28, 1892. He wrote over 200 plays, and at one time had five produced simultaneously at New York theatres. He also wrote the first drama on the Civil War, entitled 'Bull Run.' Among his dramas are: 'The Gold Hunters'; 'Taking the Chances'; 'Lights and Shadows of New York'; 'Fritz.' Among his novels are: 'Out of the Streets' and 'Romance of a Poor Young Man.'

Gazzoletti, Antonio (gäts-ō-let'tē). An Italian lyric poet; born in Nago, March 20, 1813; died at Milan, Aug. 21, 1866. He was a lawyer at Trieste for many years, and became a government pleader upon the union of Lombardy and Piedmont. Ballads and lyrics were his poetical forms. 'What Is the Italian's Country?' is an attempt to write a national hymn. 'Verses'; 'Memories and Fancies'; 'Umberto Biancamano'; and a poem written in honor of the Dante sexcentenary, have given him a prominent position among modern Italian authors.

Gebhart, Émile (gẹb-är'). A French critic and essayist; born in Nancy, July 19, 1839. His numerous writings have to do mostly with the poetry and art of antiquity. 'History of the Poetic Sentiment in Relation to Nature during the Greek and Roman Classical Period'; 'Essay on Genre Painting in Antiquity'; and 'Praxiteles,' are his typical productions.

Geddes, Patrick. A Scotch botanist and author; born in 1854. He was educated at the Normal School of Science under Professor Huxley, and at several foreign universities; and is now professor of botany at University College, Dundee. He is the founder of University Hall, Edinburgh, which is part of a vast scheme of university reform and social reconstruction. Besides numerous monographs and articles in the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' he has written: 'Chapters in Modern Botany'; 'The Evolution of Sex' (with J. Arthur Thomson); 'The Classification of Statistics' (1882); 'John Ruskin, Economist' (1884); 'An Analysis of the Principles of Economics' (1885).

Geffroy, Mathieu Auguste (zhef-rwä'). A French historian; born in Paris, April 21, 1820; died there, Aug. 15, 1895. He was called to the chair of history at Bordeaux in 1852. He became professor of ancient history at Paris in 1872; and three years later was appointed director of the French school at Rome. Besides several articles in the Revue des Deux Mondes, he published: 'History of the

Scandinavians' (1851); 'Letters of Charles XII.' (1852); 'Gustavus III. and his Court' (1867); 'Rome and the Barbarians' (1875); 'Madame de Maintenon' (1887).

Geibel, Emanuel (gī'bel). A German poet; born in Lübeck, Oct. 18, 1815; died there, April 6, 1884. His early choice was for the clerical life, but he soon turned to poetry and to the study of Greek history and letters. He was a versatile writer, and many productions of exquisite sentiment and pathos, as well as works in lighter vein,—notably 'Master Andrea,' a comedy,—have proceeded from his pen. *

Geijer, Erik Gustaf (yī'er). A Swedish historian; born in the province of Wermland, Jan. 12, 1783; died in Stockholm, April 23, 1847. At 20 he won a prize from the Swedish Academy for a eulogy of the great mediæval regent Sten Sture, and at 27 became professor of history at the University of Upsala. He sat in the national Parliament for some years, and was distinguished for his eloquence. His 'History of the Swedish People,' 'History of the State of Sweden from 1718 to 1772,' and various contributions to the history of philosophy, theology, and æsthetics, are epoch-making in Swedish letters. He had considerable musical talent, and many of his compositions have become favorite songs in Sweden.

Geikie, Archibald. A Scotch geologist and scientific writer; born in Edinburgh, 1835. In the course of a brilliant career of discovery and experiment he has written: 'Elementary Lessons in Physical Geography' (4th ed. 1884); 'Scenery of Scotland Viewed in Connection with its Physical Geology' (2d ed. 1887); 'Outlines of Field Geology' (4th ed. 1891); and 'Text-Book of Geology' (3d ed. 1893).

Geikie, James. A Scotch geologist and scientific writer, brother of Archibald; born in Edinburgh, 1839. 'The Great Ice Age' (2d ed. 1877), and 'Prehistoric Europe' (1881), are works of profound learning and distinguished by much brilliancy of style.

Geiregat, Pieter (gī-rā-gädt'). A Flemish novelist and dramatist; born in Ghent, Feb. 25, 1828. He began as a journalist, but soon became known as a writer of sketches and stories, and plays of realistic and spectacular character. His best fictions are: 'The Workman's Life' and 'Folk Voices.' He is happy in delineating the national character, and successful also as a historical novelist. Among the most widely known of his plays are: 'Mother Rosa'; 'Egmont'; and 'The Two Sisters.'

Gellert, Christian Fürchtegott (gel'lert). A German prose-writer of eminence, and a popular poet; born in Hainichen, July 4, 1715; died in Leipzig, Dec. 13, 1769. His place in German literature is that of a restorer and a reformer. He began his literary career proper in 1743 with his famous series of fables, tales, and proverbial sayings. Abandoning a church career, he took up school-teaching; and his lectures on literary topics won him a new renown. During the Seven Years' War he was visited by princes, Frederick the Great invited him to his palace, and regiments of soldiers attended his class recitations. Later in life he fell into a profound melancholy. 'Spiritual Odes and Songs'; 'Moral Precepts'; 'The Loving Sisters'; 'Moral and Didactic Poems'; and above all, the 'Fables,' are the works most widely read in his own day.

Gelli, Giambattista (jāl'ē). An Italian literary critic and dramatist; born in Florence, Aug. 12, 1493; died there, July 24, 1563. Originally a stocking-weaver, he devoted his leisure to study, became known for his learning, and held thronged public readings upon Dante. His writings, partly in dialogue form, are excellent specimens of the Italian of the sixteenth century. 'Readings in the Florentine Academy,' 'Readings on Petrarch,' 'Lectures on Dante,' and similar studies, are authoritative upon their respective subjects. His comedies — 'Sport,' founded upon the 'Aulularia' of Plautus, and 'Error,' a broad burlesque — are famous in Italian literature.

Gellius, Aulus (jel'i-us). A Latin diarist and prose-writer; born in Rome (?), about 130 A. D.; died about 180. Like other rich youths, he studied in the best schools at Rome and finished off at Athens; in Rome he held judicial office for some years. The 'Attic Nights,' which he must thank for his fame, is based on his diary; and it owes much of its interest to the fact that every modern writer of historical novels dealing with the period from Augustus to Marcus Aurelius is compelled to study its gossipy pages, owing to the unrivaled verisimilitude of its pictures. *

Gemmingen, Baron Otto Heinrich von (gem'ing-en). A German dramatist; born in Heilbronn, Nov. 5, 1755; died at Heidelberg, March 15, 1836. He was in the diplomatic service of Baden for a time, and his first dramatic productions saw the light at Vienna. His best-known works are: 'The German Family Man,' a play in metre, founded upon Diderot's 'Father of a Family'; and a brilliant adaptation of Shakespeare's 'Richard II.' He wrote a number of minor plays, most of them metrical.

Genast, Karl Albert Wilhelm (gā-näst). A German poet and dramatist; born in Leipsic, July 30, 1822; died at Weimar, Jan. 18, 1887. He studied law and then entered politics, becoming one of the leaders of the popular party at Weimar. 'Bernhard of Weimar,' a tragedy, 'Little Thorn-Rose,' a volume of poems, and 'Florian Geyer,' a novel, are his most notable works.

Genée, Rudolf (zhā-nā). A German literary critic, dramatist, and poet; born in Berlin, Dec. 12, 1824. He abandoned wood engraving for journalism, and then became an instructor in literature at Berlin. As a reader and interpreter of Shakespeare he attained distinction; but his plays — 'The Prodigy' (1854), 'A

New Timon,' 'In Front of the Cannon,' 'The [female] Hermit,' and adaptations from Sheridan,—raised him to the front rank. His works in criticism, treating of German poetry, the drama, and kindred themes, are standard. 'Marienburg' is his successful historical novel.

Genlis, Stéphanie Félicité Ducrest de Saint-Aubin, Comtesse de (zhoṅ-lēs'). A French miscellaneous writer; born at Champcéri near Autun, Jan. 25, 1746; died at Paris, Dec. 31, 1830. Among her writings, which amount to about 90 volumes, are several little comedies intended to be acted by her pupils, the children of the Duke of Chartres; some stories, among them the romance 'Mademoiselle de Clermont' (1802); 'Unpublished Memoirs on the Eighteenth Century and the French Revolution' (10 vols., 1825); 'Baron d'Holbach's Dinners.'

Gensichen, Otto Fanz (gen'siċh-en). A German dramatist; born in Driesen, Feb. 4, 1847. He has produced a wide variety of pieces, as 'Caius Gracchus' and 'Danton,' tragedies; 'Euphrosyne,' 'Phryne,' and 'Aspasia,' spectacular plays; and several one-act "curtain-raisers." His most brilliant effects have been obtained with historical love-stories. He has produced a volume of miscellaneous poetry and a historical novel of merit.

Gentil-Bernard, Pierre Joseph Bernard called (zhoṅ-tēl' *or* zhoṅ-tē'bär-när'). A French poet and dramatist; born in Grenoble, Aug. 26, 1708; died at Choisy-le-Roi (?), Nov. 1, 1775. He was educated by the Jesuits at Lyons, and rose to the chief secretaryship on Marshal de Coigny's staff. He became immensely fashionable in all the salons in 1737, when his 'Castor and Pollux' appeared, with music by Rameau. Voltaire wrote him a letter of appreciation, comparing him with Ovid, and bestowing the title of "Gentil-Bernard" upon him. 'The Art of Love,' another of his works, is, like all his productions, highly erotic and in utterly false taste.

Gentz, Friedrich von (gents). A German publicist and controversial writer; born in Breslau, May 2, 1764; died near Vienna, June 9, 1832. His early predilections were favorable to the French Revolution; later he attacked it in various writings, including translations from Edmund Burke, Mallet du Pan, and Mounier. His political career was very brilliant. He labored assiduously to form the Holy Alliance. He was a very able and persuasive writer of political pamphlets and of books against Napoleon; the most widely read being 'Origin and Character of the War against the French Revolution,' and 'Fragments of a History of the Balance of Power in Europe.'

Geoffrey of Monmouth (jef'ri). A British chronicler; born in Monmouth (?), 1100 (?); died at Llandaff, 1154. In his 'Chronicle or History of the Britons,' we are afforded a myriorama of Albion's Olympus, with Merlin and King Arthur, Lancelot and Tristan, and several ladies, indulging themselves in the characteristically lax and delightful manner of fanciful personages.

George, Amara, pseudonym of Mathilde Kaufmann. A German poet and story-writer; born (Binder) in Nuremberg, Dec. 5, 1835. Her reputation was achieved with 'Blooms of the Night,' a collection of poems. She has written pleasing tales, among them 'Before Daybreak.'

George, Henry. An American political economist; born in Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1839; died in New York, Oct. 29, 1897. His 'Progress and Poverty' was published in 1879. Mr. George removed to New York in 1880. The following year 'The Irish Land Question' was given to the world. In 1886 he was candidate of the United Labor party for mayor of New York. He subsequently founded the Standard, a weekly newspaper. 'Social Problems' appeared in 1884, and 'Protection or Free Trade' in 1886. 'The Perplexed Philosopher,' etc., followed. A posthumous work on political economy is announced for publication in 1898. He was candidate for mayor of Greater New York at the time of his death.

Gerard, Dorothea (ji-rärd'). A Scotch novelist; born in Rochsoles, Lanarkshire, Aug. 9, 1855. Her youth was passed on the Continent, and she married an Austrian, Major Julius Longard. She wrote in collaboration with her sister, 'Reata' (1880) and 'Beggar My Neighbor'; and subsequently, alone, 'Lady Baby' and 'Recha' (1890). The latter was esteemed her best. 'Miss Providence' appeared in 1897.

Gérard de Nerval (zhā-rär' dė ner-väl'), pseudonym of Gérard Labrunie. A French poet, dramatist, and novelist; born in Paris, May 21, 1808; committed suicide there, Jan. 25, 1855. His 'National Elegies,' written at college and published at 19, reached two editions. He made a brilliant translation of 'Faust'; and had a comedy, 'Tartuffe at Molière's,' brought out at 22. 'The Queen of Sheba,' a play written in collaboration with the elder Dumas; 'A Voyage to Greece,' a book of travel; 'Lorelei,' a novel; 'Misanthropy and Remorse,' an imaginative tale; 'The Alchemist,' a play; and 'Dream and Reality,' a romance, are among his most important later works. But the splendid career and fortune within his reach were ruined by his improvidence and recklessness, which grew on him with age, till he was reduced to the direst poverty, and ended by hanging himself. He was one of the most imaginative and graceful writers of his country. The use of pseudonyms was habitual with him, "Aloysius," "Fritz," and "Lord Pilgrim" among them.

Gerbert de Montreuil (zher-bār' de môṅ-trėy'). A French poet of the thirteenth century. His most noted work is a continuation of a romance of the Grail, or tale of knighthood, written by Chrestien de Troyes and entitled 'The Cavalier.' Another production, of about 1225, is the 'Romance of the Violet,'

known also as 'Gérard de Nevers'; it is the model taken by Weber for his 'Euryanthe,' and by Shakespeare for 'Cymbeline.'

Gerhardt, Paul (gār'härdt). A German hymn-writer of great eminence; born in Gräfenhainichen, Saxony, March 12, 1607; died at Lübben, June 7, 1676. He was a stubbornly separatist Lutheran clergyman, involved in the political turmoils of the time. The production of his more than 100 famous hymns — including particularly "O Head all blood and wounds," "Now all the woodlands rest," "Oh, how shall I receive Thee?"— began about 1660. They made an epoch in psalmody.

Gerle, Wolfgang Adolf (gār'lė). A German story-writer and dramatist; born in Prague, July 9, 1781; died there by his own hand, June 29, 1846. He was a prolific author of works of light fiction, employing at times different pseudonyms, such as "G. Erle," "Konrad Spät," "Hilarius Kurzweil," and others. 'Corals,' 'Schelmufsky's Strange Adventure,' and 'Moonlight Pictures and Shadows,' are popular. His plays, some written in collaboration with other authors, have been staged with success.

Gerok, Karl (gā-rōk'). A German religious poet; born in Vaihingen, Jan. 30, 1815; died at Stuttgart, Jan. 14, 1890. 'Palm Leaves,' his first ambitious effort, brought out in 1857, established his reputation; and in the ensuing years he put forth many collections of verse, mostly of a deeply religious and devotional character. They include: 'In Lonely Ways,' 'Flowers and Stars,' 'Beneath the Evening Star,' and 'The Last Nosegay.' His patriotic songs are widely known.

Gerstäcker, Friedrich (ger'stek-er *or* gār'stek-er). A German writer of travel and fiction; born in Hamburg, May 10, 1816; died in Brunswick, May 31, 1872. He was the son of an opera singer who left him orphaned at an early age. After a seven-years' self-supporting tour in the United States, begun at 20, he returned to Germany and wrote: 'Sight-Seeing and Hunting Trips through the United States,' 'The Regulators of Arkansas,' 'Mississippi Scenes,' and other most interesting books which gave him speedy fame. He afterwards journeyed through Mexico and Venezuela, putting his impressions into works that sold widely. As a story-writer on his experiences of travel —'California Sketches,' 'Under the Equator,' 'In Mexico,' etc.— he has been fairly successful.

Gerstenberg, Heinrich Wilhelm von (gār'sten-bārg). A German dramatist, critic, and poet; born in Tondern, Schleswig, Jan. 3, 1737; died at Altona, Nov. 1, 1823. He studied law at Jena, and then entered the Danish army. He subsequently lived in Copenhagen. His literary career began with 'Trifles,' a collection of verse. 'War Songs of the Danish Grenadiers,' 'Song of a Scandinavian Bard,' 'The Bride,' and 'Ariadne in Naxos,' succeeded,— important and in many respects splendid efforts of poetic genius. His 'Letters on the Striking Things in Literature' and his tragedy of 'Ugolino' have proved very popular. As a critic he pays special attention to Shakespeare and to the old dramatists of England.

Gervinus, Georg Gottfried (ger-fē'nös). A German historian and critic; born in Darmstadt, May 20, 1805; died at Heidelberg, March 18, 1871. His early work, 'History of the Anglo-Saxons,' procured him a place at Heidelberg in 1830, and after some preparatory travel he settled down to scholarship. 'History of German National Literature' and 'History of German Imaginative Poetry and Prose' mark this period. He next became professor of literature and history at Göttingen, bringing out his 'Essentials of Historic Science.' His political activity, however, caused him to lose his professorship, and he began a rather wandering career as writer, educator, and agitator until 1847, when he helped found and edited the Deutsche Zeitung. 'History of the Nineteenth Century,' 'Händel and Shakespeare,' and many important contributions to criticism and the philosophy of history, made during this period, shed lustre upon his name.

Geszner, Salomon (ges'ner). A Swiss poet and painter; born in Zürich, April 1, 1730; died there, March 2, 1788. Painting and etching were his earliest pursuits, and he distinguished himself in both; but his friendship with Wieland and Kleist turned him towards literature. His first success as a poet was in the 'Song of the Swiss to his Armed Sweetheart,' in 1751. 'Daphnis' and a volume of 'Idylls' spread his fame widely, and the 'Death of Abel' had great vogue in its day. He affected a mock-heroic style that is now distasteful.

Gevaert, François Auguste (gė-vār'). A French composer and writer on music; born at Huysse, near Oudenarde, July 30, 1828. He is the composer of several successful operas, and was inspector of music at the Academy of Music, Paris, from 1867 to 1870. Since that time he has devoted himself to the history of music. His publications include: 'History and Theory of Music in Antiquity' (first part, 1875); 'Treatise on Instrumentation'; 'The Origin of the Liturgic Chant in the Latin Church' (1890).

Geyter, Julius de (chā'tėr). A Flemish poet; born in Lede, May 25, 1830. He was in early life a school-teacher and later a law-court official, but for many years he has been connected with a bank in Antwerp. His best-known work is the epic 'Emperor Charles.' His songs, which deal with national heroic topics, and his cantatas, are exquisitely melodious and metrically perfect, and are favorites with his people.

Gherardi del Testa, Tommaso (gā-rär'dē del tes'tä). An Italian comedy-writer; born in Terriciuola, near Pisa, 1815; died near Pistoja, Oct. 13, 1881. After studying at Pisa, he settled as a lawyer in Florence; but in 1848 he enlisted for the war with Austria and was taken prisoner. He had already written 'The Son of an Illegitimate,' a novel; but he now turned his

attention entirely to comedy, and rose rapidly to prominence through the inimitable drollery of his dialogue and the originality of his situations. 'George's System,' 'Men Must Not be Trifled With,' and 'The Reign of Adelaide,' are conspicuous among his many productions. Of a less mirthful but more satirical nature are 'The Fashion and the Family,' 'New Life,' 'The False Letters,' and other efforts of his maturer years.

Ghislanzoni, Antonio (gēs-län-zō'nē). An Italian dramatist, journalist, and humorist; born in Lecco, 1824; died there, July 18, 1893. He first studied medicine, then became an opera-singer, finally entering political journalism. In the upheavals of 1848 he had various adventures, including capture on the battlefield. He lost his voice shortly after the return of peace, and for a time supported himself by writing for the comic papers, founding one or two himself. He tried his hand at many kinds of literary work, and was most successful as a writer of librettos, 'Aïda' being probably the best. He has produced 'Book of Oddities,' 'A Forbidden Book,' 'Fashion in Art,' and numerous similar volumes, all of a rather ephemeral nature.

Giacometti, Paolo (jä-kō-met'ē). An Italian dramatist; born in Novi Ligure, March 19, 1816; died at Rome, August 1882. He achieved distinction in his twentieth year with a drama, 'Rosilda,' written during his law-student days in Genoa. Forced into literary work by his family's poverty, his dramaturgic talent attained him a competence. Sickness and domestic adversity did not interfere with his prolific genius, and his plays show astonishing versatility. 'Queen Elizabeth of England,' 'Torquato Tasso,' and 'Lucrezia Davidson,' tragedies; 'Sophocles,' his masterpiece, also a tragedy; and numerous comedies, including 'The Woman with a Second Husband,' are among the popular examples of his work.

Giacomino da Verona (jä-kō-mē'nō dä vā-rō'na). An Italian poet of the thirteenth century. He owes his importance in literature chiefly to his anticipation of Dante, and such influence as his work may have had upon the form and spirit of the 'Divine Comedy.' He would appear to have been a Franciscan monk, who composed two crude but striking poems in the Veronese dialect on the subjects respectively of heaven and hell, 'The Celestial Jerusalem' being one and 'The Infernal City of Babylon' the other.

Giacosa, Giuseppe (jä-kō'sa). An Italian dramatist; born in Colleretto-Parella, Piedmont, Oct. 21, 1847. A lawyer for many years, the success of one or two plays in metrical form, the fruit of his leisure, led him to turn playwright solely. His wit and taste have long made him popular. 'The Husband in Love with his Wife' and 'Brothers in Arms' are his best productions, but of great merit are 'The Sons of the Marquis' and 'Arthur.' He is the author of both dramas and comedies, and his treatment of contemporary Italian social life is irresistibly satirical.

Giannone, Pietro (jän-nō'nā). An Italian poet; born in Campo Santo, near Modena, 1790; died at Florence, Dec. 24, 1873. When a lad he entered the army of the first Napoleon, on whose fall he went to Rome and lived by his pen. His political affiliations caused his imprisonment, and later he lived in exile at Paris; but finally settled in Florence. 'The Exile' and 'The Vision' are his masterpieces; but he wrote much and well, patriotism and Italian political evils affording him his inspiration.

Gibbon, Charles. A British novelist; born 1836; died Aug. 15, 1890. The Scotch masses were studied by him with enthusiasm, affording subjects for 'Robin Gray' and the Jacobite tale 'For the King'; but his 'For Lack of Gold' and 'A Heart's Problem,' and one or two more, indicate exhaustion, although 'The Braes of Yarrow' is a fine work.

Gibbon, Edward. A great English historian; born at Putney Surrey, April 27, 1737; died at London, Jan. 15, 1794. His writings are: 'Essay on the Study of Literature' (1761), in French; 'Critical Observations' (1770), on one of the arguments of Warburton's 'Divine Legation of Moses'; 'History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire' (6 vols., 1776–88); 'Vindication' of the 15th and 16th chapters of the 'History' (1779); 'Miscellaneous Works, with Memoir Composed by Himself' (1796). It has lately been discovered that this Memoir was not printed as written by Gibbon, but had been changed in important particulars by whoever prepared it for the press. *

Gibbons, James (Cardinal). An American prelate of great celebrity; born in Baltimore, July 23, 1834. He was raised to the cardinalate June 30, 1886. His contributions to secular and religious reviews are frequent and valuable. Among his published works are: 'The Faith of Our Fathers'; 'Our Christian Heritage'; 'The Ambassador of Christ'; etc.

Gibson, William Hamilton. An American artist and author; born in Sandy Hook, Conn., Oct. 5, 1850; died 1896. A specialist in botanical drawing, he contributed to the American Agriculturist and Hearth and Home, and supplied many natural-history subjects for the 'American Cyclopædia.' Many of his illustrations appeared in the Art Journal and in Picturesque America; and his illustrations of books were numerous and popular. He was a member of the Art Union and the Authors' Club. The essays 'Birds of Plumage,' 'A Winter Idyl,' and 'Springtime,' appeared in Harper's Magazine. His later works included 'Our Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms.'

Giddings, Joshua Reed. An eminent American lawyer, politician, and author; born at Athens, Pa., Oct. 6, 1795; died at Montreal, May 27, 1864. He was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1820; elected a member of its Legislature

in 1826, and of Congress in 1838, where he was prominent as an opponent of slavery. In 1861 he was appointed consul-general to British North America. Among his works are: 'The Exiles of Florida' (1858); 'History of the Rebellion' (1864).

Giesebrecht, Ludwig (gē'ze-brĕcht). A German poet; born in Mirow, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, July 5, 1792; died at Jasenitz, near Stettin, March 18, 1873. He was a clergyman's son; studied at the University of Berlin, and later at Stettin; fought in the German war of liberation (1813); and subsequently became a professor. 'Epic Poems,' 'Wendish Tales,' and poetry in dialect, comprise his most popular productions.

Giffen, Robert, Sir. An English editor, statistician, and writer on economic and financial subjects; born at Strathaven, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1837. At first in trade at Glasgow, in 1862 he came to London, where he was subeditor of the Globe till 1866. He was acting editor of the Economist under Walter Bagehot 1868-76; then founded the Statist, and became chief of the Statistical Department in the Board of Trade—since 1882 its assistant secretary. He was John Morley's assistant on the Fortnightly Review 1873-76; and is the author of a number of reports, papers, and essays, which have given him a high rank. 'American Railways as Investments' appeared in 1873, and was followed by 'Stock Exchange Securities' (1877); 'Essays in Finance' (1879); 'The Progress of the Working Classes in the Last Half Century' (1884).

Gifford, William. An English satirical poet, translator, and critic; born at Ashburton, Devonshire, April 1756; died in London, Dec. 31, 1826. His 'Baviad' (1791), based on Juvenal's first satire, and his 'Mæviad' (1795), founded upon Horace, both aimed at the Della Crusca poetlings, gave him an authoritative position in the literary world. He edited the Anti-Jacobin for a time; but his supreme later position was as editor of the Quarterly Review, the great Tory organ, which made him a power in politics as well as letters. He probably wrote the famous review of Keats's 'Endymion,' inaccurately supposed to have killed that poet.

Gil Polo, Gaspar (hēl po'lo). A Spanish poet; born in Valencia about 1535; died at Barcelona in 1591. He was a lawyer in his native town, and successful; but his principal fame arises from his poems,—one of them, 'Diana Enamored,' being a gem of Spanish literature. It is a continuation of Montemayor's 'Diana,' but excels that production in beauty of style and metre, and in the number and variety of its episodes, lifting its author high above the lyric level of his time.

Gil Vicente (hēl vē-then'tā). A Portuguese dramatist and actor, father of the drama of his country; born in Lisbon (?), about 1475; died there (?), about 1536 or 1538. He studied law, and was a goldsmith in early manhood. His first play was a pastoral in Spanish, written in 1502 in honor of the birth of the Portuguese prince royal (afterward John III.). This made an immense hit at court, and thereafter he wrote every new play that was acted at the royal festivals. Farces, comedies, dramas, and tragedies, of keen wit, originality, and great poetic talent, appear among his works, which rank him beside the very great authors not of Portugal only, but of the whole Iberian peninsula. He originated many of the methods and canons of taste that are now the accepted tenets of the European theatre. In construction and dialogue, his 'Dom Duardos' and 'Amadis de Gaula' are masterpieces. 'Inez Pereira' is the best of his farces.

Gil y Zárate, Don Antonio (hēl ē thä'rä-tā). A Spanish dramatist; born in the Escorial, Dec. 1, 1793; died at Madrid, Jan. 27, 1861. Mathematics and physics were his university specialties; but he entered upon a political career when a young man, attaining an important post in the Ministry of the Interior in 1820. The revolutions in Spain forced him out of public life, and he became a professor at the Madrid Lyceum. About this time he turned to playwriting; and a tragedy, 'Doña Blanca de Borbon,' made his name widely known in 1832. His next efforts were less conventionally classical and more on the romantic order. 'Carlos II., the Bewitched,' is one of his most celebrated tragedies, but 'Guzman the Good' is by far the best. 'Rosmunda' and 'Don Alvaro de Luna' also stand at the head of the collection of plays that have won for him the premiership of the modern Spanish drama.

Gilbert, John Thomas. An Irish historical writer; born in Dublin, Ireland, 1829. He is the editor of a series of important publications entitled 'Historic Literature of Ireland.' To his enterprise and energy is largely due the revival of interest in Celtic studies. His principal published works include: 'History of the City of Dublin' (1854-59); 'History of Affairs in Ireland, 1641-52' (1879-81); 'History of the Irish Confederation and War in Ireland, 1641-49' (1882-90).

Gilbert, Josiah. An English artist and writer on art; born at the Independent College, Rotherham, Yorkshire, Oct. 7, 1814. He was student at the Royal Academy, and practiced as a portrait-painter for several years; but since 1843 has been engaged in literary pursuits and art criticism. He is the author of: 'Art, its Scope and Purpose' (1858); 'Cadore, or Titian's Country' (1869); 'Art and Religion' (1871); was joint author of 'The Dolomite Mountains' (1864); and published 'Landscape in Art before Claude and Salvator' (1885).

Gilbert, Nicolas Joseph Laurent (zhēl-bār). A French poet; born in Fontenoy-le-Chateau, Lorraine, in 1751; died insane at Paris, Nov. 16, 1780. He went to Paris in his teens to make himself a poet. The "philosophers," who then lorded it over all forms of literature at Paris, conceived a violent hatred of his satirical

productions, which handled their pet hobbies without gloves. 'Farewells to Life,' 'My Apology,' and 'The Author's Carnival,' are among his best-known pieces.

Gilbert, William. An English novelist and biographer; born 1804; died 1889. His earlier literary activity resulted in various good realistic fictions, conspicuously that revelation of London dark life, 'De Profundis' (1864), followed by 'The Goldsworthy Family' (1864), 'Clara Levesque' (1872), and others; his most serious achievement, however, being a gallant but not apparently very successful effort at a rehabilitation of Lucrezia Borgia (1869).

Gilbert, William Schwenck. An English librettist and comic poet and prose-writer; born in London, Nov. 18, 1836. He prepared for the bar, and practiced successfully; but the fame of the 'Bab Ballads,' and of his librettos to the scores of 'Pinafore,' 'Patience,' 'The Mikado,' and other comic operas, eclipsed his legal attainments,—which however are not inconsiderable, for he is now a magistrate with a jurisdiction near London, and writes for law journals more or less regularly. *

Gilder, Richard Watson. An American poet; born in Bordentown, N. J., Feb. 8, 1844. Since 1881 he has been editor-in-chief of the Century. His works include: 'The New Day' (1875); 'The Celestial Passion' (1887); 'Lyrics'; 'Two Worlds, and Other Poems' (1891); 'The Great Remembrance, and Other Poems' (1893); 'Five Books of Song' (1894); etc. *

Gilder, William Henry. An American journalist, Arctic traveler, and author, brother of Richard W.; born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 16, 1838. He served in the Civil War, and was brevetted a major at its close. He accompanied Lieutenant Schwatka in 1878 on a polar expedition, and in 1881 was a member of the Rodgers expedition as a correspondent of the New York Herald. His chief works are: 'Schwatka's Search' (1881); 'Ice Pack and Tundra' (1883).

Gildersleeve, Basil Lanneau. An American classical scholar; born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 23, 1831. He graduated at Princeton in 1843, and studied in Germany for several years. He was professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Virginia from 1856 to 1876, when he was appointed professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins University. He is the founder and editor of the American Journal of Philology. Among his works are: 'Satires of Persius Flaccus' (1875); 'Justin Martyr' (1875); 'Odes of Pindar.' He has published a Latin Grammar and a volume of 'Essays and Studies.'

Gildon, Charles. A miscellaneous English writer; born in 1665 at Gillingham in Dorsetshire; died in 1724. The following works are ascribed to him: 'History of the Athenian Society' (1691); 'The Post-Boy Robbed of his Mail'; 'Miscellany, Poems upon Various Occasions' (1692); 'Life and Adventures of Defoe.' He also wrote several plays. In 1699 he edited Langbaine's 'Dramatic Poets.'

Giles, Chauncey. An American clergyman and author; born at Charlemont, Mass., in 1813; died in 1893. He entered the Swedenborgian Church in 1853, and held pastorates in Cincinnati, New York, and Philadelphia. Among his numerous works, many of which have been translated into French, German, and Italian, are included: 'The Magic Spectacles' (1868); 'The Gate of Pearl' (1869); 'The New Jerusalem' (1874); 'The Valley of Diamonds, and Other Stories' (1881); 'Perfect Prayer' (1883).

Giles, Henry. An American Unitarian minister; born in Crokford, County Wexford, Ireland, Nov. 1, 1809; came to the United States in 1840; died near Boston, July 10, 1882. His published works are in part: 'Lectures and Essays' (2 vols., 1845); 'Christian Thought on Life' (1850); 'Human Life in Shakespeare' (1868); and 'Lectures and Essays on Irish and Other Subjects' (1869).

Gilfillan, Robert. A Scotch poet; born in Dumfermline, July 7, 1798; died at Leith, Dec. 4, 1850. His verse is very popular wherever hearts «warm to the tartan»; and his 'Original Songs' (1831) ran through three editions, the best pieces in the collection being 'The Exile's Song,' 'Peter McCraw,' and 'In the Days o' Langsyne.'

Gille, Philippe (zhēl). A French dramatist and journalist; born in Paris, Dec. 18, 1834. He was originally a sculptor, and his work attracted attention; but he put it aside for dramatic composition and journalism, succeeding in both. He has been on the staff of the Petit Journal, Figaro, and Écho de Paris. As a librettist he has written to the scores of eminent composers. He has produced likewise a variety of successful plays, of the kind adapted to the somewhat peculiar exigencies of the Parisian stage. 'Gladiator's Thirty Millions,' 'Jean de Nevelle,' and 'My Comrade,' show him probably at his best; although several other pieces, written in collaboration and independently, have had long runs.

Gillette, William. An American actor and playwright; born in Hartford, Conn., July 24, 1853. He is the author of several successful plays, in many of which he has assumed the leading parts. Among his best-known productions are: 'The Professor' (1881); 'Esmeralda' (1881), with Mrs. F. H. Burnett; 'The Private Secretary' (adapted); 'Held by the Enemy' (1886); 'A Legal Wreck' (1888); 'Too Much Johnson' (1895); and 'Secret Service' (1896).

Gilm zu Rosenegg, Hermann von (gilm tsö rōz'en-eg''). A German lyric poet; born in Innsbruck, Nov. 1, 1812; died at Linz, May 31, 1864. He studied jurisprudence at the university in Innsbruck, and then began a career in the government service, rising to positions of responsibility by years of valuable service. Of liberal tendencies in religion and politics, and enthusiastic in the cause of the Tyrolese, he

wrote 'Sonnets from Tyrol' and 'Songs of the Natter Maids,' which achieved quick success. Other poems by him did much to maintain among the Tyrolese the spirit that prompted their uprising for independence in 1809.

Gilman, Arthur. An American educator and author; born at Alton, Ill., June 22, 1837. He was engaged in the banking business in New York from 1857 to 1862, when he removed to Lenox, Mass., and devoted himself to literary and educational work until 1871. In 1876 he assisted in the organization of the Harvard Annex, now known as Radcliffe College. Among his works are: 'First Steps in English Literature' (1870); 'First Steps in General History' (1874); 'History of the American People' (1883); 'Early American Explorers' (1885); 'Colonization of America' (1887).

Gilman, Caroline Howard. An American author; born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 8, 1794; died in 1888. Her collected writings include: 'Recollections of a New England Housekeeper' (1835); 'Recollections of a Southern Matron' (1836); 'Poetry of Traveling in the United States' (1838); etc. The 'Recollections' have passed through many editions.

Gilman, Daniel Coit. An American educator; born at Norwich, Conn., July 6, 1831. He graduated from Yale in 1852. He was superintendent of schools in Connecticut for several years; professor of physical geography at Yale, and college librarian, 1856-72; president of the University of California, 1872–75; and since 1875 president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Besides numerous reports and addresses on scientific and educational subjects, he wrote: 'Our National Schools of Science' (1867); 'James Monroe in his Relations to the Public Service' (1883).

Gilmore, James Roberts. ["Edmund Kirke."] An American miscellaneous prose-writer; born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1823. He was at first in mercantile life, subsequently entering journalism and literature. He wrote: 'Among the Pines'; 'My Southern Friends'; 'Down in Tennessee'; 'Life of Garfield'; 'Among the Guerrillas'; 'Adrift in Dixie'; 'On the Border'; 'Patriot Boys'; 'The Rear-Guard of the Revolution'; 'John Sevier as a Commonwealth Builder'; 'The Advance-Guard of Western Civilization'; etc.

Gindely, Anton (gin'del-ē). A Bohemian historian; born in Prague in 1829; died Oct. 24, 1892. He was a graduate of the University of Prague, and subsequently became a professor of history there. His most important work was a 'History of the Thirty Years' War,' projected on a vast scale, but only a condensed 4-vol. form completed, which has been translated into English. His 'History of the Bohemian Brethren' (1856–57) is also notable.

Ginsburg, Christian. An eminent Polish Rabbinical writer; born in Warsaw, Poland, in 1830, and received his education in the Rabbinic college there. He was one of the original members appointed by the English Convocation for the revision of the English version of the Old Testament Scriptures. He is the author of a number of works of vast erudition, among which are: 'A Historical and Critical Commentary on the Song of Songs' (1857); 'The Kariates' (1862); 'The Moabite Stone' (1871); 'The Massorah' (1880–86).

Gioberti, Vincenzo (jō-ber'tē). An Italian philosopher and statesman; born in Turin, in April 1801; died in Paris, October 1852. In 1831 he became chaplain to King Charles Albert; but being accused of favoring the Liberals, he was imprisoned and exiled. He removed to Brussels, where he wrote: 'The Theory of the Supernatural' (1838); 'Introduction to the Study of Philosophy' (1839); 'Civil and Moral Supremacy of the Italians' (1843), in which he advocated the restoration of the unity of Italy; and 'The Modern Jesuit' (1847). On his return to Turin in 1848 he was received with enthusiasm, and subsequently became prime minister.

Gioja, Melchiore (jo'yä). An eminent Italian political economist; born at Piacenza, Italy, in 1767; died at Milan in 1829. Imprisoned by the Austrian government in his youth on account of his republican tendencies, he welcomed with enthusiasm the advent of Napoleon in Italy and the establishment of the Cisalpine Republic, under which he received the office of historiographer. Among his remarkable works are: 'The New Galateo' (1802); 'The French, Germans, and Russians in Lombardy' (1805); 'New View of the Economic Sciences' (1815–19); 'The Philosophy of Statistics' (1826).

Giordani, Pietro (jôr-dä'nē). An Italian essayist, controversialist, and critic; born in Piacenza, Jan. 1, 1774; died at Parma, Sept. 14, 1848. His productions are mainly essays and criticisms on art and literature, theses on æsthetics, pamphlets, panegyrics, and monographs, all of a fugitive nature, which keep their place in letters by their style. His 'Letters,' 'Select Prose,' and 'Orations and Eulogies,' show his style at its best.

Giozza, Pier Giacinto (jôt'sä). An Italian critic, poet, essayist, and student of Dante; born April 24, 1846, in Turin, where he studied literature and philosophy in the university. At the present time he is a professor in the Lyceum at Alessandria. His writings are noted for their poetic qualities and correct taste. 'Fantasies and Scintillations,' 'Excelsior,' 'Sighs of the Soul,' 'God in Dante's Paradise,' 'Investigation of Curious Facts concerning Dante's Poetry,' and 'The Legend of the Inferno,' are among the best of recent Italian writings.

Giraldi, Giglio Gregorio (jē-räl'dē). An Italian poet and scholar; born in Ferrara, June 13, 1479; died there, February 1552. His most valuable works, 'Historia de Diis Gentium,' a historical manual of classical mythology; 'De Annis et Mensibus,' a treatise on the calendar;

'Historiæ Poetarum Græcorum ac Latinorum,' a study in classical literary biography; and several more, are still quoted as authoritative. He helped greatly to spread the taste for knowledge characteristic of the age, and his Latin verses prove him a consummate poet.

Giraldi, Giovanni Battista. An Italian dramatist, novelist, and poet; born in Ferrara, November 1504; died there, Dec. 30, 1573. In early life he was so brilliant in literature, medicine, and philosophy that he became Secretary of State under two successive dukes of Este; but a contest raised by an impostor who claimed the authorship of one of his works brought him into disfavor, and he lost his office (1560). Becoming a distinguished professor of literature, he ended as rhetorician at the Academy of Pavia, where he was admitted about 1570 under the name of Cinthio, Cintio, or Cinzio, signing his works thus variously from this date. Of his plays the best known is 'Orbecche,' perhaps the most powerful tragedy written since the classical period and till Shakespeare. Shakespeare and Beaumont and Fletcher, in fact, appear to have helped themselves to his productions to some extent in the construction of their own.

Girardin, Émile de (zhē-rär-daṅ'). A French journalistic agitator and political and economic writer, illegitimate son of Count Alexander de Girardin and Madame Dupuy; born in Paris (not in Switzerland), June 22, 1806 (or 1803?); died there, April 27, 1881. His early years were passed in poverty and neglect, but he contrived to educate himself sufficiently to write at 19 a sentimental novel, 'Émile,' which met with popular favor. It was as a journalist that he first made himself known among the French, he being indeed the originator of the cheap popular press of Paris with its enormous circulations. His first wife was Sophie Gay. He accumulated a fortune, and led an anti-Prussian agitation in the war of 1870. 'Political Studies,' 'The Abolition of Authority through the Simplification of Government,' and 'The Periodical Press in the Nineteenth Century,' are among his more solid writings. He was the author of a few clever comedies.

Girardin, Marie Alfred Jules de. A French littérateur and translator; born Jan. 4, 1832; died at Paris, Oct. 26, 1888. He was attached to the Lyceum of Versailles, and at Loches; contributed stories to the European Review, the Revue des Deux Mondes, Paris Illustré, and other French periodicals. Among his works are: 'Brave Men' (1874), crowned by the Academy; 'Uncle Placide' (1878); 'The Captain's Niece'; 'Grandfather' (1880), crowned by the Academy; 'The Gaudry Family' (1884); 'The Second Violin' (1887); and translations.

Giraud, Count Giovanni (zhē-ro'). An Italian comedy-writer; born in Rome, Oct. 28, 1776; died in Naples, Oct. 1, 1834. He was bred to the profession of arms, but relieved the monotony of the camp by writing comedies. They were produced with immense success in Venice, and admired by Napoleon, who gave him an important theatrical post; but on Napoleon's overthrow he entered mercantile life. As a playwright he makes Molière his model. 'The Embarrassed Governor,' 'The Prophesying Fanatic,' and 'The Discontented Capricious One,' are good examples of his talent as a contriver of ludicrous situations, helped out by witty dialogue.

Girndt, Otto (gērnt). A German dramatist, humorist, and writer of fiction; born in Landsberg on the Warthe, Feb. 6, 1835. His profession was law; but the vogue of his comedy 'Y 1,' acted when he was 30, turned him toward the stage, in which he has won great popularity. 'Cæsar Borgia' and 'Charlotte Corday,' dramas, 'Oriental Entanglements,' a comedy that won a prize, and 'Dankelman,' a tragedy, merit special mention. His stories are graceful and replete with incident, though they do not rank high; the best of them, 'The Rescue of the King' and 'Jolly Company,' are fair specimens of a lively style.

Gisecke, Nikolaus Dietrich (gē'zek-ē). A German poet; born in Csó, Hungary, of German parents, April 2, 1724; died at Sondershausen, Feb. 23, 1765. He settled early in Hamburg, where he formed one of a little literary circle. He was a clergyman, and his sermons contain elegant diction; but his literary position is due wholly to a volume of poems, simple and unaffected in style, and voicing a mild melancholy,

Giseke, Robert. A German dramatist, novelist, and poet, great-grandson of Nikolaus; born in Marienwerder, Jan. 15, 1827; died at Leubus, Dec. 12, 1890. Early an accomplished theologian and an authority on philosophy and history, his prospects were destroyed by his political utterances in 1848, and he was driven to journalism for a livelihood. After some years he began to write novels, of which the best is perhaps 'Otto Ludwig Brook.' But his original and striking plays gave him his greatest renown; notably 'The Two Cagliostros,' 'Lucifer, or the Demagogues,' 'The Elector Maurice of Saxony,' and 'A Burgomaster of Berlin.'

Gissing, George. An English novelist; born in Wakefield, 1857. He has made a remarkable study of the London masses, from the ranks of skilled labor to the most noisome human refuse of the slums, the result being half repulsive and wholly powerful; particularly in 'The Nether World,' 'New Grub Street,' 'Demos,' and 'Sleeping Fires.'

Giusti, Giuseppe (jös'tē). An Italian poet and political satirist; born in Monsummano, May 1809; died in Florence, March 31, 1850. His maiden masterpiece was the 'Dies Iræ,' on the death of the Emperor Francis I.,—a poem in which a mockery of woe blends tellingly with sarcasm. He worked this vein the next ten years, as 'The Boot,' 'The Crowned,' and 'The Investiture of a Knight' demonstrate.

These and the satires written from 1847 to 1849, as well as 'The Papacy of Little Peter,' evince genius. *

Gjellerup, Karl Adolf (gyāl'ér-öp). A Danish novelist, dramatist, poet, and critic; born in Roholte, Seeland, July 2, 1857. He prepared for the ministry; but published a novel, 'An Idealist,' under the pseudonym "Epigonos," at 21. 'Rödtjörn,' a book of poems, appeared a few years later; followed by the novels 'Romulus,' 'The Pupil of the Germans,' and several others. 'Brynhild' and 'Saint Just' are tragedies; 'The Book of my Love' is an assortment of erotic poems. As a critic his work is discriminating and accurate; but all his productions show the influence of foreign literatures.

Gjorgjic, Ignaz (jôr'jich). A Dalmatian poet and scholar; born in Ragusa, Feb. 13, 1676; died there, Jan. 21, 1737. He was abbot of the Benedictine monastery on the island of Meleda, but was exiled for his part in a political dispute. The Pope interceded for him and had him restored to his cloisters. Of his poems, 'The Sighs of the Penitent Magdalen' is the most deserving of mention. 'Marunko i Pavica' is the humorous story of two Venetian youths, and 'The Slav Psalter' is a hymnal.

Gladden, Washington. An American clergyman and author; born at Pittsgrove, Pa., Feb. 11, 1836. He has held pastorates in Congregational churches in New York, Massachusetts, and Ohio, and served on the editorial staff of the Independent and Sunday Afternoon. Among his numerous works are: 'Plain Thoughts on the Art of Living' (1868); 'From the Hub to the Hudson' (1869); 'The Young Men and the Church' (1885); 'Cosmopolis City Club.'

Gladstone, William Ewart. A great English statesman and writer on theological and philological subjects, essayist, and translator from the classics; born in Liverpool, Dec. 29, 1809. His place in literature has been made enduring by 'Juventus Mundi,' 'Studies in Homer and the Homeric Age,' and a large number of essays, rich in thought and clear and weighty in style. His works include: 'Church and State'; 'Homeric Synchronism'; 'Gleanings of Past Years'; a version of Horace; etc. *

Glaisher, James. An English astronomer; born in London, England, April 7, 1809. From 1836 until his retirement in 1874 he was connected with the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. He is the author of more than a hundred books and papers relating to astronomy, meteorology, and the theory of numbers. Between 1863 and 1866 he made twenty-nine balloon ascents for scientific purposes, in one of which he attained the greatest height till then reached (seven miles). The results of his observations are published in the popular 'Travels in the Air' (1870). He translated and edited 'The Atmosphere' by Flammarion, and 'The World of Comets' by Guillemin.

Glapthorne, Henry. An English dramatist who is known to have flourished about 1639. He wrote many plays, five of which have been printed: 'Albertus Wallenstein'; 'The Hollander'; 'Argalus and Parthenia'; 'Wit in a Constable'; 'The Lady's Privilege'; etc.

Glascock, William Nugent. A Scottish author; born 1787; died Oct. 8, 1847, at Baltinglass. He was captain in the navy; entering service January 1800, and retiring in 1847. His literary works include: 'The Naval Sketch Book' (2 vols., 1826); 'Sailors and Saints; or, Matrimonial Manœuvres' (3 vols., 1829); 'Tales of a Tar: With Characteristic Anecdotes' (1836); 'Land Sharks and Sea Gulls' (3 vols., 1838); 'Naval Service; or, Officers' Manual' (2 vols., 1836), which has had a great sale and been translated for all the Continental services.

Glaser, Adolf (glā'zĕr). A German novelist, poet, dramatist, and translator; born in Wiesbaden, Dec. 15, 1829. He won success in journalism; and published poems under the pseudonym "Reinald Reimar," as well as two or three plays. His first novel, written in 1857, was 'The Schaller Family,' followed by many popular works of fiction. 'What Is Truth?' 'A Magdalen without a Halo,' 'Savonarola,' 'Cordula,' are absorbing tales, in which imagination, humor, and ingenuity of plot are predominating qualities. 'Galileo Galilei,' a tragedy, and a series of translations from Dutch authors, must be included.

Glassbrenner, Adolf (gläs'brān-er). A German humorist; born in Berlin, March 27, 1810; died there, Sept. 25, 1876. He was editing the satiric paper Don Quixote when it was suppressed in 1833, and then turned to comic sketch-writing. 'Berlin as it Is and—Drinks,' with 'Lively Berlin,' published under the pseudonym "Adolf Brennglas," quickly brought him into popularity, which 'Life and Conduct in the Exclusive World' and 'Berlin Folk Life' increased; while 'The New Reineke Füchs' and 'Forbidden Songs' displayed his versatility. He produced stories for children, and comedies of exquisite drollery. He was a leader in the popular agitation of 1848.

Glazier, Willard. An American author; born in Fowler, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1841. His works include: 'Capture, Prison Pen, and Escape' (1865), which was very popular; 'Three Years in the Federal Cavalry' (1870); 'Battles for the Union'; 'Heroes of Three Wars'; 'Peculiarities of American Cities'; and 'Down the Great River.'

Gleig, George Robert. A British historian and miscellaneous prose-writer; born in Stirling, Scotland, April 20, 1796; died near Winchfield, England, July 9, 1888. He was a soldier under Wellington in Spain, and commanded a regiment in the American war of 1812, being wounded during the sack of Washington. He wrote 'The Subaltern' (1825), an admirable account of a soldier's life in war, used by Parton in his life of Jackson; 'Campaigns of the

British Army at Washington and New Orleans' (new ed. 1861); 'Lives of Eminent British Commanders' (1831); and many others.

Gleim, Johann Wilhelm Ludwig (glīm). A German poet and patron of literature; born in Ermsleben, Halberstadt, April 2, 1719; died Feb. 18, 1803. He attained an immense prestige and popularity among his countrymen as a sort of Mæcenas. His passion for letters induced him to resign profitable government posts while still young. 'An Essay in Sportive Rhyme,' an early work, shows French influence. The Seven Years' War afforded him themes for his best work: 'Songs of a Prussian Grenadier' are patriotic outbursts. 'Petrarcan Songs,' 'Horatian Odes,' 'Songs in Imitation of Anacreon,' and 'Epigrammatic Verse,' are pleasing, but less interesting. His fables and tales became extremely popular.

Glen, William. A Scottish song-writer; born in Glasgow, Nov. 14, 1789; died there, December 1826. He was trained to mercantile business, but preferred conviviality and the Muse. His fame rests upon his 'Poems, Chiefly Lyrical' (1815): "Wae's me for Prince Charlie," a Jacobite song, is widely known.

Glinka, Avdotia Pavlovna (glink'kä). A Russian writer of stories and devotional works, wife of Fedor; born in Koutousof in 1795; died in 1863. She translated Schiller's 'Song of the Bell,' and wrote many popular books of devotion.

Glinka, Fedor Nicolaievich. A Russian poet, historian, and essayist; born in Smolensk in 1788; died at Tver, March 6, 1880. He distinguished himself in the campaign of Austerlitz at 18, but upon falling into disfavor at court gave up an army career for literature. 'Letters of a Russian Officer on the Campaigns of 1805–6 and 1812–15,' 'Presents to Russian Soldiers,' and 'The Liberation of Little Russia,' are the best known of his books. He also translated the Psalms and the Book of Job into verse.

Glinka, Gregory Andréevich. A Russian historian, dramatist, and poet, cousin of Fedor N.; born near Smolensk in 1774; died at Moscow in 1818. He was in boyhood a page at the imperial court. He entered upon a distinguished career as an educator, and accompanied Alexander I.'s brothers on their Continental tour in 1811. His works include: 'The Ancient Religion of the Slavs'; 'Miscellanies in Prose and Verse'; and a play, 'The Daughters of Love.'

Glinka, Sergius Nicolaievich. A Russian poet and writer of juvenile literature; brother of Fedor; born in Smolensk in 1774 or 1771; died at Moscow in 1847. He entered the military service and rose to the rank of major, when he retired. His literary work was devoted mainly to the young and their training. 'Readings for Children,' 'History of Russia for the Use of Boys and Girls,' and similar books, are highly esteemed. He also composed a few plays in verse, edited the Russian Messenger, and translated Young's 'Night Thoughts.'

Glover, Richard. An English epic poet and dramatist; born in London, 1712; died there, Nov. 25, 1785. He abandoned trade for poetry, and made himself famous with 'Leonidas' (1737), a heroic poem, fiery but rather exaggerated in rhetoric. 'The Athenaid' (1787) is a continuation of it. 'London' (1739), a poem of commerce, and 'Boadicea' (1735), a tragedy, are among his works.

Glümer, Claire von (glüm'er). A German novelist and translator; born in Blankenburg-am-Harz, Oct. 18, 1825. Her youth was spent in France, but she has lived in Germany since 1848. She first attracted attention by the great merit of her translations from English and French authors,—Swift, Daudet, George Sand, and others. A volume of 'Sketches of the Pyrenees,' and studies in fiction,—'Frau Domina' and 'Young Hearts' among them,—prove her a capable writer and an attentive observer of life.

Glum Eyjolfsson (glöm ī''yōlf'sōn). An Icelandic bard; born about 940; died about 1003. His youth was spent in Norway. He is specially famed for the brave fight he waged in the southwestern part of his native island, the particulars of which he recounted in a poem or saga, orally transmitted to posterity until it was put in writing in the thirteenth century. Shortly before his death he became a Christian. His legend is variously known as the 'Viga-Glums-saga,' the 'Glumssaga,' etc.

Gnedich, Nicolai Ivanovich (gnā'diċh). A Russian poet; born in Pultowa, Feb. 2, 1784; died in St. Petersburg, Feb. 15, 1833. He studied classical philology, and made himself the most accomplished Russian scholar of his day. A translation of Schiller's 'Conspiracy of Fiesco' was an early effort; but his masterpiece is the translation of the Iliad into Russian (1829), not unworthy of the original, at which he worked for twenty years. A translation of Shakespeare's 'King Lear,' of Voltaire's 'Tancrede,' and of notable modern Greek poems, occupied his later years. His own poem, 'The Fishers,' is much admired.

Gneist, Rudolph (nīst). A German jurist, politician, and historical writer; born in Berlin, Aug. 13, 1816. He is a National Liberal, and has been in the Prussian Parliament since 1858. William I. made him instructor in political science to Prince William (now William II.). Among his numerous works are: 'Nobility and Knighthood in England' (1853); 'The English Constitutional and Administrative Law of the Present Day' (1857–63); 'Self-Government in England' (1863); 'History of the English Parliament' (1886); 'The Imperial Law against the Machinations of the Socialists.'

Gobineau, Joseph Arthur, Comte de. A French diplomatist, ethnologist, and romance-writer; born at Bordeaux in 1816; died at Paris,

October 1882. During a long diplomatic career he held important positions at Athens, Copenhagen, and Rio Janeiro; was a member of the embassy to Persia, 1855; Imperial Commissary to the United, States 1861. During his long stay in the East he studied Oriental religions, and brought out his famous work 'Religions and Philosophies in Central Asia' (1865), a vivid and unprejudiced treatise. Among his other notable publications are: 'On the Inequality of Human Races' (1853–55), which has been the point of departure for a new ethnological school; 'History of the Persians' (1869). In fiction he has produced: 'Typhaine Abbey' (1867), a romance; 'Souvenirs of Travels' (1872), stories; 'Asiatic Tales' (1876), a masterpiece of pure literature and imaginative realization of character—translated into English as 'Romances of the East'; 'Amadis,' a poem in three books (unfinished), published posthumously in 1887.

Göckingk, Leopold Friedrich Günther von (gĕk'ingk). A German poet; born in Gröningen, Halberstadt, July 13, 1748; died at Wartenburg, Silesia, Feb. 18, 1828. His prime was passed in official employment, and in 1789 he was ennobled. He retired some years later, and devoted himself seriously to literature. His principal works are: 'Epigrams' (1772), some of which are admirable; 'Songs of Two Lovers' (1777), greatly admired by his contemporaries, who read between the lines the story of the writer's life; three volumes of 'Poems' (1779); 'Charades and Riddles' (1817); 'Life and Literary Remains of Nicolai' (1800).

Godefroy, Frédéric (god-frwä'). A French lexicographer and historian of literature; born in Paris, Feb. 13, 1826. His life has been given up to literary studies; the results of which, the celebrated 'Comparative Lexicon of the Language of Corneille and of the Seventeenth Century in General,' and 'History of French Literature from the Sixteenth Century to Our Own Day,' have given him an international reputation. His monumental effort, however, is the voluminous 'Dictionary of the Old French Language and of All its Dialects from the Ninth to the Fifteenth Century.' The 8th vol. published 1895.

Godet, Philippe Ernest (gō-dā'). A Swiss poet and historian of literature; born in Neuchâtel, April 23, 1850. He was bred to the law, but abandoned it for journalism. He became instructor in literature in the Academy at Neuchâtel. As a poet he pleases, without stirring any profound depths, in such volumes as 'A Handful of Rhymes,' 'First Poems,' and 'Realities.' In prose he wrote: 'The Literary History of French Switzerland,' his greatest work, which won the French Academy's Guérin prize; 'Studies and Talks'; and a biography of Pierre Viret.

Godfrey, Thomas. An American poet; born in Philadelphia, Dec. 4, 1736; died near Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 3, 1763. He wrote in 1759 'The Prince of Parthia,' a tragedy, believed to be the first dramatic work written in this country. In 1763 he published 'The Court of Fancy: A Poem.' His poems were collected in 1767 by his friend Nathaniel Evans.

Godkin, Edwin Lawrence. An American journalist and essayist; born in Moyne, Ireland, Oct. 2, 1831. He graduated from Queen's College, and came to this country in early manhood. Since 1865 he has been prominent in journalism. In addition to a 'History of Hungary,' and editorial work on the New York Nation and Evening Post, he has produced miscellaneous essays, the most prominent of which appear in 'The Problems of Modern Democracy' and 'Impressions and Comments.' *

Gödsche, Hermann (gĕd'sha). A German journalist, critic, and romance-writer; born in Trachenberg, Silesia, Feb. 12, 1815; died at Warmbrunn, Nov. 8, 1878. At first in the postal service, he began writing in 1849, over the name of "Armin"; and rose to eminence in journalism. As a novelist, his 'Nena Sahib,' 'Villafranca,' and 'Biarritz,' written under the pseudonym of "Sir John Retcliffe," are representative of his talent.

Godwin, Parke. An American author; born at Paterson, N. J., Feb. 25, 1816. He began the study of law, but abandoned it for literary pursuits. From 1837 until recently he was connected with the New York Evening Post, besides contributing frequently to Putnam's Magazine. In addition to translations from the German, and the well-known compilation, 'Handbook of Universal Biography' (1851), he has published: 'Constructive Democracy' (1851); 'Vala: A Mythological Tale' (1851); 'Out of the Past' (1870), a volume of essays; and in 1883 a biography of the poet Bryant.

Godwin, William. An English political philosopher; born at Wisbeach, Cambridge, March 3, 1756; died in London, April 7, 1836. His principal works are: 'Political Justice' (1793), one of the strongest political essays in the language; 'Caleb Williams; or, Things as They Are' (1794), a novel enforcing the principles of the greater work; 'St. Leon' (1799), a novel of domestic life; several other novels; 'The Inquirer,' a series of essays (1796); 'Antonio,' a tragedy' (1801); 'Life of Chaucer' (1803); 'History of the Commonwealth' (1824); 'Thoughts on Man,' a series of essays (1834). His wife, Mary Wollstonecraft (1759–97), wrote a memorable work on 'The Rights of Woman' (1792), and many others.

Goethe, Johann Wolfgang (gē'tä). One of the world's greatest poets; born at Frankfort on the Main, Aug. 28, 1749; died at Weimar, March 22, 1832. Among his early works are the tragedy 'Prometheus' (1773); 'Erwin and Elmira' (1774), a comedy; 'Sorrows of Young Werther' (1774); 'Clavigo,' a tragedy (1774); 'Stella' (1775), a drama suggested by Swift's life. In 1176 he became privy counselor to the reigning Duke of Weimar, and for some years was fully occupied with business of State. His

leisure he devoted to composing, in prose, his great tragedy 'Iphigenia,' which was recast in verse in 1786; in writing the novel 'Wilhelm Meister'; and in building up his greatest work, 'Faust.' The succession of his works from 1789 forward was: 'Tasso,' a drama (1789); 'Metamorphosis of Plants' (1790); 'The Grand Cophta,' a dramatization of the affair of the Diamond Necklace; 'Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship' (1796); 'Hermann and Dorothea' (1796–97); 'Elective Affinities' (1808); 'Fiction and Truth' (1811); 'West-Eastern Divan' (1814); 'Wilhelm Meister's Years of Travel' (1821); second part of 'Faust' (1831: the first part had appeared as 'A Fragment' in 1790). *

Goeverneur, Jan Jacob Antonie (gö-vernêr'). A Dutch poet; born in Hoevelaken, Feb. 14, 1809; died at Groningen, March 19, 1889. His poems in serious vein appeared over the pseudonym of "Jan de Rijmer"; but they are not so meritorious as his verses for children, which the little people of the Netherlands now know by heart.

Gogol, Nikolai Vasiljevich (gō'gol). A great Russian novelist and humorist; born at Sorochintzy in the government of Poltava, March 31, 1809; died at Moscow, March 4, 1852. His principal works are: 'Evenings on a Farm,' a collection of stories and sketches of life in Little Russia (1831); a second series of the same (1834), including the prose epic 'Taras Bulba,' 'Old-World Proprietors,' and 'How the Two Ivans Quarreled'; then followed stories of life in St. Petersburg,—'Nevsky Prospect'; 'Akakia Akakievich's New Cloak.' The five last mentioned have been translated into English; as also 'Dead Souls' (1837), the author's masterpiece. *

Goiorani, Ciro (gō-yôr-än'-ē). An Italian poet and prose-writer; born in Pescia, Jan. 21, 1834. He got into trouble with the authorities when a student at college in consequence of his political activities; and has been in the same trouble more or less all his life, banishment resulting on two or three occasions. The volume of 'Poems of a Tuscan Exile' adequately typifies his poetry. His prose has been written mostly for political journals.

Goldoni, Carlo (gol-dō'nē). An Italian comedy-writer; born in Venice, Feb. 25, 1707; died at Paris, Jan. 6, 1793. He was brought up by the Jesuits, and began the study of law; succeeding in his practice after some early vicissitudes, but always manifesting his genius for dramatic authorship. 'The Good Father' and 'The Singer' are among his early attempts; but his enduring renown dates from the appearance of 'The Venetian Gondolier,' 'Belisarius,' and 'Rosamond,' although as a writer of pure comedy he is best represented by works like 'The Coffee House.' *

Goldschmidt, Meïr Aaron (gōlt'shmit). A Danish novelist and publicist; born in Vordingborg, Oct. 26, 1819; died at Copenhagen, Aug. 15, 1887. He entered journalism when quite young, with recognized power till the government censorship interfered with him. 'A Jew' and 'Homeless' are among the novels to which his international reputation is due. His later years were spent in an exhaustive investigation into the state of public education throughout Europe. *

Goldsmid, Frederic John, Sir. An English general and author; born at Milan, Aug. 19, 1818. He held several military staff appointments, both general and regimental. In 1874 he brought out a volume entitled 'Telegraph and Travel'; edited 'Eastern Persia: An Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission' (1876); and published 'The Life of Sir James Outram' (1880).

Goldsmith, Oliver. An English-Irish poet, novelist, dramatist, and miscellaneous prose-writer; born in Pallas, County Longford, Ireland, Nov. 10, 1728; died at London, April 4, 1774. His first literary ventures were 'Enquiry into the Present State of Polite Learning in Europe' and 'The Citizen of the World.' Next appeared 'The Traveller'; 'The Deserted Village'; 'The Vicar of Wakefield'; 'The Good-Natured Man'; and 'She Stoops to Conquer.' His essays and his histories, his biographies and his text-books, are numerous and famed. *

Goll, Jaroslav (gōl). A Czech poet and historian; born in Chlumetz, July 11, 1846. His 'Poems,' in one volume, include some very popular 'Songs of the Exiles.' His historical works, among them 'The French Marriage: France and England, 1624 and 1625,' are important and popular. He is professor of history at the Czech University in Prague.

Gomberville, Marin Le Roy de (gôn-ber-vēl'). A French romancer and poet, and one of the original members of the French Academy; born in Paris (?) in 1599 or 1600; died there, June 14, 1674. At 14 he brought out a volume of poems, some of them above the current level of popular verse. At 20 he plunged into the writing of interminable and extravagant romances, which won unmerited admiration. 'Polexandre' is the only one now valued,—to this he wrote a sequel, and projected a sequel to this sequel. A sonnet on the 'Blessed Sacrament' attained celebrity; and his 'Discourse on the Merits and Defects of History and the Method of Writing it Well' was extensively quoted by contemporary authors. His Latin poems and his philosophical works are alike preposterous.

Gomes, João Baptista (gō'mes). A Portuguese dramatist; born in Oporto about 1775; died there (?), Dec. 20, 1803. He was a very poor boy, and entered a mercantile house when a young man; while thus employed, he wrote in his early twenties a tragedy, 'The New Castro,' on the love of Dom Pedro for Inez de Castro, which was staged in Lisbon about 1800 and was highly successful. It is rich in effective situations and stately periods, while its

dialogue and action adhere to the standards of an almost perfect taste.

Gomes de Amorim, Francisco (gō'mes dē ä-mō-rēñ'). A Portuguese poet and romance-writer; born in Avelomar, Minho, Aug. 13, 1827, died at Lisbon (?), Nov. 4, 1891 or 1892. His childhood was one of dire poverty, and when a lad he drifted to Brazil, where he lived in privation for several years. He returned to his native land in 1846, and in the revolutionary movements of the next few years employed his poetic talent in the patriotic cause. He has a European reputation as being in the first rank of modern Portuguese poets. 'Morning Songs' and 'Ephemeros' are the most celebrated of his poems. He has also written plays and romances; among the latter, 'Love of Country' may be mentioned.

Gomes Leal, Antonio Duarte (gō'mes lā'äl). A Portuguese poet; born in Lisbon, June 6, 1848. His poems made their appearance when he was quite young, and all are characterized by radical thought and decided heterodoxy in matters of religion. One or two of his more recent productions brought him into conflict with the authorities, and he was arrested and imprisoned. 'Antichrist,' 'Renegade,' and 'The Defense against England' have been most widely read.

Goncharóv, Ivan Aleksandrovich (gōn-chärov'). A Russian novelist; born in Simbirsk, June 18, 1812; died at St. Petersburg, Sept. 27, 1891. Upon completing his university studies at Moscow, he obtained a post under the government and was sent to Japan in its service. He studied languages and translated numerous masterpieces of literature into Russian, but soon began the production of works of his own. These include 'Jean Podzabryn,' a tale of life among the high functionaries of the empire, and 'Oblómof.' *

Goncourt, Edmond and Jules de (gôñ-kör'). French novelists and miscellaneous prose-writers, brothers. Edmond was born in Nancy, May 26, 1822; died at Paris, July 16, 1896. Jules was born in Paris, Dec. 17, 1830; died near Paris, June 20, 1870. From childhood their personal intimacy was as close as their literary union subsequently became. The detailed account of them presented elsewhere makes it necessary to allude only to a work on 'Art in the Eighteenth Century,' many of the pictures in which are from the brush of Jules, who was a finished artist. Both were scholars of no mean attainments, and possessed equally the facile and strenuous talent that made them co-builders of a single renown. *

Gondinet, Edmond (gôñ-dē-nā). A French dramatist; born in Laurière, March 7, 1828; died at Paris, Nov. 19, 1888. His early comedies, 'Too Curious' and 'The Victims of Money,' were received with a favor which led to his writing regularly for the stage; and the farce 'Christiane' in 1871 approved him as one of the first members of his profession. He draws best from Parisian social life; 'Panazol,' 'Papa's Convictions,' and 'The Ladies' Professor' afford typical examples. His pieces written in collaboration have yielded enormous royalties, especially 'The Happiest of the Three.'

Gondola, Giovanni (gon-dō'lä). See **Gunḍulic.**

Góngora y Argote, Luis de (gon'gō-rä ē är-gō'tā). A Spanish poet; born in Cordova, June 11, 1561; died there, May 24, 1627. Intended for the law, he gave himself to poetry instead. He entered the Church in 1606, gaining in consequence a petty clerical post at the court of Philip III., from which he retired disheartened. Now began that singular stream of verse to which he owes his place in letters; the dominant traits in which are studied artificiality, extreme pedantry and obscurity, and violent metaphors. Thus, he says of the beauty of a young girl that «it would inflame Norway with its two suns [eyes?], and whiten Ethiopia with its hands.» Gongorism, as this sort of thing was termed, had a horde of imitators, spread rapidly from Spain to France, and spoiled the style of a whole generation in both countries: 'The Story of Polyphemus and Galatea' and 'The Story of Pyramus and Thisbe' are its choicest expositions by its originator.

Gonzaga, Thomaz Antonio (gon-zä'gä). [Known also as «Dirceu.»] A Portuguese poet; born in Oporto in August 1744; died at Mozambique in 1807 or 1809. Graduating from Coimbra, he emigrated to Brazil and became a judge for some years. Here he conceived a violent passion for one Doña Maria Seixas, whose connection with the development of his genius suggests the relation of Lesbia to Catullus, giving birth to his celebrated 'Marilia.' These love poems are the most exquisite lyrics in Portuguese literature, flawless in metre and immaculate in style. The marriage was prevented by his banishment to Mozambique on a seemingly trumped-up charge of treason, and a fever there left him permanently insane.

Gonzalès, Emmanuel (gôñ-sál-āz'). A French novelist of Spanish origin; born in Saintes, Oct. 25, 1815; died at Paris, Oct. 15, 1887. On very little capital and no encouragement he founded the Revue de France, and established his fame as a writer of fiction in its columns. Émile de Girardin engaged him for the Presse, where he made the hit of a season. 'An Angel's Memoirs,' 'Buckingham's Seven Kisses,' 'The Russian Princess,' and 'The Gold Seekers,' are among the romances in which he most happily shows his genius for narration, vivid style, and fertility of expedient.

González del Valle, José Z. (gōn thä'lāth dēl vä'lā). A Spanish author, born in Havana, Cuba, in 1820; died in Madrid, Spain, October 1851. He was professor of natural philosophy in the University of Havana until failing health compelled him to relinquish this post. He was appointed honorary secretary to the Queen. Among his novels are: 'Luisa,' 'Carmen and

Adela,' and 'Love and Death' (1839); 'Tropicales,' a volume of poems (Havana, 1842); 'European Journeys' (1843); 'A Funeral Wreath' (1844); 'Historical Sketch of Philosophy' (1848); and 'Lectures on Meteorology' (1849).

Gonzalo de Berceo (gōn-thä'lō dā ber-thā'ō). A Spanish poet; born in Berceo about 1196; died at the monastery of San Millan de la Cogolla, about 1270; was parish priest of Berceo, and one of the first rhymesters to write in Castilian. He wrote in rhymed quatrains and we have more than 13,000 of his verses on the lives of obscure Castilian Saints, on the Mass, the Dolors of the Virgin Mary, the Judgment Day, etc. His style is rude and inelegant, but the poet writes out of a full simple heart, and he tells a story well. He arrays with wonderful effectiveness the stage properties of the Last Judgment; and his contemplation of Mary at the Cross strikes the chord of human sympathy.

Goodale, Elaine—Mrs. Eastman. An American poet; born in Mt. Washington, Mass., Oct. 9, 1863. She became a teacher in the Hampton Institute in Virginia, and wrote editorially for the Southern Workman (1883). In 1885 she visited the Great Sioux reservation, reporting her views to New York and Boston journals. She taught school at White River Camp, Lower Brulé Agency, Dakota. Her 'Journal of a Farmer's Daughter' was published in 1881. Together with her sister Dora Read, she produced: 'Apple Blossoms: Verses of Two Children' (1878); 'In Berkshire with the Wild Flowers' (1879); and 'Verses from Sky Farm' (1880).

Goodale, George Lincoln. An American botanist; born at Saco, Me., Aug. 3, 1839. He graduated from Amherst in 1860, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1863. For some time he was a lecturer in medical schools in Maine. In 1871 he was appointed professor of Natural Sciences in Bowdoin College. Since 1872 he has been connected with Harvard University, at first as instructor and later as professor of botany. Among his works are: 'Concerning a Few Common Plants' (1879); 'Physiological Botany' (1885); 'Wild Flowers of America' (1886); 'Useful Plants of the Future.'

Goode, George Brown. An American ichthyologist; born at New Albany, Ind., Feb. 13, 1851; died 1896. He is a member of several commissions and scientific societies, and has been identified with expositions both here and abroad. Besides over two hundred papers on ichthyology, he has published: 'The Game Fishes of the United States' (1879); 'The Beginnings of Natural History in America' (1886); 'Virginia Cousins' (1888); 'Museums of the Future' (1890).

Goodrich, Charles Augustus. An American clergyman and author, brother of Samuel G.; born at Ridgefield, Conn., in 1790; died at Hartford, Conn., Jan. 4, 1862. He graduated at Yale in 1812. He held the pastorates of Congregational churches in Worcester, Mass., and Berlin and Hartford, Conn. Among his works are: 'Lives of the Signers' (1829); 'History of the United States' (1852–55); 'Universal Traveller.'

Goodrich, Frank Boot. ["Dick Tinto."] An American author; born in Boston, Dec. 14, 1826; graduated at Harvard in 1845. His Paris letters to the New York Times, signed "Dick Tinto," first brought him into notice. He published: 'Court of Napoleon; or, Society under the First Empire' (1857); 'Women of Beauty and Heroism' (1859); 'World-Famous Women, from Semiramis to Eugénie' (1870); and others.

Goodrich, Samuel Griswold. ["Peter Parley."] An American author; born in Ridgefield, Conn., Aug. 19, 1793; died in New York, May 9, 1860. He edited the Token, published in Boston from 1828 till 1842. From 1841 till 1854 he edited Merry's Museum and Parley's Magazine. His "Peter Parley" books won great popularity, evidenced by the fact that the pen-name was attached to more than 70 spurious volumes. Among the 200 volumes published by him are: 'The Poetical Works of John Trumbull' (1820); 'Tales of Peter Parley about America' (1827); similar books on Europe, Asia, Africa, and other countries.

Goodwin, Mrs. Maud (Wilder). An American historical novelist; born in New York State in 1856. She is a resident of New York city. Among her works are: 'The Colonial Cavalier'; 'The Head of a Hundred'; 'White Aprons: An Historical Romance'; 'Dolly Madison,' a biography.

Goodyear, William Henry. An American writer on art; born in Connecticut, 1846. He has published: 'Roman and Mediæval Art'; 'Renaissance and Modern Art'; 'History of Art'; 'The Grammar of the Lotus'; etc.

Gookin, Daniel (gö'kin). An American colonist; born in Kent, England, about 1612; died at Cambridge, Mass., March 19, 1687. He came to Virginia in 1621, but removed to Massachusetts in 1644. He was appointed superintendent of the Indians of that colony in 1656, and major-general in 1681. His chief work is 'Historical Collections of the Indians in New England,' which was not published until 1792.

Gordon, Adam Lindsey. An Australian poet; born in Fayal, Azores, in 1833; died June 24, 1870. He was an Oxford man, who emigrated to Australia and became a noted lover of the turf. He won considerable reputation as a writer of verse; his 'Poems' (1868), largely bush ballads and lyrics of the antipodes, reaching a fifth edition.

Gordon, Archibald D. An American dramatic critic and playwright; born in Ceylon, Oct. 11, 1848; died in Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., Jan. 9, 1895. He entered a publishing-house in New York city in 1865,

and subsequently became connected with New York and Chicago papers as dramatic critic. His works include: 'Trixie'; 'The Ugly Duckling'; 'Is Marriage a Failure?'; 'That Girl from Mexico.'

Gordon, Armistead Churchill. An American poet; born in Albemarle County, Va., Dec. 20, 1855. After graduating from the University of Virginia he became a lawyer in Staunton, Va. In collaboration with Thomas Nelson Page he wrote a volume of verse entitled 'Befo' de War'; 'Echoes in Negro Dialect' (1888); 'Congressional Currency.'

Gordon, Clarence. ["Vieux Moustache."] An American juvenile-story writer; born in New York, 1835. He has written 'Christmas at Under Tor'; 'Boarding-School Days'; etc.

Gordon, Julien. See **Cruger.**

Gordon-Cumming, Constance Frederica. An English traveler and writer, sister of the famous sportsman Roualeyn Gordon-Cumming; born at Altyre, Morayshire, Scotland, May 26, 1837. She traveled extensively in Great Britain in her early years, and recently has passed her time in Oriental countries. Among her works are: 'In the Hebrides'; 'Via Cornwall to Egypt'; 'In the Himalayas'; 'At Home in Fiji'; 'A Lady's Cruise in a French Man-of-War'; 'Two Happy Years in Ceylon'; 'Work for the Blind in China.'

Gore, Catherine Grace. An English novelist; born (Moody) in East Retford, Nottingham, 1799; died at Linwood, Hampshire, Jan. 27, 1861. She married a captain in the army, saw much high life, and wrote of it in many novels. 'Women as They Are' (1830), 'Mothers and Daughters' (1831), and 'Cecil' (1845) are the best known of her works.

Gore, Charles. An English clergyman and author; born in 1853. He is a Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and is now vicar of Radley, close to Oxford. He is best known as the editor of 'Lux Mundi,' and author of the essay on 'The Holy Spirit and Inspiration' in that volume. He has also written: 'The Church and the Ministry'; the Bampton Lecture for 1891 on 'The Incarnation of the Son of God'; and 'Roman Catholic Claims' (1888).

Görner, Karl August (gĕr'ner). A German playwright; born in Berlin, Jan. 29, 1806; died in Hamburg, April 9, 1884. He ran away from home when a lad in order to become an actor; eventually had a company of his own; and wrote over 100 successful plays, beginning with 'The Gardener and his Wife.' 'Niece and Aunt'; 'Black Peter'; 'A Happy Paterfamilias'; and 'The Ennobled Shopkeeper,' are some of the others.

Gorostiza y Cepeda, Don Manuel Eduardo de (gôr-ôs-tē'thä ē thā-pā'ᴛʜä). A Mexican comedy-writer and diplomat; born in Vera Cruz, Nov. 13, 1791; died at Tacubaya, Oct. 23, 1851. His father was Spanish governor of Mexico. At 25 he had made theatre-goers of Madrid familiar with his name, but his implication in schemes of Mexican independence interfered with his literary career. He was made Mexican minister to England when independence was secured, and later had himself transferred to Paris, in which city he achieved his most enduring renown as a writer of plays. Among them, 'Bread and an Onion, with Thee, Love,' merits special notice as the source of Scribe's 'A Cottage and its Heart.' His 'Allowance for All' and 'Such as It Is' are masterpieces in comedy construction.

Görres, Joseph (gĕr'es). A celebrated German publicist and philosopher; born at Coblentz, Jan. 25, 1776; died 1848. His Rheinischer Merkur, in which he combatted French republican ideas was by far the most powerful journal in Germany: it was called by Napoleon "the fifth power" of Europe. He was a man of vast learning and great versatility; a few of his writings are: 'Aphorisms on Art'; 'Faith and Science'; 'History of Asian Myths'; 'The Hero-Book of Iran,' translated from Persian; 'The Holy Alliance'; 'Swedenborg, his Visions and his Relation to the Church'; 'Christian Mysticism,' a work of high authority (latest ed. 5 vols., 1879); 'Athanasius,' a strong polemic against Protestantism and Prussian bureaucracy; the author had shortly before embraced Catholicism.

Goschen, George Joachim. An English statesman; born in London, Aug. 10, 1831, of German parentage. From Oxford he entered mercantile life; became vice-president of the Board of Trade and director of the Bank of England; Liberal M. P. 1863; Privy-Councilor 1865; First Lord of the Admiralty 1871–74. He was sent on important missions to Cairo and Constantinople. In 1887 he seceded from the Liberal party and joined the Liberal-Unionists, and was Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Salisbury's administration. Besides speeches and addresses on political, educational, and economical questions, he published: 'The Theory of the Foreign Exchanges' (1864; 14th ed. 1890); 'Probable Result of an Increase in the Purchasing Power of Gold' (1883).

Goslavski, Maurycy (gôs-läv'skē). A Polish poet; born in Podolia in 1802; died in Stanislavof, Aug. 17, 1834. He was a soldier by profession; but published a volume of poetry in 1828. He took part in the war for Polish independence in 1830, at which time he produced his most famous stanzas, 'The Poems of a Polish Uhlan.' They were very popular among his countrymen during the great agitation.

Gosse, Edmund William. An English poet, essayist, and critic; born in London, Sept. 21, 1849. He attracted attention when very young by the grace and finish of papers contributed to London periodicals, and for many years his literary judgments have been regarded as of considerable weight. As a poet he is known by 'Madrigals, Songs, and Sonnets'; 'On Viol and Flute'; 'The Unknown Lover'; etc. Some of his literary criticisms and biographies are contained in 'Seventeenth-Century Studies' and 'From Shakespeare to Pope.' *

Gosse, Philip Henry. An English naturalist and author; born in Worcester, 1810; died 1888. In 1827 he started on a scientific tour through Canada, the Southern United States, and Jamaica, and on his return published: 'The Canadian Naturalist' (1840); 'The Birds of Jamaica' (1845); 'A Naturalist's Sojourn in Jamaica.' In 1856 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. His works, which amount to nearly fifty volumes, also include: 'Rambles of a Naturalist on the Devonshire Coast' (1853); 'Aquarium' (1854).

Gosson, Stephen. An English poet and satirist; born in Kent (?), 1555; died at Bishopsgate, Feb. 13, 1623 or 1624. He was a clergyman. The 'School of Abuse' (1576) contains good prose, and the 'Pleasant Quips' (1595) good rhymes, but the latter are disfigured by coarse language.

Goszczynski, Severin (gōsh-chin'skē). A Polish poet; born 1803, in Ilinze in the Ukraine; died in Lemberg, Feb. 25, 1876. The influence of Byron is unmistakable in his youthful 'Castle of Kanioff.' In the struggle for independence in 1830 he achieved brilliant feats of arms, and composed national odes that spread his fame throughout Europe. Polish freedom proving a chimera, he wandered through France and Switzerland, writing poetry and prose as occasion served. 'The Terrible Huntsman,' 'The Three Chords,' and 'Dziela' are powerful poems.

Götter, Friedrich Wilhelm (gōt'ter). An important and even epoch-making German poet; born in Gotha, Sept. 3, 1746; died there, March 18, 1797. He wrote dramas while studying foreign literatures at the University; entered the diplomatic service, but gave it up to become a private tutor, and fell under the influence of Goethe. 'Media,' a drama, a volume of collected 'Poems,' and numerous comedies and minor pieces, represent his highest efforts. He was the last German poet to use French models largely.

Gottfried von Strassburg (got'frēt fōn sträs'börG). A German poet of the middle ages, and the most brilliant bard of chivalry; born in the twelfth century, and died between 1210 and 1220. In collaboration with Von Eschenbach, he was author of 'Parsifal,' the popular "minna" song of its time; but he owes his permanent fame to 'Tristan and Isolde,' apparently written between 1204 and 1215, and left unfinished. In this story-poem Tristan is sent to woo Isolde in his uncle's name; but he having swallowed a philtre, the two young people fall deeply in love. Straszburg's work is graceful and simple, and he chooses his legendary material with nice critical judgment.

Gotthelf, Jeremias (got'helf), pseudonym of Albert Bitzius. A Swiss novelist and poet; born in Murton, Canton of Freiburg, Oct. 4, 1797; died at Lützelflüh, Bern, Oct. 22, 1854. As a pastor in retired districts, he saw the hard conditions of the poor, and in 1837 wrote 'The Peasant's Mirror,' a vividly realistic presentation of peasant life,—the imaginary autobiography of one Jeremias Gotthelf; the immense success of the book led him to adopt the name as a pseudonym. He worked this vein with unflagging industry: 'Joys and Sorrows of a Schoolmaster,' 'How Five Maids Came to Grief through Brandy,' 'How Uli, the Servant, was Made Happy,' and numerous others, "tendency" novels, followed swiftly.

Gottschall, Rudolf von (got'shäl). A German novelist, poet, and critic; born in Breslau, Sept. 30, 1823. As a critic his subtlety and acuteness of treatment give him a growing influence. Among his works in criticism are: 'Pictures of Travel in Italy'; 'Portraits and Studies'; 'Studies in the Direction of a New German Literature'; and 'Literary Silhouettes.' His critical studies are not permitted to interrupt the production of brilliant plays, stories, and poems. *

Gough, John Ballentine. An eminent American temperance advocate; born in England, 1817; died 1885. He published an 'Autobiography'; 'Temperance Lectures'; 'Sunlight and Shadow'; 'Platform Echoes'; etc.

Goulburn, Edward Meyrick. An English clergyman and religious writer; born in 1818. He became head-master of Rugby in 1850, and dean of Norwich, 1886–89. Besides many single sermons and lectures, he has published over forty works, among which are: 'Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Holy Scripture' (1854); 'Manual of Confirmation' (1855); a collection of 'Family Prayers' (1857); 'The Functions of Our Cathedrals' (1869); 'The Holy Catholic Church' (1873); 'Farewell to Norwich Cathedral' (1891).

Gould, Benjamin Apthorp. A distinguished American astronomer; born in Boston, 1824; died 1896. He graduated at Harvard in 1844 and pursued his scientific studies abroad. In 1849 he received an appointment to the United States Coast Survey, and devised methods for determining the longitudes telegraphically. From 1870 to 1885 he was director of the national observatory at Cordova, Argentine Republic, where he completed three extensive catalogues of stars, and conducted meteorological and climatological investigations. He was the founder and editor of the Astronomical Journal (1849–61). His principal works are: 'On the Transatlantic Longitude, as Determined by the Coast Survey' (1869); 'Uranometria Argentina' (1879), which gives the brightness and the position of every fixed star, to the seventh magnitude inclusive, within 100 degrees of the South Pole.

Gould, Edward Sherman. An American prose-writer; born in Connecticut, 1808; died 1885. He published: 'The Sleep Rider'; 'The Very Age,' a comedy; 'John Doe and Richard Roe,' a tale of New York life; etc.

Gould, Hannah Flagg. An American poet; born in Vermont, 1789; died 1865. Among the collections of her verse are 'Hymns and Poems

for Children'; 'The Golden Vase'; 'The Youth's Coronal'; etc. The best-known piece by her is 'The Snow-Flake and the Frost.'

Gould, John. An English ornithologist; born [illegible] curator of the [illegible], Wales. The results of [illegible] are embodied [illegible] of Europe' [illegible] Australia'; 'The Birds of Great Britain.'

Gould, John W. An American story-writer; born in Connecticut, 1814; died 1838. He wrote 'Forecastle Yarns'; 'Private Journal of Voyage from New York to Rio Janeiro'; etc.

Gould, Robert Freeke. An English barrister and writer on Freemasonry; born at Ilfracombe, Devonshire, England, in 1836. From 1860 to 1862 he participated, under the rank of lieutenant, in military campaigns in southern China, and in different expeditions against the Tai Ping rebels. His works include: 'The Atholl Lodges' (1879); 'The Four Old Lodges' (1879); 'The History of Freemasonry: Its Antiquities, Symbols, Constitutions, Customs, etc.' (6 vols., 1884–87).

Goulding, Francis Robert. An American story-writer; born in Georgia, 1810; died 1881. He was a Presbyterian clergyman. He wrote: 'Young Marooners on the Florida Coast'; 'Marooner's Island'; and other tales for boys.

Govean, Felice (gō'vā''ăn). An Italian dramatist and publicist; born in Racconigi, Piedmont, 1819. He began as a miscellaneous prose-writer, and founded the democratic Gazzetta del Popolo, which reached an immense circulation. His true success, however, was in the drama. His first plays, 'The Waldenses' and 'Jesus Christ,' attracted wide notice; and the success of 'The Siege of Turin' and 'The Siege of Alessandria' made his reputation international. His plays are essentially popular in theme and character. He has written a variety of meritorious short stories.

Gower, John. An English poet; born in Kent (?) in 1325 (?); died at London in August or September 1408. At one time ranked high among Britain's early singers, his note has been decried by modern critics, and to-day he is falling into neglect. Still his 'Mirror of Meditation' (Speculum Meditantis), 'Voice of One Crying' (Vox Clamantis), and 'Lover's Confession' (Confessio Amantis), contain specimens of genuine poetry. He wrote excellent sonnets in French. *

Gozlan, Léon (goz-loń'). A French novelist; born in Marseilles, Sept. 1, 1803; died at Paris, Sept. 14, 1866. From clerk in a Paris book-store he became a writer for Figaro, and then produced novels; sometimes socialistic, but well conceived and executed, with a vein of peculiar irony, but an over-elaboration that spoils at times his best effects. 'The Notary of Chantilly,' 'A Millionaire's Most Beautiful Dream,' and 'The Lambert Family,' deserve special mention.

Gozzi, Carlo, Count (got'sē). An Italian comedy-writer; born in Venice, Dec. 13, 1720; died there (?), April 4, 1806. Forced into the army by poverty while a boy, he left it for literature; at first under French influence, but later turning his native folk-lore into delightful comedies, worked up with infinite cleverness. 'The Love of the Three Oranges,' 'Lady Serpent,' and 'The Triumph of Friendship,' may be mentioned.

Gozzi, Gasparo, Count. An Italian poet and essayist, brother of Carlo; born in Venice, Dec. 4, 1713; died at Padua, Dec. 25, 1786. He married at 26 Louise Bergalli, the celebrated painter and poet, who was 36, the alliance bringing him into literary and artistic associations. He founded the Gazzetta Veneta, which was a great popular success; but his 'Osservatore Veneto,' on the model of the Spectator, is of a higher order as literature. His polemic writings on Dante's 'Divine Comedy' are classic authorities on the resources of the Italian language. His Horatian poems are graceful; and his literary essays are as good in thought as in style.

Grabbe, Christian Dietrich (gräb'bĕ). A German dramatic poet; born in Detmold, Dec. 11, 1801; died there, Sept. 12, 1836. Developing from an unhappy boy to a man of brilliant powers and ripe scholarship, his incurable passion for drink spoiled his married life and his fortunes, though Heine, Tieck, and others, persuaded him to spasmodic reform; he was successively lawyer, actor, and soldier. Yet he won a place in German drama second only to Goethe and Schiller. His plays are striking and original in conception, and commanding in execution. The impression they leave is of an uncontrolled, discordant, and unrestful genius. 'Hannibal,' 'Don Juan,' and 'Faust,' the fragment entitled 'Marius and Sulla,' and 'The Hermann Battle,' exemplify these conditions in a marked degree.

Grabovski, Michael (gräb-ov'skē). A Polish novelist, essayist, and critic; born in Volhynia in 1805; died at Warsaw, Nov. 18, 1863. While still a student at Warsaw, he won a literary reputation in the war of the romantic upon the then dominant classical school. 'Thoughts on Polish Literature' and 'Melodies from the Ukraine' were his first noteworthy volumes; but the revolution of 1830 interrupted his literary career for nearly ten years, when he completed 'Criticism and Literature.' Two historical novels, one based on a tragic episode in the Ukraine, and the other upon a peasant outbreak in the same region, entitled respectively 'The Koliszezysna and the Steppe Dwellers' and 'The Storm in the Steppes,' are fine examples of Polish literature. An epoch-making work is his 'The Old and the New Ukraine.'

Graf, Arturo (gräf). An Italian poet, historian of literature, and critic; born in Athens, of German parentage, in 1848. His youth was spent in Roumania; he studied law at Naples; became a tutor at the University of Rome in 1874, and in 1882 professor of literature at Turin, a post he still holds. 'Poems,' light in spirit and substance, 'Medusa,' a powerful but somewhat heavy tragic outburst, and some occasional effusions, speak well for his poetic talent. In prose he is a master when dealing with 'The Origin of the Modern Drama,' 'Historical Literature and its Methods,' and 'The Legend of the Terrestrial Paradise.'

Graffigny, Françoise d'Issembourg d'Happoncourt, Madame de (gräf-fin'yē). A French epistolary writer; born in Nancy, Feb. 13, 1695; died at Paris, Dec. 12, 1758. Married young, but separating from her husband, she took refuge at Cirey with Madame du Châtelet and Voltaire. Her first appearance in literature was with the 'Peruvian Letters,' a palpable imitation of Montesquieu's 'Persian Letters,' but successful. A volume of her letters appeared posthumously under the title 'The Private Life of Voltaire and Madame du Châtelet,' a gossipy and trifling but very readable work.

Graham, Nellie. See **Dunning.**

Grand, Mme. Sarah. An English novelist; born (Frances Elizabeth Clarke) in Ireland. She married a British naval officer almost immediately upon leaving school, and has traveled widely. 'The Heavenly Twins' made her famous. 'Singularly Deluded' and 'Ideala' are among her other works of fiction.

Grand-Carteret, John (gräṅ-kär-ter-ā). A French journalist and critic; born in Paris, about 1850. He is of Swiss origin, and first distinguished himself in French journalism through the accuracy and acuteness with which he treated German themes. Of late years he has made important studies of life and manners in Europe. 'Character and Caricature in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland,' 'France Judged by a German,' 'Woman and Germany,' and 'J. J. Rousseau, Judged by a Frenchman of To-Day,' are among his many successes.

Grant, Alexander, Sir. An English educator and writer; born in New York city, Sept. 13, 1826; died in Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 30, 1884. After graduating at Oxford he went in 1859 to Madras, where he became professor of history and political economy. He was subsequently appointed director of public instruction at Bombay, his administration marking an epoch in the history of education in India. From his return to Scotland in 1868 till his death he was principal of the University of Edinburgh. Besides contributions to periodicals and the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' he published a translation of the 'Ethics of Aristotle' (1857–58), his best-known work; lives of Xenophon and Aristotle in 'Ancient Classics for English Readers' (1871–77); 'The Story of the University of Edinburgh' (1883).

Grant, Anne. A Scotch memoirist and descriptive prose-writer; born in Glasgow, Feb. 21, 1755; died in Edinburgh, Nov. 7, 1838. She was in this country when a child, and from her observations gathered at that time wrote 'Memoirs of an American Lady' (1808), a highly attractive delineation of our colonial life. She is also the author of 'Essays on the Superstitions of the Highlands of Scotland' (1811), besides miscellaneous prose.

Grant, George Monroe. A Canadian clergyman, educator, and author; born at Stellarton, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, Dec. 22, 1835. He received his education in his native province, and subsequently won academic distinction in the University of Glasgow, Scotland. On his return to Nova Scotia he spent some time as a missionary in the Maritime Provinces; became pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax; and in 1877 accepted the principalship of Queen's University. Besides contributions to periodical literature his works include: 'Ocean to Ocean' (1872), an interesting diary of a tour across the American continent; 'Picturesque Canada' (1884), a valuable work on the scenery, industries, and social life of the Canadian Dominion.

Grant, James. A Scottish novelist and historical writer; born in Edinburgh, Aug. 1, 1822; died in London, May 5, 1887. He was a kinsman of Sir Walter Scott. He entered the army in 1839, but resigned in 1843, and devoted himself to literary pursuits. 'The Romance of War' (1845) became at once popular, as also 'The Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp' (1848). Among his other novels are: 'Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier' (1850); 'Bothwell' (1851); 'Jane Seton' (1853); 'The Phantom Regiment' (1856); 'The Secret Dispatch' (1869); 'Under the Red Dragon' (1872); 'Playing with Fire' (1887), a story of the war in the Soudan. He also wrote: 'Memoirs of Kirkaldy of Grange' (1849); 'Memorials of the Castle of Edinburgh' (1850); 'Old and New Edinburgh' (1881); 'Scottish Soldiers of Fortune' (1889); and others.

Grant, James Augustus. An English military officer, explorer, and author; born at Nairn, Scotland, in 1827; died Feb. 11 or 12, 1892. He served in the Indian Mutiny at Multan and Gujerat; and was wounded at Lucknow, when as lieutenant-colonel he commanded the rear guard. In 1860–63 he undertook with Capt. Speke an expedition to find the sources of the Nile, which resulted in the discovery of Lake Victoria Nyanza. In 1868 he received "The Star of India" for services rendered in the Abyssinian campaign. He published: 'A Walk Across Africa' (1863); 'Botany of the Speke and Grant Expedition' (1872); 'Khartoum as I Saw It in 1863' (1885).

Grant, Robert. An American lawyer and author; born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1852. He graduated from Harvard in 1873 and the Harvard Law School in 1879. Since 1893 he has been a judge of probate and insolvency

for Suffolk County, Mass. Among his most popular works are: 'The Little Tin Gods on Wheels' (1879); 'Confessions of a Frivolous Girl' (1880); 'An Average Man' (1883); 'Face to Face' (1886); 'The Reflections of a Married Man' (1892); 'The Art of Living.' He also wrote the well-known boys' stories, 'Jack Hall' (1887); 'Jack in the Bush' (1888).

Grant, Robert Edmond. A Scotch naturalist; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1793; died in 1874. He was educated in his native city and on the Continent. Upon his return to Edinburgh in 1819 he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and began the practice of medicine. In 1827 he was elected professor of zoölogy and comparative anatomy in University College, London, a position which he occupied for the rest of his life. His chief work is 'Outlines of Comparative Anatomy,' for many years a favorite text-book, not only in Great Britain, but on the Continent and in America.

Grant, Ulysses Simpson. The greatest of American generals, and eighteenth President of the United States; born at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822; died at Mt. McGregor, near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 23, 1885. His 'Personal Memoirs' seem destined to give him enduring literary fame. *

Gras, Felix. A Provençal poet and novelist; born at Malemort (Vaucluse), France, May 3, 1844. He is a lawyer and "juge de paix" in the department of Vaucluse, and one of the leading Provençal writers, standing next in popular estimation to Mistral. His most famous work is the 'Reds of the Midi,' a story of the French Revolution, translated into English by Mrs. T. A. Janvier; next in importance, 'Li Carbouniè' (1876), and 'Toloza' (1882), epic poems; 'Lou Roumancero Prouvençau' (1887), shorter poems; 'Li Papalino' (1891), Avignon stories. He is also editor of the "Armana Prouvençau," a literary annual; and since 1891 has been the "Capouliè," or official head, of the "Félibrige," the society of Provençal men of letters.

Grassi, Angela (gräs'sē). A Spanish poet, novelist, and playwright; born in Crema, Italy, April 2, 1826. Her childhood was passed at Barcelona, where at 15 she wrote the successful drama 'Crime and Expiation.' 'Riches of the Soul' and 'The Drop of Water' won a prize from the Spanish Academy. 'The Son-in-Law,' 'The First Year of Marriage,' and 'The Snowball' are her best-known novels.

Grattan, Henry. An Irish orator and statesman; born in Dublin, June (?) or July (?) 3, 1746; died in London, June 4, 1820. His works, with the exception of the political pamphlets, the 'Correspondence,' and 'Letter on the Irish Union,' consist wholly of his speeches as the champion of Catholic emancipation and the inviolability of the Irish Parliament. His language is vivid, warm, and "contagious." *

Grattan, Thomas Colley. An Irish novelist and sketch-writer; born in Dublin, 1792; died in London, July 4, 1864. He abandoned law for the army, and from a wandering life obtained materials for his 'Highways and Byways' (1823), a collection of tales and studies that proved highly popular. 'The Heiress of Bruges' (1828) is a historical novel. Some less important fictions, plays, and translations of French poetry complete the sum of his literary product.

Gravière, Jean Pierre Edmond Jurien de la (gräv-yär'). A French admiral and author; born in Brest, France, Nov. 19, 1812; died in Paris, March 5, 1892. He served with distinction in Chinese waters (1841), the Black Sea, and the Mediterranean; and as commander of the expedition against Mexico arranged the treaty of Soledad (1861). He was chosen a member of the French Academy in 1868. His numerous works include: 'Sardinia in 1841' (1841); 'Souvenir of an Admiral' (1860); 'The Ancient Navy'; 'The Modern Navy'; 'Maritime Wars of the Revolution and Empire'; 'The Navy of the Ancients and the Campaigns of Alexander' (10 vols.), a great work which places the author in the front rank of military historians.

Gray, Asa. An eminent American botanist; born at Paris, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1810; died at Cambridge, Mass., January 1888. He was professor of botany at Harvard from 1842 to 1873, when he resigned to take charge of the herbarium of Harvard. In 1874 he was chosen a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was recognized throughout the world as one of the leading botanists of the age. Besides contributions to scientific journals, his numerous works include: 'Elements of Botany' (1836); 'Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States' (1848); 'Botany of the United States Pacific Exploring Expedition' (1854); 'School and Field Book of Botany' (1869); 'Natural Science and Religion' (1880).

Gray, David. An American journalist and poet; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 9, 1836; died in Binghamton, N. Y., March 18, 1888. He was on the editorial staff of the Buffalo Courier from 1856 to 1882. A volume of his letters, poems, and selected prose writings was published posthumously in 1888.

Gray, David. A Scotch poet; born in Merkland, Dumbartonshire, Jan. 29, 1838; died there, Dec. 3, 1861. He was the son of a factory operative, and his education was obtained through many difficulties. 'The Luggie,' a poem of the didactic and descriptive order, published posthumously, displays an exquisite though ill-regulated genius.

Gray, Thomas. A great English poet; born at Cornhill, London, Dec. 26, 1716; died at Cambridge, July 24, 1771. He is known in every household for the 'Elegy in a Country Churchyard,' published 1751, though begun seven years before. The 'Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College' (1747); 'Ode to Adversity'; 'Progress of Poetry'; and 'The Bard' (1757), are also famous. *

Graziani, Girolamo (grăts″ē-ăn′ē). An Italian poet; born in Pergola in 1604; died there, Sept. 10, 1675. He received his education at Bologna and Padua, and became prominent in the service of various Italian princes, until the Duke of Modena, Francis I., created him Count of Sarzano (or Saryana), when he retired, to devote himself to literature. 'Cleopatra,' a heroic poem on the model of Tasso, and 'The Conquest of Granada,' are his happiest efforts in metre. A tragedy, 'Cromwell,' was extraordinarily popular for a time.

Grazzini, Antonio Francesco (grät-sē′nē). An Italian humorist and poet; born in Florence, March 22, 1503; died there, Feb. 18, 1584. Of much native humor, he graduated from apothecary to writer of literary burlesques. He was one of the founders of the celebrated Florentine Academy; was expelled in consequence of a disputed question of grammar, and established the renowned Accadèmia della Crusca, whose mission was the purification of the Italian tongue. His literary reputation rests on his 'Suppers,' written on the model of Boccaccio, and vastly popular at one time. In style they are pure and refined, and they contributed much to the literary development of the language. Seven highly amusing comedies, of a not high literary flavor, and a burlesque poem, 'The War of Monsters,' complete the list of his remembered achievements.

Greeley, Horace. A famous American editor and controversial writer; born in Amherst, N. H., Feb. 3, 1811; died in New York, Nov. 29, 1872. In the countless articles, papers, and pamphlets that issued from his pen, as well as in 'The American Conflict' and 'Recollections of a Busy Life,' he is revealed as the consistent and able opponent of social wrongs and ills of every description; and as a writer he is gifted with a nervous, living style that powerfully supports the arguments he advances. In 'Glances at Europe' and like works he is happy in description. *

Greely, Adolphus Washington. An American soldier, Arctic explorer, and author; born at Newburyport, Mass., March 27, 1844. Belonging to the regular army, in 1881 he commanded an Arctic expedition to establish circumpolar stations for scientific purposes, in accordance with a plan made by the International Congress at Hamburg in 1879. He reached the highest point north attained up to that time, but endured great suffering and loss of men from cold and starvation. Among his works are: 'Three Years of Arctic Service' (1886); 'American Weather' (1888); 'Handbook of Arctic Discoveries.'

Green, Anna Katharine—Mrs. Rohlfs. An American author; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1846. She graduated at Ripley (female) College, Poultney, Vt., 1867. Her novels are detective stories, and enjoy great popularity. 'The Leavenworth Case' (1878) is one of her best. Included in her publications are: 'Risifi's Daughter' (1866), a dramatic poem; 'The Sword of Damocles'; 'A Strange Disappearance'; 'Hand and Ring'; 'The Mill Mystery'; 'Behind Closed Doors'; 'X, Y, Z'; 'That Affair Next Door'; etc.

Green, John Richard. An English clergyman and historian; born in Oxford, 1837; died at Mentone, France, March 7, 1883. He ruined his health and died early through fiery zeal in work among the London poor; much of his vast research and his writing were done in bed. The 'Short History of the English People' is perhaps the highest combination in historical writing of sound scholarship, immense and perfectly assimilated reading, and a literary style of great charm, lucidity, and swiftness. 'The Making of England' and 'The Conquest of England' are studies of special periods. *

Green, Joseph. An American poet,—famed for his loyalty to England; born in Boston, Mass., in 1706; died in London, England, Dec. 11, 1780; graduated at Harvard 1726. He was a ready wit and satirist. His works include: 'The Wonderful Lament of Old Mr. Tenor' (1744); 'Poems and Satires' (1780).

Green, Matthew. A British poet; born in 1696; died in Nag's Head Court, in 1737. 'The Spleen,' most noted of his poems for originality and wit, was published (1737) after his death, by his friend Richard Glover. It is one of the best of its class, and was a favorite with Gray. The familiar quotation "Fling but a stone, the giant dies," is from this poem.

Green, Thomas Hill. An English philosopher and humanist; born in Birkin, Yorkshire, April 7, 1836; died at Oxford, March 26, 1882. His profound learning and attractive personal qualities made him a strong influence in British thought, and the chief exponent of the Neo-Hegelian movement. His works include: 'Introduction to Hume'; 'Treatise on Human Nature'; 'Collected Writings'; and 'Prolegomena to Ethics.' *

Greene, Aella. An American journalist and poet; born in Chester, Mass., in 1838. He is connected with the press in Springfield, Mass. His works include: 'Rhymes of Yankee-Land'; 'Into the Sunshine' (1881); 'Stanza and Sequel' (1884); 'Gathered from Life.'

Greene, Albert Gorton. An American lawyer and poet; born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 10, 1802; died in Cleveland, O., Jan. 4, 1868. He wrote the famous poem "Old Grimes."

Greene, Asa. An American author; born in Ashburnham, Mass., 1788; died in New York city, 1837. He graduated at Williams College, and in 1827 received a degree from the Berkshire Medical School. He was a bookseller of the old-fashioned kind, and noted as a humorist. He served for some time as editor of the New York Evening Transcript. His publications include: 'Adventures of Dr. Dodimus Duckworth, A. N. Q.; to which is added, the History of a Steam Doctor' (1833); and 'Debtor's Prison' (1837).

Greene, Francis Vinton. An American soldier and author; born in Providence, R. I., June 27, 1850. He graduated from West Point in 1870, and served until 1886, when he resigned with the rank of captain. He was assistant astronomer on the Northwest Boundary Survey from 1872 to 1876, and was attached to the headquarters of the Russian army during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–78. His chief works are: 'The Russian Army and its Campaigns in Turkey' (1879); 'Army Life in Russia' (1880); 'The Mississippi' (1882); 'Life of Nathaniel Greene' (1893).

Greene, George Washington. An American historian, grandson of Gen. Nathaniel Greene; born in East Greenwich, R. I., April 8, 1811; died there, Feb. 2, 1883. Among his works are: 'History and Geography of the Middle Ages' (1851); 'Historical View of the American Revolution' (1865); 'Life of Nathaniel Greene' (1867–71).

Greene, Homer. An American story-writer; born at Ariel, Pa., in 1853, and resides at Honesdale, Pa. He is the author of 'The Blind Brother, a Story of the Pennsylvania Coal Mines' (1887); 'Burnham Breaker' (1887); 'Riverpark Rebellion.'

Greene, Louisa Lelias, Hon. An English writer of juveniles; born (third Lord Plunket's daughter) in 1833. Her works, widely popular, include: 'A Winter and Summer at Burton Hill' (1861); 'Cushions and Corners' (1864); 'The Schoolboy Baronet' (1870); 'Gilbert's Shadow' (1875); 'Jubilee Hall' (1881). She wrote with her cousin W. H. Wills the dramatist: 'Drawing-Room Dramas'; 'Prince Crœsus in Search of a Wife' (1873), a translation.

Greene, Robert. An English dramatist; born in Norwich about 1560; died in London, Sept. 3, 1592. His works rank him as the most original and perhaps the ablest British dramatist before Shakespeare: especially the 'History of Orlando Furioso'; 'Comical History of Alphonsus, King of Aragon'; 'Honorable History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay'; and 'The Scottish Historie of James IV.' His pamphlets and tracts, which he wrote with great rapidity and ability, are noteworthy; 'Never Too Late' and 'Greene's Groat's Worth of Wit Bought with a Million of Repentance' being most widely known. *

Greene, Mrs. Sarah Pratt (McLean). An American novelist; born at Simsbury, Conn., in 1858. She was educated at South Hadley Seminary, and for several years taught school in Plymouth, Mass. Her best-known novel is 'Cape Cod Folks' (1881). Among her other works are: 'Towhead, the Story of a Girl' (1884); 'Lastchance Junction' (1889).

Greenough, Sarah Dana (Loring). An American author; born in Boston, Feb. 19, 1827; died in Franzensbad, Austria, Aug. 9, 1885. Among her works are: 'Treason at Home,' a novel (3 vols., 1865); 'Arabesques' (1871); 'In Extremis, a Story of a Broken Law' (1872); and 'Mary Magdalene,' a poem (1880).

Greenwood, Grace. See **Lippincott.**

Greey, Edward (grē). An English-American story-writer; born in Sandwich, Kent, England, Dec. 1, 1835; died in New York, Oct. 1, 1888. After spending several years in Japan, he came to the United States in 1868, became a citizen, and engaged in commercial pursuits in New York. Among his plays are 'Vendome' and 'Uncle Abner.' His historical works include 'Young Americans in Japan' (Boston, 1881), and 'The Wonderful City of Tokio.' He wrote a pleasing collection of Japanese short stories, 'The Golden Lotus,' etc. (1883); 'The Captive of Love,' founded on a Japanese romance; translated 'The Loyal Ronins'; etc.

Greg, William Rathbone. A religious and economic essayist; born in Manchester, England, in 1809; died in 1881. In 1856 he became a commissioner of customs, and in 1864 was appointed comptroller of the Stationery Office. His views of life were profoundly serious and even melancholy, and his works exerted a great influence from their earnestness and sincerity. The most important are: 'Sketches in Greece and Turkey' (1833); 'The German Schism and the Irish Priests' (1845); 'The Creed of Christendom' (1851), his chief work; 'Essays in Political and Social Science' (1853); 'Enigmas of Life' (1872); 'Literary and Social Judgments' (1877).

Gregorovius, Ferdinand (greg-ō-rō′vē-ös). A German historian and poet; born in Neidenburg, East Prussia, Jan. 19, 1821; died at Munich, May 1, 1891. He studied severely at Königsberg and at home, and wrote essays of deep scholarship; 'Socialistic Elements in Goethe's Wilhelm Meister'; a tragedy, 'The Death of Tiberius,' of the ripest historical learning; 'Corsica'; and other most authoritative books of travel and description, based on close personal study. He wrote also 'Euphorion,' an epic, and other poems of high repute. But his historical works, of unsurpassed learning and vivid realization of the spirit of their times, are the most commanding monument of his genius. 'The City of Rome in the Middle Ages,' 'Lucretia Borgia,' 'Urban VIII.,' 'The Monuments of the Popes,' and 'Athenais,' need but be named.

Gregory, Robert. An English clergyman and writer; born in 1819. He received his education at Oxford; was curate of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth (1853–73); became canon of St. Paul's in 1868, and dean in 1890 in succession to Dean Church. Aside from his clerical duties, he has devoted much attention to charitable and educational work. Among his publications are: 'A Plea in Behalf of Small Parishes' (1849); 'Lectures at St. Paul's' (1871–82); 'Position of the Celebrant Aspect in Convocation' (1875).

Greif, Martin (grīf). [An adopted name.] A German poet and dramatist, son of Max Frey the publicist; born in Speyer, June 18, 1839. Designed for public life, he preferred the literary career. 'Hans Sachs,' a successful

drama, was followed by a volume of poems, the tragedies 'Corfiz Ulfeldt, the Count Chancellor of Denmark,' 'Marino Faliero,' the light comedy 'Walter's Return to his Country,' and numerous other works of high literary qualities and scholarship. Strikingly successful plays also are 'Francesca da Rimini,' and 'Agnes Bernauer, the Angel of Augsburg.' He is also a noted lyric poet.

Greifenson. See **Grimmelshausen.**

Grein, J. T. An Anglo-Dutch attorney, journalist, playwright, and dramatic critic; born in Amsterdam, Oct. 11, 1862. He was educated in Holland, Germany, and Belgium, and from 1879 to 1885 was engaged in the East India trade and banking. He is at present an attorney in London, besides being dramatic critic of Life and the Westminster Review, London editor of three papers in Holland, and correspondent of several French and German journals. In 1891 he founded the Independent Theatre Society. Besides 'A Man's Love,' produced in 1889 with C. W. Jarvis as co-author, and other plays, his works include (in Dutch): 'Dramatic Essays' (1884); 'Silhouettes' (short novels), published in 1885; 'London: Wealth and Poverty' (1890); 'Twixt Light and Dark,' short stories.

Grénier, Èdouard (grān-yā'). A French poet; born in Baumes-les-Dames, Doubs, in 1819. He abandoned the diplomatic service for poetry. 'Little Poems' was his maiden collection; 'The Death of the Wandering Jew' attained repute for delicacy and suggestiveness, and 'Dramatic Poems' for intense power. His lines on 'The Death of President Lincoln' were crowned by the Academy.

Grenville-Murray, Eustace Clare. An English descriptive and topical writer and diplomatist; born 1824; died Dec. 20, 1881. He experimented unsuccessfully in fiction, and then won reputation with 'French Pictures in English Chalks,' a series of humorous sketches; 'History of the French Press' (1874); 'Round about France' (1878); and 'Side Lights on English Society' (3d ed. 1889). 'The Member for Paris' (1871) had some vogue.

Gresset, Jean Baptiste Louis de (gres-sā). A French poet, dramatist, and satirist; born in Amiens, Aug. 29, 1709; died there, June 16, 1777. Early a Jesuit and teacher, he gained some repute from a pleasing ode 'On the Love of One's Native Land'; and rose to fame by 'Vert-Vert,' a highly original and deliciously humorous verse narrative of a parrot brought up in a nunnery but falling into evil society. His tendency to burlesque and irreverence in his poetry caused his expulsion from the order on the appearance of 'The Improvised Carnival' and 'The Living Reading-Desk.' He cared nothing for this, and shortly after rose to the pinnacle of popularity through 'The Naughty Man.' He entered the Academy in 1748, and wrote much popular prose and poetry; but later in life became alarmed concerning his soul, and abjured all his writings.

Gréville, Henry (grā-vēl'), pseudonym of Madame Alice Durand. A French novelist; born (Fleury) in Paris, Oct. 12, 1842. She received her education in Russia, and began her literary career with contributions to St. Petersburg journals. Upon her marriage to Prof. Émile Durand, she returned to France and continued her literary activity, making use of her Russian experiences in a series of novels which became very popular, notably 'Dosia' and 'The Expiation of Saveli.' Her genius is essentially realistic, with an occasional tendency toward the romantic. 'Cleopatra,' 'A Russian Violin,' 'A Crime,' and 'An Ancient Household,' are types of this class of novel.

Greyson, Émile (grā-zôñ'). A Belgian poet, novelist, and essayist; born Aug. 17, 1823, in Brussels, where he is a high educational official. His early reputation was through poems, stories, and essays in Belgian papers; his later fame is European. 'Fiamma Colonna' and 'Tales of a Flemish Subject' are his best fictions. His translations and literary papers in the Belgian Review, etc., make him a representative man of letters at home.

Gribojedov, Alexander Sergeievich (grē-bō-yā'dov). A Russian dramatic poet and statesman; born in Moscow, Jan. 15, 1793; killed at Teheran, Persia, Feb. 11, 1829. A distinguished soldier and diplomat, he was assassinated while minister to Persia, during an anti-Russian tumult in Teheran. As a writer his reputation rests mainly upon 'Knowledge Brings Suffering,' a drama in verse, delineating Russian society with bitter fidelity. 'A Georgian Night' and a rendering of the Prelude to 'Faust' are also creditable productions.

Grieben, Hermann (grē'ben). A German poet and journalist; born in Köslin, Feb. 8, 1822; died at Cologne, Sept. 24, 1890. He studied at Breslau and rose to prominence in journalism, editing the Ostsee Zeitung, the Kölnische Zeitung, and other equally important sheets. He wrote 'Too Late,' a tragedy, under the pseudonym of "Roderick," and a valuable volume on Dante; besides poems in three collected editions, including 'Voices of the Time.'

Griepenkerl, Wolfgang Robert (grēp'benkārl). A German poet, dramatist, and essayist; born in Hofwyl, Bern, Switzerland, May 4, 1810; died at Brunswick, Oct. 16, 1868. He became a tutor and professor of literature soon after the completion of his university course. His 'Pictures from Classic Greece,' a collection of poems, attracted attention, and an epic on 'The Sistine Madonna' made him celebrated. He wrote several excellent works on music. 'Artistic Genius in German Literature during the Last Century' was for years an authority upon the subject. As a playwright, 'Maximilian Robespierre' and 'The Girondins' entitle him to no minor place, and his 'Ideal and World' and 'In the Upper Sphere' have been staged many times. He wrote a volume of stories that possess merit.

Griesinger, Karl Theodor (grē'zinG-er). A German novelist and sketch-writer; born Dec. 11, 1809, in Kirnbach, in the Black Forest; died at Stuttgart, March 2, 1884. He studied theology at Tübingen and became a clergyman, then drifted into authorship. His first hit was made with 'Silhouettes from Suabia'; and he founded the Suabian Humorist, only to meet ruin by the upheavals of 1848. After another attempt to establish a popular paper, and an ensuing term of imprisonment, he visited the United States. 'Living Pictures from America'; 'Emigrant Stories'; 'The Old Brewery, or New York Mysteries of Crime'; and 'Vatican Mysteries,' were written upon his return home.

Griffin, Gerald. An Irish novelist, dramatist, and poet; born at Limerick, Dec. 12, 1803; died at Cork, June 12, 1840. In 1823 he went to London and embarked upon a literary career. His first success in fiction was 'Holland Tide; or Munster Popular Tales' (1827), a series of short stories. 'Tales of the Munster Festivals' (1827) also became speedily popular, and 'The Collegians' (1829), a second series of the former, still further increased his reputation; on it Dion Boucicault founded his well-known play 'The Colleen Bawn.' Among his other works are: 'Tales Illustrative of the Five Senses' (1830); 'The Invasion' (1832), a historical novel; 'Tales of my Neighborhood' (1835); 'Gisippus, or the Forgotten Friend,' a tragedy; and many spirited lyrics. *

Griffin, Gilderoy Wells. An American lawyer and author; born in Louisville, Ky., in 1840. He was educated at Louisville University, and admitted to the bar in 1861. He was consul to Copenhagen in 1871; to the Samoan Islands in 1876; to Auckland, New Zealand, in 1879; and to Sydney, Australia, in 1884. He wrote: 'Studies in Literature' (1870); 'My Danish Days' (1875); 'New Zealand: Her Commerce and Resources' (1884); etc.

Griffis, William Elliot. An American author; born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1843. His published works are, in part: 'New Japan Series' Reading Books (5 vols., Yokohama: 1872); 'The Mikado's Empire' (1876); 'Japanese Fairy World' (1880); 'Asiatic History' (1881).

Grigorόvich, Dimitrij Vasilievich (grēg-ôr'ō-vich). A Russian novelist and prose-writer; born in Simbirsk, March 31, 1822. He began life as a civil engineer. His first stories, 'The Village' and 'Anton the Unfortunate,' achieved wide popularity. 'A Failure in Life,' 'The Fishers,' and 'The Emigrants,' are realistic stories of village life which rank him among the first of Russian novelists.

Grillparzer, Franz (gril'pärts-er). An Austrian poet and dramatist of high rank; born in Vienna, Jan. 15, 1791; died there, Jan. 21, 1872. 'Blanche of Castile,' a tragedy, written at 17, and 'Spartacus,' a tragedy, showed genius; but 'The Ancestress' first called popular attention to him. 'Sappho,' a tragedy based upon classical tradition, made him eminent in scholarship also. 'The Golden Fleece,' 'The Argonauts,' and 'Medea' constitute a trilogy. 'The Career and End of King Ottokar,' 'A True Servant of his Master,' and 'Woe to Him who Lies' call for mention; but his poem 'Waves of Ocean: Thrills of Love' is the supreme manifestation of his art. 'In thy Camp is Austria!' a poem of the times, created a sensation. Later works of note are 'The Jewess of Toledo,' 'Fraternal Strife in the House of Hapsburg,' and 'Libussa,' plays published posthumously; and a story, 'The Poor Minstrel.' *

Grimm, Herman (grim). A German essayist, critic, and biographer, son of Wilhelm; born in Cassel, Jan. 6, 1828. He was trained for the law, but never practiced it. His most famous work is his 'Life of Michael Angelo.' Among others, 'Ten Essays Selected as an Introduction to the Study of Modern Art,' 'Fifteen Essays' (new series), and 'Life of Raphael,' are entitled to mention. *

Grimm, Jacob. A German philologist, archæologist, and folk-lorist; born in Hanau, Jan. 4, 1785; died at Berlin, Sept. 20, 1863. He studied at Cassel and Marburg; and at 20 became Savigny's assistant at Paris. His abilities becoming renowned, he was sent as secretary to the Hessian ambassador at the Vienna Congress, and then to Paris to reclaim the plundered treasures of German libraries. He continued in similar employments with increasing reputation till his liberalism in 1848 forced him out of public life. Thenceforward till his death he busied himself with antiquarian and philological researches. 'The Poetry of the Meistersingers,' a 'German Grammar,' 'German Mythology,' 'Antiquities of German Jurisprudence,' 'History of the German Language,' and many similar works, cover the entire field of their subjects, and are among the chief creators of modern philology and its methods. His popular fame rests upon his collaboration with his brother Wilhelm in the 'Fables for Children' ('Grimm's Fairy Tales'), universally known. *

Grimm, Wilhelm. A German philologist and folk-lorist, brother of Jacob; born in Hanau, Feb. 24, 1786; died at Berlin, Dec. 16, 1859. In their early work the brothers were practically one: but to Wilhelm's taste, less severely scientific than his brother's, belongs the chief credit for the undertaking and execution of the Fables and other popular works; and he made a special study of mediæval German poetry, publishing 'Old Danish Hero Songs,' 'The Song of Roland,' 'German Hero Songs,' and 'Mediæval German Topics.' *

Grimmelshausen, Hans Jakob Christoffel von (grim'mels-hou-zen). ["Samuel Greifenson v. Hirschfeld."] A German romance-writer; born in Gelnhausen about 1625; died at Renchen, Baden, Aug. 16, 1676. In youth he was a military adventurer. According to some accounts he served the Bishop of Strasburg for a time, and became a Catholic. He became celebrated as the author of 'The Adventures

of Simplicius Simplicissimus,' the life story of a vagabond adventurer of the Thirty Years' War, who settles into a peaceful old age in the Black Forest. His other romances—'The World Inside Out,' 'Joseph in Egypt,' and 'Pluto's Council Chamber,' among them—are unimportant.

Grimod de la Reynière (grē-mō' dė lä rān-yār'). A French wit and authority on gastronomy; born in Paris, Nov. 20, 1758; died at Villiers-sur-Orge, Dec. 25, 1837. He was designed for the law, but chose letters and the pleasures of the table. The biting venom of his wit, added to a grotesque hideousness of aspect, made him renowned. His celebrity was heightened by the eccentricities of his costly and delicious banquets. 'Reflections on Pleasure,' 'The Philosophical Lorgnette,' and 'The Almanac of Gourmands,' are in the number of his literary extravagances.

Grimthorpe, Edmund Beckett Denison, Lord. An English barrister and author; born at Carlton Hall, Nottinghamshire, England, May 12, 1816. He was educated at Cambridge; appointed chancellor and vicar-general of York in 1877; and has for many years been a leader of the Parliamentary bar. He has taken much interest in architecture, and designed many churches and houses. His works include: 'Origin of the Laws of Nature' (1879); 'A Book on Building' (2d ed. 1880); 'Should the Revised New Testament be Authorized?' (1882); 'Astronomy without Mathematics' (7th ed. 1883); 'Treatise on Clocks, Watches, and Bells' (7th ed. 1883).

Gringoire, Pierre (graṅ-gwär'). A French poet; born in Caen, about 1475; died about 1539. He made himself a sort of court poet to Louis XII., celebrating among other things the conquest of Milan and the expedition against Naples. He was the creator of French political or topical drama, his best work in that line being 'The Game of the Prince of Fools,' in which the king is said to have collaborated; it was aimed against Pope Julius II., as was his 'Morality of the Obstinate Man.' His name figures in Victor Hugo's 'Notre Dame.'

Grinnell, George Bird. An American ornithologist, editor, and author; born in New York State in 1849. He is the editor of Forest and Stream. His works deal principally with Indian life and folk-lore. Among the best known are: 'The Story of a Prairie People'; 'The Story of the Indian'; 'Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales.'

Grisebach, Eduard (grē'ze-bäch). A German poet, critic, and historian of literature; born in Göttingen, Oct. 9, 1845. He was a consular agent for many years. 'The New Tannhäuser' and 'Tannhäuser in Rome' represent his poems. 'German Literature since 1770' and 'The Goethe Period of German Poetry' are masterpieces. He utilizes philological studies in 'The Faithless Widow,' in tracing an old Chinese legend through its transformations in all literatures. 'Kin Ku-Ki-Kuan' is a similar study. His editing of Schopenhauer has been very important.

Griswold, Hattie Tyng. An American writer of prose and verse; born in Boston, Jan. 26, 1842. She wrote many tales and poems; published 'Apple Blossoms' (1878), and 'Home Life of Great Authors' (1886). 'Under the Daisies' is one of her best-known poems.

Griswold, Rufus Wilmot. An American journalist and prose-writer; born in Benson, Vt., Feb. 15, 1815; died in New York, Aug. 27, 1857. He left the pulpit to enter journalism, and edited Graham's Magazine with signal ability. In 1852 he conducted the International Magazine. His works include 'Poets and Poetry of America,' which reached twenty editions; 'Poets and Poetry of England in the Nineteenth Century'; 'Prose Writers of America'; 'Female Poets of America'; etc.

Grosse, Julius (grōs'ė). A very popular and prolific German poet, story-writer, and dramatist; born in Erfurt, April 25, 1828. He was successively lawyer, playwright, and journalist. His poems include 'The Maid of Capri,' 'Pesach Pardel,' and 'Against France.' Among his stories are: 'Untrue Through Sympathy'; 'An Old Love'; 'A Revolutionist'; and 'Against the Stream,'—dainty and interesting narratives. A tragedy, 'Tiberius,' has been often staged.

Grossi, Tommaso (grōs'sē). An Italian poet and romance-writer; born in Bellano, Jan. 24, 1791; died at Milan, Dec. 20, 1853. Satirically pungent political poems, 'The Fugitive,' a narrative in verse, made his reputation; and a play, 'Sforza, Duke of Milan' (in collaboration), was a literary sensation. His 'Ildegonda' is a poem on a mediæval legend; 'The Lombards in the First Crusade,' a happy essay in metre; 'Marco Visconti,' a historical romance. Of his lyrics, 'The Swallow' has found most favor. 'Ulric and Lida' was his last work.

Grosz, Ferdinand (grōs). An Austrian journalist; born in Vienna, April 8, 1849. He wrote while still a boy; but his first success was 'Literary Music of the Future' (1877). Since then he has traveled extensively and written for the best papers. 'In Passing,' 'Unbound' 'Passion-Play Letters,' 'Leaves in the Wind,' and other collections, have been very popular. His poems, notably 'Songs from the Mountain Tops,' and his plays, 'The First Letter' and 'At Three o'Clock,' are of special merit.

Groszmann, Gustav Friedrich Wilhelm (grōs'man). A German dramatist and actor; born in Berlin, Nov. 30, 1746; died at Hanover, May 20, 1796. While in the diplomatic service, he became intimate in a literary circle which included Lessing; and successively wrote in a few days each 'The Fire of Passion,' a comedy, and 'Wilhelmine von Blondheim,' a tragedy, which were extremely successful. He turned actor, rose to high reputation, and produced much-admired comedies.

Grote, George. An English historian of the first order; born in Clay Hill, Kent, Nov. 17, 1794; died in London, June 18, 1871. He was one of the most massive scholars of the century in the classics and in logic, with a mind of rare power, breadth, and discrimination. His works on Plato and Aristotle, and various essays, are alone sufficient to give him a solid reputation; and he was an able Parliamentary speaker and reformer. But his fame rests on his epoch-making 'History of Greece' (12 vols., 1845–56), the first ever written from a democratic standpoint. *

Grotius, Hugo. A famous Dutch jurist and scholar; born at Delft, April 10, 1583; died at Rostock, Aug. 29, 1645. His treatise 'On the Law of War and Peace' made him the founder of the modern science of international law. He was also the author of important historical works and Biblical commentaries. Next to Barneveld he was the Remonstrant leader in Holland, and barely escaped sharing his fate.

Groto, Luigi (grō'tō). An Italian poet, called "the Blind Man of Adria"; born there, Sept. 7, 1541; died at Venice, Dec. 13, 1585. He lost his sight when eight days old, but studied literature and philosophy with precocious ability, delivering a speech before the Queen of Poland at 18, gaining commissions from Italian States to compose addresses for public occasions, and taking the part of the blind seer Tiresias in Sophocles's 'Œdipus.' His orations and letters were collected: he left also a small volume of poems; 'The Treasure,' a comedy; and 'Delilah,' a tragedy. His style is affected, but his thoughts are original.

Grove, George, Sir. An English civil engineer, editor, and compiler; born at Clapham, Surrey, England, in 1820. During his early life he was a civil engineer, and secretary of the Crystal Palace Company (1852–73). Subsequently he became editor of Macmillan's Magazine, and from 1882 to 1894 was director of the Royal College of Music at Kensington. He was knighted in 1885. He was one of the principal contributors to Dr. William Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible'; and compiled 'A Dictionary of Music and Musicians, A. D. 1450–1878' (1878-89), a work of vast and accurate information.

Grübel, Konrad (grü'bel). A German dialect poet; born in Nuremberg, June 3, 1736; died there, March 8, 1809. He was a saddler and harness-maker, and passed his youth in privation; but he possessed genuine poetic gifts, as shown in the pictures he has given of the lives and manners of his countrymen in the three volumes of 'Poems in the Nuremberg Dialect.'

Grün, Anastasius (grün), pseudonym of Anton Alexander, Count of Auersperg. An Austrian poet and statesman; born in Laibach, April 11, 1806; died at Gratz, Sept. 12, 1876. Although of aristocratic birth and breeding, his political leanings were liberal, and he became immersed in the progressive movement of his day His literary work, for the most part, grew out of and developed his public policy. His first volume, 'Leaves of Love,' did not attract much attention. 'The Last Knight' was more successful; it celebrated the chivalry of the first Maximilian's time. 'Strolls of a Viennese Poet' and a second volume of 'Poems' made him known. 'The Nibelungen in a Dress Coat' is a humorous narrative; 'Robin Hood' is a powerful poem in ballad form; 'The Kalenberg Pastor' is a picture of simple life; and 'Popular Songs of the Krains' (inhabitants of Carinthia, Austria) forms a very important collection of native folk-lore.

Grundtvig, Nikolai Frederik Severin (grönt-vig). A Danish theologian, historian, and poet; born in Udby, Island of Seeland, Sept. 8, 1783; died at Copenhagen, Sept. 3, 1872. He was the son of a clergyman, a very precocious child; educated first by his father thoroughly, then at the University of Copenhagen, later taking up a course of study in history, languages, religions, etc., with enormous industry and power of assimilation. His first writings were 'A Masked Ball in Denmark,' a protest in prose and verse against the intellectual frivolity of the time; 'An Abridgment of Norse Mythology'; and 'The Progressive Decadence of Military Prowess and Science in the North.' In 1814 he took part with distinction in the Holstein war. Later becoming a pastor, he had to resign in 1825 on account of his religious opinions, devoting his time thereafter to study. The powerful religious movement known as Grundtvigism—designed to reconstruct Christianity, institutionally and to some extent doctrinally—now began to shape itself in his mind. 'The Manual of Universal History,' a monumental work of great value, clearly reveals his theological point of view. 'The Mythology of the North, or the Language of Symbols Developed and Explained by Means of History and Poetry' (1832) made a sensation in the intellectual world. As a poet, 'Little Norse Poems,' 'Phœnix,' and others, have made his name a household word in the North. 'Roskilde Rün,' 'Danish War Song,' 'The Deliverance of Jutland,' and 'Legends of the Poets and Heroes of the North,' are among his celebrated works.

Gruppe, Otto Friedrich (gröp'pe). A German poet, philosopher, and critic; born in Dantzig, April 15, 1804; died at Berlin, Jan. 7, 1876. He graduated at Berlin, and after some experiences in journalism and public office, he became a professor at his alma mater. He first won attention with his 'Antæus,' a work on speculative philosophy, written in opposition to Hegelianism. 'The Turning-Point of Nineteenth-Century Philosophy,' 'Ariadne, the Tragic Art of the Greeks,' 'Roman Elegy,' 'The Theogony of Hesiod,' and a variety of similar works, have earned him distinction. His poems include: 'The Winds,' an effort at Aristophanean comedy; 'Queen Bertha,' 'Emperor Charles,' and 'Alboin,' three epics

of great beauty; 'Poems of Fatherland,' 'The War of 1866,' and other martial poems; 'Otto von Wittelsbach,' a drama. These have fully sustained the reputation made by his earlier work. His books on the history of literature are authoritative.

Gryphius, Andreas (grē'fē-ös *or* grif'i-us). A German poet, dramatist, and scholar; born in Glogau, Silesia, Oct. 11, 1616; died there, July 16, 1664. An orphan who struggled into an education, he was finally left a comfortable legacy by a nobleman he had been tutor for: he traveled, and published his poems; but his naturally morose temper was further soured by the political conditions of his time, and his poetry is tinctured with a deep bitterness. 'Leo Armenius,' 'Catherine of Georgia,' 'The Murdered Royalty; or Charles Stuart,' are powerful but sombre tragedies. He was deemed one of the most profound scholars of his day, having an acquaintance with eleven languages. Among his performances was 'Peter Squenz,' an adaptation from a garbled transcript of Shakespeare's 'Midsummer Night's Dream.'

Guadagnoli, Antonio (gwad''än-yō'lē). An Italian poet; born in Arezzo, in 1798; died at Cortona, Feb. 21, 1858. He belonged to an aristocratic family, but his means were slender during the greater part of his life. His poems, 'The Nose,' 'Prattle,' 'My Clothes,' and 'A Woman's Tongue Put to the Test,' display a lively wit with no malicious ingredient. In Tuscany he was especially popular. His 'Collection of Light Poetry' is much quoted.

Gualandi (gwäl-än'dē). See **Guerrazzi.**

Gualtieri, Luigi (gwäl''tē-ā'rē). An Italian novelist and dramatist; born in Bologna, in 1826. At twenty-two he settled in Milan and married the popular actress Giacinta Pezzana, whom he has since accompanied on her professional tours. His first novel was 'The Mysteries of Italy,' followed by 'The Anonymous,' 'The Serpent of the Visconti,' 'Recollections of Ugo Bassi,' 'God and Man,' and 'The Last Pope,' together with many others, all of which became popular. For the stage he has written: 'The Duel'; 'The Love of an Hour'; 'Aspects of Marriage'; 'Heidelberg Students'; and others.

Guarini, Giovanni Battista (gwär-ē'nē). An Italian poet; born in Ferrara, Dec. 10, 1538; died at Venice, Oct. 7, 1612. He was a very precocious child, and extremely early became professor of literature and philosophy at the University of Ferrara. He was in diplomatic posts for various Italian princes, but lost them all from a quarrelsome temper, which kept him in hot water all his life. As a poet, his pastoral 'The Faithful Shepherd' (Il Pastor Fido), in the style of Tasso's 'Aminta,' is the jewel in his crown. The theme is on the yearly sacrifice of a maiden to Diana by the Arcadians, and offers opportunities for passages of offensive sensuality as well as of exquisite beauty. 'Idropica,' a five-act comedy; 'Poems,' a small collection of verse; and some miscellaneous writings, complete his productions.

Gubernatis, Angelo de (gö-bār-nä'tēs). An Italian critic, poet, philologist, and historian; born in Turin, April 7, 1840. His profound scholarship and versatility have won him distinction in widely separated departments of literature. 'The First Twenty Hymns of the Rig-Veda' (text and translation, 1865); 'Death of Cato' (1863), a drama in metre; 'King Nala,' an Indo-Brahmin play; 'Gabriel,' a novel; 'Zoölogical Mythology' (1872); and many other works, evince a complete mastery of style, and exhibit his brilliant attainments. Literature is further indebted to him for his invaluable work of reference entitled 'Writers of the Day.'

Guell y Renté, José (gwely' ē rān-tā'). A Spanish poet, historian, statesman, and miscellaneous writer; born in Havana, Cuba, Sept. 14, 1818; died at Madrid, Dec. 20, 1884. He studied law in Havana and Barcelona. A romantic attachment for Doña Josepha de Bourbon, sister of the King, ended in his marriage to her, in spite of tremendous court opposition, in 1848. He sided with the popular party in the revolution of 1854, and was subsequently elected to the Cortes. 'Tears of the Heart' and 'Heart-Chagrin' brought him into prominence as a poet. 'Meditations, Christian, Philosophical, and Political, for the Use of the People,' 'Thoughts, Literary and Political,' and many essays and political pamphlets, comprise his prose writings.

Güell y Renté, Juan. A Cuban poet; born in Havana, in 1815; died in Madrid, Spain, 1875. His first volume of poems was published in 1843. 'Sentiments of the Soul,' poems (1844); 'Last Poems' (1859); and 'Summer Nights' (1861).

Guérin, Eugénie and Maurice de (gā-raṅ'). French diarists and prose-writers; sister and brother. Eugénie was born in Languedoc, Jan. 11 (?), 1805; died there (?), May 31, 1848. Maurice was born in Languedoc, Aug. 5, 1810; died there, July 19, 1839. The rare and somewhat hectic genius of the brother, enforcing the sister's active participation, led to their joint literary career. The 'Journals' and 'Letters' comprise the result of this partnership. *

Guernsey, Alfred Hudson. An American editor; born in Vermont, 1825. He was for several years editor of Harper's Magazine and associate editor of the 'American Cyclopædia' (1872–76). Together with Henry M. Alden he was author of 'Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion,' writing the Eastern campaigns (2 vols., 1862–65); and 'The Spanish Armada' (1882).

Guernsey, Lucy Ellen. An American juvenile-story writer; born in New York, 1826. She has written: 'Old Stanfield House'; 'Through Unknown Ways'; 'Winifred'; etc.

Guéroult, Constant (gā-rö'). A French writer of sensational fiction; born in Elbeuf,

Feb. 11, 1814; died at Paris, Nov. 29, 1882. At first engaged in trade, he wrote novels in his leisure, and soon made his fortune. 'The Stranglers of Paris,' written partly in collaboration, is his representative effort; but 'The Beggar of Toledo,' 'Captain Zamore,' 'The Depths of Paris,' and 'The Marcellange Affair' are powerful tales of the sensational order, and gave rise to a school of imitators.

Guerrazzi, Francesco Domenico (gwer-rät'sē). An Italian statesman, romance-writer, and satirist; born in Livorno (Leghorn), Aug. 12, 1804; died there, Sept. 23, 1873. After a turbulent political career, a dictatorship of some months in 1848, and then a cell and exile, he devoted himself mainly to literature. He had already written at 23 'The Battle of Benevento,' a historical novel and his best work in fiction. Other novels are: 'The Siege of Florence,' a romance, published under the pseudonym "Anselmo Gualandi"; 'Beatrice Cenci,' a highly popular story; 'Veronica Cybò, Duchess of San Giuliano' and 'The Hiding-Place in the Wall,' both fine efforts of the imagination. A drama, 'The Whites and the Blacks'; a biographical study, 'The Life of Andrea Doria'; and a volume of orations, all show power. He founded L'Asino (The Ass), a satirical sheet.

Guerrero, Teodoro (gā-ray'rō). A Cuban poet and dramatist; born in Havana in 1825. He was educated in Spain, returning to Cuba in 1845, in which year his first volume of poems was published. His drama 'La Escala del Poder,' and his comedy 'La Cabeza y el Corazón,' were successful. 'Lecciones de Mundo' reached many editions.

Guevara, Antonio de (gā-vä'rä). A Spanish historical and moral essayist; born in Viscaya, about 1490; died in 1545. After a short career at court he became a Franciscan. Charles V. made him his companion in some of his voyages, and gave him a rich bishopric. His humility was proverbial. His writings were an influence in the development of Spanish letters, being distinguished by a great purity of diction and a courtly and graceful style. He applies the teachings of history to daily conduct. His 'Marcus Aurelius,' for example, is a sort of 'Cyropædia,' and has been translated into many languages. 'The Prince's Time-Piece' and 'The First Ten Cæsars' are manuals for the ethical guidance of youthful royalty.

Guevara y Dueñas, Luis Velez de (gā-vä'-rä ē dwān'yäz). A Spanish dramatist and romancer; born in Ecija, Andalusia, January 1570; died at Madrid, Nov. 10, 1646. As a young lawyer he won the favor of King Philip, who gave him his first literary encouragement. He wrote four hundred plays, all very long and full of wit. 'Empire after Death' and 'The King is More Important than One's Own Flesh and Blood' are the best known. He also wrote a novel or romance, 'The Lame Devil,' from which Le Sage freely borrowed in writing upon the same theme.

Guicciardini, Francesco (gwē-chär-dē'nē). A distinguished Italian historian; born at Florence, March 6, 1483; died May 23, 1540. He was a prominent figure in the Italian public life of his time. His principal work, 'History of Italy,' recounts without passion or partisanship the political events of 1492–1534; it was published in 1561–64, and republished ten times in the fifty years succeeding. Long after his death, appeared as 'Unpublished Works' (1857–67, 10 vols.) his 'Political Reminiscences,' a series of aphorisms on politics; 'The Government of Florence,' an essay on the forms of government suited for an Italian State; and a 'History of Florence.'

Guidi, Carlo Alessandro (gwē'dē). An Italian poet; born in Pavia, June 14, 1650; died at Frascati, June 12, 1712. He attracted notice at the Roman court by his extreme hideousness of aspect and precocious charm of mind and character. The Queen of Sweden lodged him in her villa on the Rialto, and Pope Clement XI. was his patron. His fame depends principally upon his graceful lyrics. 'Poems,' 'Daphne,' 'Six Homilies of Pope Clement XI. Done into Verse,' and 'Endymion,' are his most admired compositions. He was killed by the shock consequent upon discovering a typographical error in one of his works.

Guidiccioni, Giovanni (gwē-dē-chē-ō'nē). An Italian poet and ecclesiastic; born in Lucca, Feb. 25, 1500; died at Macerata in 1541. He lived at the court of the Cardinal Farnese, afterwards Pope Paul III., who employed him in difficult diplomatic missions and made him a bishop. He wrote a small volume of 'Poems,' distinguished by a correct taste and elegant diction.

Guido y Spano, Carlos (gwē-dō ē spä'nō). An Argentine poet; born in Salta, March 8, 1832. He was graduated at the University of San Carlos, Buenos Ayres; practiced law; was elected deputy to the national congress, and became its president. He gained reputation as a poet, and is held in highest esteem by his countrymen. His poems are gathered in the volume entitled 'Hojas al Viento,' published in 1871.

Guild, Curtis. An American journalist and author; born in Massachusetts in 1828. He was the editor of the Boston Commercial Bulletin, which he founded in 1859, and was the author of several popular books of travel. Among his works are: 'Over the Ocean' (1871); 'Abroad Again' (1877); 'Britons and Muscovites' (1888); 'A Chat about Celebrities.'

Guild, Reuben Aldridge. An American prose-writer; born in West Dedham, Mass., May 4, 1822. His published works include: 'History of Brown University with Illustrative Documents' (1867); 'Chaplain Smith and the Baptists' (1885). He edited 'Rhode Island in the Continental Congress, 1765–1790,' by Wm. R. Staples (1870); 'Letter of John Cotton, and Roger Williams' Reply' (1866); and 'Queries

of Highest Consideration,' by Roger Williams (1867).

Guillaume de Lorris (gē-yōm' dē lō-rēs'). A French poet; born at Lorris, about 1211; died between 1240 and 1260. He appears to have been about 25 when he wrote the first part of the famous 'Roman de la Rose.' This poem has been the subject of extravagant eulogy until well within the present century. It has to do with a knight who arrives at the Palace of Pleasure, and has varied experiences with Venus and her alluring but erratic companions. The rose in the story has no particular meaning, though the hero's task is to pluck it. The poem is in two parts, the last being from the pen of Jean de Meung.

Guillaume de Machaut (gē-yōm' dė mächō'). A French poet and musician; born in Machaut, Seine-et-Marne, between 1282 and 1284; died at Rheims about 1377. He first appeared in a menial office at the court of Jeanne of Navarre, wife of Philip the Fair; becoming the latter's valet in time, and subsequently clerk to the King of Bohemia. A lady of prominence at the French court—the wife of the Comte de Foix according to some, Péronne d'Armentières according to others—fell in love with him, and their amours are set forth in his 'Voir Dit' or 'Book of Said and Seen.' 'The Taking of Alexandria' narrates the adventures of King Peter I. of Cyprus. His musical compositions were much esteemed.

Guillemard, Francis Henry Hill (gil'-mard''). An English traveler and scientist of French descent; born in Eltham, Kent, in 1852. He is a graduate of Cambridge, and for some time taught there. He has traveled extensively and explored many unfrequented lands. Besides contributions to scientific, literary, and medical reviews, he has published 'The Cruise of the Marchesa to Kamchatka and New Guinea' (1886; 2d ed. 1887), interesting alike to naturalist, traveler, and general reader.

Guiney, Louise Imogen. An American poet and essayist; born in Boston, Jan. 7, 1861. Among her volumes of verse may be mentioned: 'Verse'; 'Songs at the Start'; 'A Roadside Harp'; etc. She has also published: 'Goose-Quill Papers'; 'Brownies and Bogles'; 'Monsieur Henri'; 'A Little English Gallery'; 'Lovers' Saint Ruths'; 'Patrins'; etc. She has edited an edition of Mangan's poems.

Guinicelli, Guido (gwē-nē-chel'ē). An Italian poet; born in Bologna about 1240; died in exile in 1276. He held a judgeship in Bologna until expelled for political reasons. His importance is due to his great influence upon Dante, who pronounced him a model of grace and style, and apostrophized him in the 'Inferno.' The poems, so far as they have survived, scarcely justify Dante's praise. They comprise seven canzone or songs in the style of the ode, and five sonnets, all dealing with love, and characterized more by feeling and beauty of sentiment than by power.

Guinness, Mrs. Fanny E. An English evangelist and religious writer, wife of Henry G.; born (Fitzgerald) in Dublin, Ireland, April 1831. She was one of the earliest woman preachers of the gospel, and was secretary of the first Christian mission on the Congo. Besides works written in collaboration with her husband, she has published: 'She Spake of Him: Being Recollections of Mrs. H. Denning' (1872); 'Sitwana's Story' (1882); 'The Wide World and Our Work' (1886); 'New World of Central Africa.'

Guinness, Henry Grattan. An Irish evangelist and religious writer; born near Dublin, August 1835. His chief work, 'The Approaching End of the Age,' was issued in 1878, and has passed through ten editions. He has also written: 'Preaching for the Million' (1859); and with his wife, 'Light for the Last Days' (1886); 'Romanism and the Reformation' (1887); 'The Divine Programme of the World's History' (1888).

Guiraud, Alexandre, Baron (gē-rō'). A French poet and dramatist; born in Limoux, Dec. 25, 1788; died at Paris, Feb. 24, 1847. He gave up the management of large inherited business interests and took up literary pursuits in Paris, writing poems, plays, and miscellaneous prose. 'The Maccabees,' a tragedy, was his first unqualified success. His ode addressed to the Greeks had attracted some notice; and he now brought out a volume of 'Songs of a Savoyard,' which attained great popularity, especially 'The Little Savoyard.' He wrote several other dramas, and a romance or two.

Guittone d'Arezzo (gwē-tō'nā där-rets'ō). An Italian poet; born in Santa Firmina, near Arezzo, about 1230; died at Florence, 1294. He received a scholarly training and knew several languages. When young he was a military adventurer. In middle life he founded an order of monks. His poetry is remarkable for elegance of form and matter; to him the present fixed form of the sonnet is largely due. He left much verse, of which thirty-five sonnets and four canzone have been preserved.

Guizot, François Pierre Guillaume (gē-zō' *or* güē-zō'). A great French historian and statesman; born at Nîmes, Oct. 4, 1787; died at Val Richer, near Lisieux, Sept. 12, 1874. His most important works are: 'The History of Civilization in Europe'; 'The History of Civilization in France'; 'History of the English Revolution'; 'Shakespeare and his Time'; and his own 'Memoirs.' He also wrote: 'Memoirs relating to the History of France to the Thirteenth Century'; 'Corneille and his Time' (1852); 'Meditations on the Present State of the Christian Religion' (1865); 'History of France for my Grandchildren' (1870–75). *

Guldberg, Frederick Höegh. See **Höegh-Guldberg.**

Gummere, Francis Barton (gum'ery). An American teacher and author; born at Burlington, N. J., March 6, 1855. He was instructor

in Harvard College from 1881 to 1882; and in 1887 became professor of English at Haverford College, Pa. Besides miscellaneous papers in Germanic philology and English literature, he has written: 'The Anglo-Saxon Metaphor' (1881); 'Handbook of Poetics' (1885); 'Germanic Origins' (1892).

Gumpert, Thekla von (göm'pārt). A German juvenile writer; born in Kalisch, June 28, 1810. She was the daughter of a prominent physician. When comparatively young she undertook the training of the Princess Czartoriski's children, developing then her talent as a story-teller. 'The Little Father and his Grandchild,' 'Aunt's Trip to the Baths,' and 'My First White Hair,' are among her greatest successes. In 1856 she married Franz von Schober, under whose name she is also known. Her later productions, especially 'Heart-leaf Pastime,' and 'Treasury of Books for Germany's Daughters,' have maintained her popularity.

Günderode, Karoline von (gün'de-rō-dĕ). A German poet; born in Karlsruhe, Feb. 11, 1780; died at Winkel on the Rhine, July 26, 1806. An unfortunate love affair with the scholar Creuzer confirmed her natural tendency to melancholy and mysticism, by which her poetry is much colored, and she finally committed suicide. She sometimes used the pseudonym "Tian." 'Poems and Fancies' and 'Poetic Fragments' are her best efforts.

Gundulic, Ivan (gön'dö-litch). ["Giovanni Gondola."] A Dalmatian poet; born in Ragusa, Jan. 8, 1588; died there, Dec. 8, 1638. His writings show extensive acquaintance with the philosophy, jurisprudence, and ethics of his time, but little is known of this first dramatic poet among the Slavs. His greatest poem is 'Osman,' an epic in twenty books, presenting a stirring panorama of the career of one of the Turkish Sultans, with the Polish-Turkish war of 1621 for a background. His dramas are pleasing and finished productions. 'Proserpina,' 'Cleopatra,' 'Arijadna,' and 'Dubravka' show a rich and fertile imagination. Among his elegies, 'The Tears of a Lost Son' is full of lofty and tender expression.

Gunsaulus, Frank Wakeley. An American clergyman, novelist, and poet; born at Chesterville, O., Jan. 1, 1856. He graduated at the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1875. Since 1887 he has been the pastor of a Congregational church in Chicago, and has been for some years director of the Armour Institute. Among his works are: 'The Transfiguration of Christ' (1886); 'Monk and Knight: An Historical Study in Fiction' (1890); 'Phidias and Other Poems' (1892); 'Songs of Night and Day.'

Gunter, Archibald Clavering. An American civil engineer, stock-broker, playwright, publisher, and novelist; born in Liverpool, England, Oct. 25, 1847. When five years old he was taken to California by his parents. He received his education mostly in California, taking the degree of Ph. B. at University College, San Francisco. He was a mining and civil engineer in the West from 1867 until 1874, when he became a stock-broker. In 1877 he removed to New York, where he devoted himself to writing plays and novels. The best-known of the former are: 'Courage'; 'Prince Karl'; 'The Deacon's Daughter.' His most popular novels are: 'Mr. Barnes of New York' (1887), translated into several foreign languages, and 'Mr. Potter of Texas' (1888), both successfully dramatized; 'That Frenchman' (1889); 'Miss Nobody of Nowhere' (1890); 'Baron Montez of Panama and Paris' (1893); 'A Florida Enchantment.'

Günther, Albert Karl Ludwig Gotthelf (gün'ter). A German librarian and ichthyologist; born at Esslingen, Würtemberg, Oct. 3, 1830. He is co-editor of the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History,' and author of 'The Reptiles of British India' (1864); 'The Fishes of the South Seas' (1873–78); 'The Gigantic Land Tortoises, Living and Extinct' (1877); 'An Introduction to the Study of Fishes' (1880).

Günther, Johann Christian. A German poet; born in Striegau, Lower Silesia, April 8, 1695; died at Jena, March 15, 1723. He is celebrated for his 'Peace of Passarowitz' and numerous lyrics.

Gurowski, Adam de, Count (grof'skē). A Polish scholar and author; born at Kalisz, Sept. 10, 1805; died at Washington, D. C., May 4, 1866. In early life he was a leading Polish patriot, and an instigator of the revolution of 1830. Later he became an advocate of Panslavism, and was employed in Russia. In 1841 he left the latter country and studied in Berlin, and in Bern, Switzerland. In 1849 he came to the United States, and from 1861 to 1863 was a translator in the State Department at Washington. Among his works, several of which were written in French and German, are: 'Civilization and Russia' (1840); 'Panslavism' (1848); 'Russia as It Is' (1854); 'The Turkish Question' (1854); 'My Diary: Notes on the Civil War' (1862 to 1866).

Guseck, Bernd von (gös'ek), pseudonym of Gustave von Berneck, a German novelist and writer on military topics; born in Kirchhain, Niederlausitz, Oct. 28, 1803; died at Berlin, July 8, 1871. His novels have for the most part a historical background, and are meritorious without being great. 'The Hand of the Stranger,' 'The First Robbery in Germany,' and 'Katharina von Schwarzburg,' are noteworthy in a somewhat extended list. He wrote a play or two, translated Dante's 'Divine Comedy,' and completed a history of the art of war.

Gustafson, Zadel Barnes Buddington. An American poet and prose-writer; born in Middletown, Conn., about 1841. Her poem 'Little Martin Craghan' was very popular. Among her well-known works are: 'Can the Old

Love?' (1871); 'Meg, a Pastoral'; and other poems, 1879.

Gustav vom See (gös'täf vōm sā), pseudonym of Gustav von Struensee. A German novelist; born in Greifenberg, Pomerania, Dec. 13, 1803; died at Breslau, Sept. 29, 1875. He gave up law to write the series of romances and novels—notably 'Rancé,' 'The Siege of Rheinfels,' and 'The Egoists'—which have given him a name.

Guthrie, James Cargill. A Scotch poet; born in Forfarshire, Aug. 27, 1814; a prominent clergyman, but for years a librarian at Dundee. He has written some exceedingly happy studies in verse,—'Village Scenes' (1851), 'Wedded Love' (1865), and 'Woodland Echoes' (1878); besides a volume on 'Old Scottish Customs' (1885), a pleasing work in prose.

Guthrie, Thomas A. See **Anstey.**

Gutierrez, Antonio Garcia (gö-tē-ār'eth). A Spanish dramatist; born in Chiclana, Cadiz, in 1812; died at Madrid, Aug. 26, 1884. He gave up medicine for the profession of letters; living at first in great destitution, until the play 'El Trovador' made him famous and immensely popular. He visited the United States in 1844. Later he became a theatrical manager in Madrid, writing 'The Campaign of Huesca,' 'The Page,' and other noble tragedies.

Guttinguer, Ulric (gü-taṅg-wā'). A French poet, journalist, and man of letters; born in Rouen in 1785; died at Paris, Sept. 21, 1866. He was an extreme partisan of the romantic school. He won fame with 'Nadir,' a collection of criticisms, and essays on literary and sentimental subjects. His masterpiece, however, is the volume of 'Poetic Miscellany,' originally contributed to the Muse Française. He wrote several novels, a 'Dithyramb on Lord Byron's Death,' impressions of travel, and much fugitive verse.

Gutzkow, Karl Ferdinand (göts'kō). A German poet, journalist, dramatist, and critic; born in Berlin, March 17, 1811; died at Sachsenhausen, near Frankfort on the Main, Dec. 16, 1878. He was an early and thorough student of history and literature. His essay 'On the Fate-Decreeing Deities' (De Diis Fatalibus) won him a prize and reputation; and his next performance, 'The Forum of Literature and the Press,' obtained for him a place as assistant to Wolfgang Menzel, then the greatest editor in Stuttgart. 'The Letters of a Fool of a Man to a Fool of a Woman,' and a fanciful tale, 'Maha Gurn, the Story of a God,' were very popular. He incurred the censure of the authorities, and brought about a rupture with Menzel, by injudicious utterances in his journal; and was thrown into prison, where he wrote his 'Philosophy of History.' He had already brought out his 'Wally, the Skeptic,' a novel which added as much to his troubles as to his fame. His plays are considered his best work: notably 'Queue and Sword,' a comedy; 'Uriel Acosta,' a tragedy; 'The King's Lieutenant,' a drama in which the young Goethe is portrayed; and five or six others. Of his novels, 'Die Ritter vom Geiste' (The Knights of the Soul) and 'The Magician of Rome' have attained a wide popular circulation and influence.

Guyot, Arnold Henry (gē-ō'). A Swiss geographer and author; born near Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Sept. 28, 1807; died at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 8, 1884. He studied at several European universities, and graduated as Ph. D. from Berlin in 1835. After four years of study in Paris he became the colleague of Agassiz at the Academy of Neuchâtel, as professor of physical geography there. He removed to the United States in 1848, and from 1854 till his death was professor of physical geography at Princeton, N. J. Among his numerous works are: 'Earth and Man' (1849); 'Directions for Meteorological Observations' (1850); a series of school geographies (1866–75); 'A Memoir of Louis Agassiz' (1883); 'Biblical Cosmogony' (1884).

Gyllembourg-Ehrensvärd, Thomasine Christine, Countess (gul'em-börG'' ā'rens-vêrd''). A Danish writer of fiction; born (Buntzen) in Copenhagen, Nov. 19, 1773; died there (?), July 2, 1856. Her first marriage at 16 being annulled at 25 by her husband's exile for liberalism, she married a Swedish nobleman, who, implicated in Gustavus III.'s assassination, had taken refuge in Denmark. At 53 she wrote her first novel, the 'Polonius Family,' as a contribution to her son's paper; and its success induced the production of 'Dream and Reality,' 'Two Ages,' and many others that made her famous. She signed herself "The Author of Every-Day History," and concealed her identity until death.

Gyp. See **Martel de Janville.**

Gyulai, Pál (jö'lī). A Hungarian poet and critic; born at Klausenburg in 1826. He began as a journalist. Later he was made professor of Hungarian literature at the University of Buda-Pesth. His works include 'The Life of Vorosmarty,' 'Memorial Addresses,' and many literary studies and criticisms. His collected poems appeared in 1867, in a volume entitled 'Sketches and Pictures.' For many years past he has been at work upon a satirical poem scathing the present age and its follies, called 'Romhányi' and modeled upon Byron. He edits the Buda-Pesth Szemle, a monthly magazine.

H

Haar, Bernard ter (här). A Dutch poet; born in Amsterdam, June 13, 1806; died at Velp, near Arnheim, Nov. 19, 1880. For a time he held the professorship of church history at the Utrecht University. His work, chiefly on the subject of Christianity and its development, is characterized by elegance of diction and wealth of imagery. His 'Herbert and Clara,' first published in 1844, is now one of the most popular pieces of verse with the people of the Netherlands. His other works include 'Eliza's Flight,' and a collected edition of the various poems.

Habberton, John. An American journalist and novelist; born at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1842. After service in the Civil War, he became literary editor of the Christian Union (1874), and editorial writer on the New York Herald (1877). His best known novel is 'Helen's Babies' (1876), of which over 150,000 copies were sold. Among the others are: 'The Barton Experiment' (1876); 'The Worst Boy in Town' (1880); 'Mrs. Mayburn's Twins' (1882); 'Who was Paul Grayson?' 'Brueton's Bayou'; 'Grown-Up Babies.'

Haberstich, Samuel. See **Bitter.**

Habicht, Ludwig (häb'ićht). A German novelist; born in Sprottau, July 23, 1830. His first success was the novel 'The Town Clerk of Liegnitz,' which still remains his best-known work; but among his popular fictions, 'Will and World,' 'In the Sunshine,' and 'Before the Storm,' are worthy of special mention.

Hackett, Horatio Balch. A distinguished American Baptist divine; born at Salisbury, Mass., Dec. 27, 1808; died at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1875. He was one of the committee of New Testament revision, and with Ezra Abbot edited the American edition of Smith's 'Bible Dictionary' (1868–70). His chief work was a 'Commentary on Acts' (1851); besides which he wrote 'Memorials of Christian Men in the War' (1864); 'Tour in the Holy Land' (new ed. 1882); etc.

Hackett, James Henry. A famous American actor; born at New York, March 15, 1800; died at Jamaica, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1871. He was particularly successful in impersonating Yankees and Westerners, but was best known by his Falstaff, which he played first about 1832. He wrote 'Notes and Comments on Shakespeare' (1863).

Hackländer, Friedrich Wilhelm von (häk'len-der). A German romance-writer and humorist; born 1816; died 1877. He was in both military and mercantile life for a time, and based some of his most popular works on his personal experiences. Among his writings are: 'Scenes of Military Life'; 'The Soldier's Life in Peace'; 'Traffic and Trade' (Handel und Wandel); 'Anonymous Stories'; 'Pilgrimage to Mecca'; 'Pictures of Life': 'Forbidden Fruit.' His position in German literature is one of great distinction.

Hadlaub, Johann (häd'loub). A German writer of pleasing minne or love songs; flourished about 1400; lived mostly in or near Zürich. His poetry is of special historical value as affording our sole insight into some customs of private life and the way they were then viewed. Harvests and autumn scenes also afford him themes for attractive lines.

Hadley, Arthur Twining. An American political economist, son of the noted professor of Greek at Yale; born at New Haven, Conn., April 23, 1856. He has published: 'Railroad Transportation' (1885); 'Private Property and Public Welfare'; and a manual of 'Economics.'

Haeckel, Ernst (hek'el). A German naturalist of the first rank, born at Potsdam, Feb. 16, 1834. His purely scientific works have been translated into many languages. His popular books include: 'On the Division of Labor in Nature and Human Life' (1869); 'On the Origin and Genealogy of the Human Race' (1870); 'Life in the Great Marine Animals' (1870); 'The Arabian Corals' (1873); 'The System of the Medusa' (1880); and 'A Visit to Ceylon.' *

Haffner, Karl (häf'ner). An Austrian playwright; born in Königsberg, Nov. 8, 1804; died at Vienna, Feb. 29, 1876. He went on the stage at 16, and rose rapidly to eminence. He wrote a hundred or so dramatic pieces of various kinds; 'Theresa Krones' alone merits notice, the others being local and ephemeral.

Hāfiz, Khwāja Shams-ad-dīn Muhammad (Pers. pro. hâ-fiz). Persia's famous lyric poet; born at Shiraz, about 1300; died there, 1389. The most complete English edition of his works is that of H. Wilberforce Clarke: 'The Divān ī Hāfiz, Translated' (1891). Hāfiz seems to be most characteristic in his many 'Ghazels' or odes, whose themes are his own emotions. Sir William Jones was one of the first English translators. Other English translations include: 'Selections from Hāfiz' (1875), by H. Bicknell; 'Persian Poetry for English Readers' (privately printed, 1883), by S. Robinson; 'Ghazels from the Divan of Hāfiz' (1893), by Justin Huntley McCarthy. There is a complete German translation by V. von Rosenzweig (3 vols., 1856–64). *

Hagedorn, Friedrich von (hä'ge-dorn). A German poet; born at Hamburg, April 23, 1708; died there, Oct. 28, 1754. He was successively in diplomacy, law, and trade, giving

his leisure to literature. A volume of 'Poetry, Fables, and Narratives,' in 1738, after Lafontaine's style, was well received, and followed by 'Odes and Songs,' and versified tales of a moral tendency. He is noted for good taste and a pleasing style.

Haggard, Henry Rider. An English novelist; born at Beadenham, Norfolk, June 22, 1856. His long residence in South Africa afforded him much of the material for his fictions. 'King Solomon's Mines' (1885) and 'Allan Quatermain' (1887) were not particularly successful; but 'She,' an extravaganza of adventure and supernaturalism, made his name really celebrated. His later works include 'Mr. Meeson's Will,' 'Cleopatra,' 'The World's Desire,' and some others.

Hague, Arnold. An American geologist; born in Boston, Dec. 3, 1840; graduated at the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale (1863); after which he studied three years at the universities of Göttingen and Heidelberg. In 1867 he was appointed assistant geologist on the United States geological exploration of the 40th parallel, under Clarence King. In part, his published works are: 'The Volcanoes of California, Oregon, and Washington Territory' (1883); 'The Volcanic Rocks of the Great Basin' (1884); 'The Volcanic Rocks of Salvador'; 'Crystallization in the Igneous Rocks of Washoe.'

Hague, William. An American clergyman and prose-writer; born in Pelham, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1808; died in Boston, Aug. 1, 1887. He held pastorates in Baptist churches in Utica, N. Y., Boston, Providence, and New York; and was professor of homiletics in the Baptist Theological Seminary at Chicago in 1869. Besides his writings on religion, he published 'Ralph Waldo Emerson,' and 'Life Notes, or Fifty Years' Outlook.'

Hahn, Yelena Andreyevna (hän). A Russian novelist; born (Fadeyev) in 1814; died at St Petersburg in 1842. Of her stories, 'Utballa,' 'The World's Judgment,' and 'Theophania,' are the most important.

Hahn, Ludwig Philipp (hän). A German dramatist; born in Trippstedt, Pfalz, March 22, 1746; died at Zweibrücken, 1814. His tragedies 'Count Karl of Adelsberg' and 'Robert von Hohenecken' are his ablest efforts. He belongs to the "storm and stress" period of German literature, and displays its traits. He is sometimes confused with Johann Friedrich Hahn, an occasional poet, born about 1750, died in 1779.

Hahn-Hahn, Ida von, Countess (hän'hän). A German novelist; born at Tressow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, June 22, 1805; died at Mainz, May 12, 1880. Domestic troubles involving a separation from her husband turned her mind to travel and literature. The scenes familiar to her were reproduced in her novels, which met with popular favor, particularly 'Ulrich' and 'Two Women.' At the height of her career she became a convert to the Catholic faith. She now produced various books of a proselytizing nature, and in 1852 took the veil. Her death took place in a convent founded by herself.

Hake, Thomas Gordon. An English poet and physician; born in Leeds, in 1809; died in London, Jan. 11, 1895. He took his medical degree at Glasgow University in 1831, and practiced his profession in East Anglia, later becoming the physician and friend of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. His poetry is thoroughly original, but quaint, vague, and subtly philosophical. His works include: 'Poetic Lucubrations' (1828); 'Vates: A Prose Epic' (1839); 'New Symbols,' verse (1875); 'Maiden Ecstasy,' verse (1880); 'A Divine Pastoral' (1883).

Hakluyt, Richard (hak'löt). An eminent English geographer; born in Herefordshire (or London?) in 1552 or 1553; died Oct. (or Nov.) 23, 1616. He had a passion for and keen insight into cosmographic questions; and introduced globes into English schools. He took holy orders, and held befitting positions under government. In 1598 appeared his great history of the important voyages of English seamen. The Hakluyt Society, of London, which publishes old and rare books on geography and navigation, was named in his honor. *

Halderman, Samuel Stehman. An American naturalist and prose-writer; born in Locust Grove, Pa., Aug. 12, 1812; died in Chickies, Pa., Sept. 10, 1880. He was the first to hold the chair of comparative philology at the University of Pennsylvania; was a member of many scientific societies, and was editor of the Pennsylvania Farmers' Journal. Among his published works are: 'Zoölogical Contributions' (1842-43); 'Rhymes of the Poets,' published under the pen-name of "Felix Ago" (1868); 'Pennsylvania Dutch' (1872); 'Outlines of Etymology' (1877); and 'Word Building' (1881).

Hale, Edward Everett. A distinguished American divine and prose-writer; born April 3, 1822, in Boston, Mass., where he now resides. He has strongly impressed his individuality upon his time. He is singularly felicitous as a writer of short stories, among which the most widely read are: 'My Double and How He Undid Me'; 'The Man Without a Country'; 'The Skeleton in the Closet'; 'Ten Times One Is Ten'; 'In His Name.' One well-known collection is entitled 'The Ingham Papers.' Among his longer stories are: 'Philip Nolan's Friends'; 'Mr. Tangier's Vacations'; 'Ups and Downs.' His occasional papers and writings for periodicals are exceedingly numerous; and as pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church of Boston, his influence has been marked, and his name is familiarly known and cherished throughout the United States. *

Hale, Horatio. An American ethnologist and lawyer; born in Newport, N. H., May 3, 1817; died in Clinton, Canada, 1896. Shortly

after graduating at Harvard he was made philologist to the government exploring expedition under Capt. Wilkes, and studied the languages of the Pacific Islands, North and South America, Australia, and Africa. The results of his observations were published in 'Ethnography and Philology' (1846). From 1855 he practiced law at Clinton. His other works are: 'Indian Migrations as Evidenced by Language' (1883); 'The Iroquois Book of Rites' (1883); 'A Report on Blackfoot Tribes' (1885).

Hale, Lucretia Peabody. An American author, sister of E. E. Hale; born in Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1820. She has published, among other works, 'The Lord's Supper and its Observance' (1866); 'The Service of Sorrow' (1867); 'The Wolf at the Door' in the 'No Name Series' (1877); 'The Peterkin Papers' (1882); 'The Last of the Peterkins' (1886). She also wrote 'The New Harry and Lucy' (with E. E. Hale). Her chief fame is as the creator of the Peterkins, who have become popularly recognized types of character.

Hale, Sarah Josepha (Buell). An American editor and writer; born in Newport, N. H., Oct. 24, 1788; died in Philadelphia, April 30, 1879. From 1828 until 1837 she edited the Ladies' Magazine, which was then merged into Godey's Lady's Book, of which she became editor. Among her publications are: 'Sketches of all Distinguished Women from the Creation to the Present Day' (1853); 'The Genius of Oblivion, and Other Poems'; 'Northwood,' a novel (1827); 'Sketches of American Character'; 'Traits of American Life'; and many others.

Hale, Susan. An American artist, writer of travels, and biographer, sister of E. E. Hale; born at Boston, 1838. She has written 'Life and Letters of Thomas Gold Appleton' (1885). With her brother she wrote the 'Family Flight' series of travels for young people.

Hálek Vítèzlav (häl'ek). A Czech poet; born at Dolinek, Bohemia, April 5, 1835; died at Prague, Oct. 8, 1874. His lyric poems have met with wider appreciation than his stories among his countrymen. His plays have been staged with success. His best poetry appears in a volume entitled 'Nature.'

Halévy, Ludovic (ä-lā-vē'). A French novelist and dramatist of Jewish extraction; born at Paris, Jan. 1, 1834. At first adopting an official career, the success of his librettos for Offenbach turned him towards the drama, where he won fame and fortune. With Henri Meilhac he collaborated in works unique even on the French stage. His peculiar gift is an irony exquisitely adapted to a French audience: 'La Belle Hélène' and 'The Grand Duchess of Gérolstein' are instances. In 1882 appeared 'L'Abbé Constantin,' a novel which has been enormously successful. He has since written three or four others, besides sketches; and in dramatic trifles he is most prolific. He became a member of the Academy in 1886. *

Haliburton, Thomas Chandler. ["Sam Slick."] A Canadian author; born at Windsor, Nova Scotia, in 1796; died at Isleworth, near London, Aug. 27, 1865. Originally a lawyer, he became a judge in Nova Scotia. In addition to his famous 'Sam Slick' papers (1835) he produced serious historical and sociological books, dealing principally with conditions in Nova Scotia. He removed to England after resigning his colonial judgeship, and was a Member of Parliament in 1859. *

Hall, Ann Maria Fielding, Mrs. An Irish writer of fiction, wife of Samuel C.; born at Dublin, Jan. 6, 1800; died Jan. 30, 1881. At one time her novels and short stories of Irish life enjoyed great popularity. Besides the works written in collaboration with her husband (for which see his name) she published: 'Sketches of Irish Character' (1829); 'The Buccaneer' (1832); 'Lights and Shadows of Irish Life' (1838); 'Tales of the Irish Peasantry' (1840). Of her dramas the most successful was 'The French Refugee,' produced in 1837.

Hall, Basil. A British naval officer and traveler; born at Edinburgh, Dec. 31, 1788; died at Portsmouth, England, Sept. 11, 1844. He accompanied Lord Amherst's embassy to China (1815–17), assisting in important explorations of the eastern seas; and visited the United States in 1827. He wrote: 'Voyage of Discovery to the West Coast of Corea, etc.' (1818); 'Travels in North America' (1829); 'Fragments of Voyages and Travels' (1831–33), his best work; and others.

Hall, Christopher Newman. An English clergyman and religious writer; born at Maidstone, May 22, 1816. He is minister of Christ Church in Hull. He was a stanch friend of the Northern cause during the Civil War, and afterwards made two extensive tours in the United States to allay the bitter feeling towards Great Britain. Of his religious writings a devotional treatise, 'Come to Jesus,' is the best known, having had a circulation of 3,000,000 in twenty languages. He has also written: 'Antidote to Fear'; 'Homeward Bound'; 'Land of the Forum and Vatican' (1854); 'Pilgrim Songs in Cloud and Sunshine' (1871); 'Gethsemane.'

Hall, Charles Winslow. An American lawyer, and writer of romance and adventure; born 184–. He has written: 'Arctic Rovings' (1861); 'Twice Taken' (1867); 'Adrift in the Icefields' (1877); 'Drifting Round the World' (1881).

Hall, Fitzedward. An American philologist; born in Troy, N. Y., March 21, 1825. He graduated from Harvard in 1846. He spent many years in India, and made a thorough study of its tongues, contributing to local journals original translations in prose and verse. He had the D. C. L. from Oxford in 1860. Settling in London in 1862, he accepted the chair of Sanskrit and Indian jurisprudence in King's College. He was the first American to edit a

Sanskrit text. Professor Hall discovered the supposed lost works: 'Bhârata's Nâtyasâstra,' 'Harshaacharita,' and a complete copy of the valuable 'Brihaddevatâ.' His contributions to our knowledge of Hindu and allied literatures are of inestimable value, and his text-books in this field are valuable and authoritative. He is one of the chief collaborators in Dr. Murray's great 'Etymological Dictionary.'

Hall, Gertrude. An American poet and writer of short stories; born 186–. Her home is in Boston. She has written: 'Far from To-day,' a collection of short stories; 'Allegretto,' a book of verse; 'Foam of the Sea, and Other Tales'; etc.

Hall, Granville Stanley. An American educator and psychologist; born at Ashfield, Mass., about 1845. From 1872 to 1876 he was professor of psychology in Antioch College, Ohio, and in 1882 became a professor of that subject in Johns Hopkins University at Baltimore. On the establishment of Clark University at Worcester, Mass., he was made its president. He is the editor of the American Journal of Psychology and the Pedagogical Seminary, and the author of 'Aspects of German Culture' (1881); 'Hints toward a Bibliography of Education' (1886), with J. M. Mansfield; 'How to Teach Reading.'

Hall, John. An American clergyman and religious writer; born in County Armagh, Ireland, July 31, 1829. He became pastor of a Presbyterian church in Armagh in 1852, and in 1858 of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin. In 1867 he was called to the Fifth Avenue Church, New York city. His works include: 'Family Prayers for Four Weeks' (1868); 'Papers for Home Reading' (1871); 'Questions of the Day' (1873); 'Foundation Stones for Young Builders' (1879).

Hall, Samuel Carter. An English editor and miscellaneous writer; born at Topsham, Devonshire, England, in 1801; died March 16, 1889. For over forty years he was the editor of the Art Journal, which he founded in 1839. In collaboration with his wife (see Ann Maria) he published the well-known work, 'Ireland, its Scenery and Character' (1841-43); 'Book of Royalty' (1838); 'A Woman's Story' (1857); 'The Book of the Thames' (1859); 'A Companion to Killarney' (1878); and others. His separate works were: 'A Book of Memories'; 'Book of British Ballads'; 'Baronial Halls.'

Hallam, Henry. An English historian; born at Windsor, July 9, 1777; died at Pickhurst, Kent, Jan. 21, 1859. He was of astonishing precocity both in reading and in composition; graduated from Oxford at 22, and at once settled down to the bar; but marrying one fortune and inheriting another, retired from legal practice and devoted himself to history. In 1818 the appearance of 'A View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages' gave him an instant and enduring fame such as no other mere compilation has ever won for a writer; a result due to the sagacity, judgment, and impartiality it displays. Nine years later came the 'Constitutional History of England,' continuing the last chapter of his 'Middle Ages'; and in 1837-39 the 'Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries.' *

Halleck, Fitz-Greene. An American poet; born in Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790; died there, Nov. 19, 1867. He was one of the original trustees of the Astor Library, and held other posts of responsibility in connection with it. His best-known poems include: 'Marco Bozzaris' (1827), and 'Fanny.' He was joint author with Joseph Rodman Drake of the 'Croaker' papers, which appeared in a New York newspaper in 1819. *

Haller, Albrecht von (häl'ler). A Swiss German botanist, physiologist, and poet; was born at Bern, Oct. 16, 1708; and died there, Dec. 12, 1777. His scientific writings form a considerable part of the literature of his several specialties; but the most charming of these is his work as a poet. His celebrated lines on 'The Alps' have been quoted as an example of great strength of imagery. His poem 'On the Origin of Evil' shows no falling off in power. In his later years he wrote some political novels, among them 'Alfred, King of the Anglo-Saxons' (1773).

Hallevi. Jehudah (hä'lā-vē). A Spanish-Jewish poet, physician, astronomer, and mathematician, under the Arabic caliphate; born in Toledo, in 1080 (?); died at Jerusalem, about 1150. *

Halliday, Samuel Byram. An American Congregational minister; born in New Jersey, 1812. He was for nearly twenty years assistant of Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. He has written 'The Little Street Sweeper'; 'The Lost and Found' (1859); 'Winning Souls' (1873); 'The Church in America and its Baptisms of Fire'; etc.

Halliwell-Phillipps, James Orchard. An eminent English Shakespearian and antiquarian; born in London, June 21, 1820; died near Brighton, Jan. 3, 1889. He devoted his life and large wealth to research among old records for traces of Shakespeare, publishing private editions of Shakespeariana, buying singly or with others Shakespeare buildings at Stratford, etc.; and to editing old English works. A large part of the verified knowledge of Shakespeare's personality we possess is due to him.

Hallock, Charles. An American journalist; born in New York, 1834. He was founder and proprietor (1873 80) of Forest and Stream. He has written 'The Fishing Tourist' (1873), a guide for anglers; 'Camp Life in Florida' (1875); 'Our New Alaska' (1886); etc.

Hallock, William Allen. An American clergyman, noted as the lifelong secretary of the American Tract Society; born in Plain-

field, Mass., June 2, 1794; died in New York, Oct. 2, 1880. He published 'Life of Harlan Page'; 'Life of Moses Hallock'; 'Life of Justin Edwards'; and many tracts.

Hallowell, Richard Price. An American writer and merchant; born in Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1835. He was a follower of Phillips and Garrison in the abolition movement, and wrote much for the Index. Among his works are 'The Quaker Invasion of Massachusetts' (1883), and 'The Pioneer Quakers' (1887).

Halm, Friedrich (hälm). See **Münch-Bellinghausen.**

Halpine, Charles Graham. ["Miles O'Reilly."] An Irish-American miscellaneous writer; born in Ireland, 1829; came to this country at 23; died 1868. He was a New York journalist. He served through the Civil War, attaining the rank of colonel. His writings include: 'Lyrics'; 'Poems'; 'Miles O'Reilly Papers'; 'Life and Adventures of Private Miles O'Reilly'; 'Baked Meats of the Funeral'; 'Poetical Works'; etc.

Hamerling, Robert (hä'mer-ling). An Austrian poet of high and enduring place; born in Kirchberg-am-Walde, March 24, 1830; died at Gratz, July 13, 1889. Of humble parents, but reared and well educated in Vienna, he gained influential patronage by poems published at 20, and became a lecturer in the University of Trieste; but retiring on account of illness, was pensioned during the next twenty years. He produced poems, plays, and romances, which rank him among the first poets of "the new time" for thought, euphony, and technique. His greatest work is 'Ahasuerus in Rome' (1866), a vivid epic of Nero's time and the dying paganism. The later 'King of Zion,' in hexameters; 'Cupid and Psyche'; and 'Homunculus,' a satire on the unspirituality of the present age, are worthy his genius. 'Aspasia' is a powerful, graphic, and erudite, but sometimes tedious, picture of Hellenic life and manners in Pericles's time. 'The Seven Deadly Sins' is a noteworthy but minor flight of fancy. In his latter years he published an autobiography, 'Stages of my Life Pilgrimage.'

Hamerton, Philip Gilbert. An English artist, art-writer, and writer on many topics; born at Laneside, Lancashire, Sept. 10, 1834; died near Boulogne, France, Nov. 5, 1894. His works include: 'Thoughts about Art'; 'Etching and Etchers'; 'Contemporary French Painters'; 'Painting in France'; 'The Intellectual Life'; 'The Graphic Arts'; 'Human Intercourse'; 'The Quest of Happiness'; 'Autobiography' (incomplete, but supplemented by his widow); and two or three novels. His most characteristic work is 'A Painter's Camp in the Highlands.' *

Hamilton, Alexander. An American statesman; born in the island of Nevis, West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757; killed in a duel by Aaron Burr, near New York, July 12, 1804. He became a captain in the Continental Army 1776; member of the Continental Congress 1782–83; of the Constitutional Convention 1787. He was Secretary of the Treasury 1789–95. In 1798, during the trouble with France, he was made inspector-general of the army, with the rank of major-general, and was for a short time in 1799 commander-in-chief. His works include the larger part of 'The Federalist,' and numerous political pamphlets and public documents and reports. His 'Collected Works' in 8 vols., edited by his son, appeared in 1851. *

Hamilton, Anthony. An English author; born in Tipperary, Ireland, about 1646; died at St. Germain-en-Laye, France, in 1720. Of a Royalist family, and forced to live in France from childhood till the Restoration, his wit and moral tone are rather French than English. His 'Memoirs of the Count de Grammont' (1713) has been universally read and admired; and his mock-Oriental tales are full of grace and subtle irony. *

Hamilton, Elizabeth. An Irish miscellaneous writer; born at Belfast, 1758; died at Harrogate, England, 1816. Her first serious work, 'The Letters of a Hindoo Rajah' (2 vols.), appeared in 1796. 'The Modern Philosophers' (1800) was followed by 'Memoirs of Agrippina' and 'Letters to the Daughters of a Nobleman.' The best of her works, 'The Cottagers of Glenburnie,' was published in 1808.

Hamilton, Gail. See **Dodge, Mary Abigail.**

Hamilton, John Church. An American biographer and historian, son of Alexander Hamilton; born in Philadelphia, 1792; died 1882. Besides editing his father's works (1851), he wrote: 'Memoirs and Life of Alexander Hamilton' (2 vols., 1834–40); 'History of the Republic' (4th ed. 1879); 'The Prairie Province' (1876), sketches of travel.

Hamilton, Thomas. A Scottish novelist; born in 1789; died at Pisa, Italy, Dec. 7, 1842. He was educated at Glasgow University. After showing an incapacity for business, he obtained a commission in the 29th Regiment. Retiring from the service about 1818, he soon became known as contributor to Blackwood's. His novel, 'Cyril Thornton,' published in 1827, reached several editions. 'Annals of the Peninsular Campaign' came out in 1829; 'Men and Manners in America' in 1833.

Hamilton, William. A Scottish poet; born in 1704, at Bangour, Linlithgowshire; died March 25, 1754, at Lyons, France. He wrote 'The Braes of Yarrow,' and other poems.

Hamley, Edward Bruce, Sir. An English general; born at Bodmin, Cornwall, in 1824; died in London, Aug. 12, 1893. He served through the Crimean War; was professor of military history at Sandhurst 1858–64, and commandant there 1870–77; and was division commander in the Egyptian war of 1882. His chief work is 'Operations of War' (1866; 4th ed. 1878), the recognized text-book for military

examinations. Among his other publications are: 'The Story of the Campaign' (1855), a narrative of the Crimean War; 'Wellington's Career' (1860); 'Voltaire' in 'Foreign Classics' (1877); 'The War in the Crimea' (1890).

Hammer, Julius (häm'mer). A German poet and prose-writer; born in Dresden, June 7, 1810; died at Pillnitz, Aug. 23, 1862. His comedy called 'The Strange Breakfast' (1834) was followed by a volume of charming lyric poetry under the title 'Look About You, Look Within You' (1851); and by 'Learn, Live, Love,' and other successful efforts. His novels show talent; but his reputation must rest upon his verse, which is graceful, unhackneyed, and ingenious.

Hammerich, Peter Frederik Adolf (häm'-mer-ich). A Danish poet, theologian, and historian; born in Copenhagen, 1809; died there, Feb. 9, 1877. During the Danish-German War he was an army chaplain; and after it he was elected to Parliament, and began to write history. As a poet his 'Hero Songs' deserve special mention.

Hammond, Mrs. Henrietta (Hardy). ["Henri Dangé."] An American novelist; born in Virginia, 1854; died 1883. She wrote: 'The Georgians'; 'A Fair Philosopher'; 'Her Waiting Heart'; 'Woman's Secrets, or How to be Beautiful'; and other books.

Hammond, William Alexander. A distinguished American physician and medical writer, also a novelist; born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1828. His home is in New York. He was surgeon-general in the Civil War (1862–64). Among his novels are: 'Robert Severne' (1866); 'Dr. Grattan' (1884); 'Lal' (1884); 'On the Susquehanna' (1887).

Hanaford, Mrs. Phebe Ann (Coffin). An American miscellaneous writer and Universalist minister; born in Massachusetts in 1829. She was the first of her sex to become a member of the Universalist clergy. In 1887 she was called to a church in New Haven, Conn., and has retained the charge ever since. Her works are: 'Life of Abraham Lincoln'; 'Life of George Peabody'; 'Lucretia the Quakeress'; 'Leonette, or Truth Sought and Found'; 'The Best of Books and its History'; 'Frank Nelson, the Runaway Boy'; 'The Soldier's Daughter'; 'Field, Gunboat, and Hospital'; 'Women of the Century'; 'From Shore to Shore, and Other Poems'; etc.

Hannay, James. An English novelist and essayist; born at Dumfries, Scotland, Feb. 17, 1827; died near Barcelona, Spain, Jan. 9, 1873. He was a midshipman for some years. His contributions to Edinburgh periodicals, since collected, have been widely read; and his novels 'King Dobbs,' 'Singleton Fontenoy,' and 'Eustace Conyers,' went through more than one edition. His ability is in satire and delicate irony rather than in characterization.

Hansen, Maurits Christopher (hän'sen). A Norwegian poet; born in Modum, July 5, 1794; died at Kongsberg, March 16, 1842. His models in fiction seem to have been Fouqué and Tieck. As a poet he is best represented by the volume of 'Norse Idylls.' His style is limpid, and shows the influence of German studies. He also wrote school grammars, and manuals of literature, that have been widely used in Norway.

Hanslick, Eduard (häns'lik). A German musical critic and writer on æsthetics; born at Prague, Sept. 11, 1825. He surpassed all contemporary workers in the field of musical criticism, holding the position of professor of musical criticism and history in the Vienna University. He is a recognized authority among European authors in music and æsthetics, owing to his wit, imaginative power, thorough knowledge of his specialties, and perfect command of a luminous and pleasing style.

Hanssen, Ola (hän'sen). A Swedish-German poet and author; born in Hönsing, Sweden, Nov. 12, 1860. He had a passion for travel; going on foot in his impecunious early years, but his first poems were successful enough to improve his means. His masterpiece was 'Love Longings' (Sensitiva Amorosa), brought out in 1887, and since translated into German and French. He has lived in Berlin since 1889, and written in German with grace and facility. His poems combine vigorous thought with delicate workmanship, and his literary essays are those of an able and learned critic.

Hapgood, Isabella Florence. An American translator and writer, who has paid particular attention to Russian subjects; born in Massachusetts in 1850. She has published 'The Epic Songs of Russia'; 'Russian Rambles'; and is well known as a translator of the works of Gogol, Hugo, and other great European writers.

Hapgood, Norman. An American journalist of New York; born in Illinois. He graduated at Harvard, and studied literature in Europe. He is one of the younger members of the journalistic guild in the metropolis, and has published 'Literary Statesmen and Others.'

Happel, Eberhard Werner (häp'el). A German writer of fiction and prose miscellany; born in Kirchhain, Hesse, Aug. 12, 1647; died at Hamburg, May 15, 1690. His 'Academic Romance' is important as a contribution to the records of literary and artistic evolution.

Harby, Isaac. An American dramatist; born in South Carolina, 1788; died 1828. His home was in Charleston, S. C. He wrote: 'Alexander Severus'; 'The Gordian Knot'; 'Alberti'; etc.

Hardenberg, Friedrich von. See **Novalis.**

Hardinge, Mrs. Belle Boyd. An American Southern woman who acted as a Confederate spy in the Civil War. She wrote 'Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison' (London and New York, 1865).

Hardy, Alexandre (är-dē'). A French playwright; born at Paris about 1570; died near

Versailles (?), 1631. He is said to have been one of the first French "playwrights," properly speaking. His plays number some hundreds, and he borrowed his materials from Cervantes, Boccaccio, and any other author he found available. His best effort is probably 'Mariamne,' produced in 1610. Such talent as he possessed was for construction and adaptation, and for felicitous dialogue.

Hardy, Arthur Sherburne. An American novelist, poet, and man of letters; born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1847. He graduated from West Point, and commanded a military post in the South for two years. His poetry consists mainly of lyrics and sonnets, while his novels are full of interest and charm. He is a skilled musician. In 1897 he was appointed minister to Persia. 'But Yet a Woman' and 'The Wind of Destiny' are among the more important of his novels. 'Passe-Rose' is a French idyl. His poems have been published in numerous magazines, and some of his mathematical studies have taken shape in a volume on 'Quaternions.' *

Hardy, Iza Duffus. An English novelist, daughter of Sir Thomas. She began story-writing very early, and has been a frequent contributor to the magazines. Among her numerous novels are: 'Glencairn' (1877); 'Only a Love Story' (1877); 'A Broken Faith' (1878); 'The Love that He Passed By' (1884), an American novel; 'A Woman's Loyalty' (1893); and two volumes of transatlantic reminiscences, 'Between Two Oceans' (1884) and 'Oranges and Alligators: Sketches of South Florida Life' (1886).

Hardy, Thomas. An English novelist; born in Dorsetshire, June 2, 1840. His works include: 'Desperate Remedies' (1871); 'Under the Greenwood Tree' (1872); 'A Pair of Blue Eyes' (1873); 'Far from the Madding Crowd' (1874); 'The Hand of Ethelberta' (1876); 'The Return of the Native' (1878); 'The Trumpet Major' (1880); 'A Laodicean' (1881); 'Two on a Tower' (1882); 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' (1886); 'The Woodlanders' (1887); 'Wessex Tales' (1888); 'A Group of Noble Dames' (1891); 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' (1891); 'Life's Little Ironies' (1894); 'Jude the Obscure'; and others. *

Hare, Augustus John Cuthbert. An English descriptive writer; born in Rome, March 13, 1834. He was a graduate of Oxford. The son of a rich father, he was enabled from his earliest youth to gratify a taste for travel, on descriptions of which his fame chiefly rests. Among his happiest efforts are: 'A Winter at Mentone' (1861); 'Walks in Rome' (1870); 'Wanderings in Spain' (1872); 'Walks in London' (1877); 'Days near Paris' (1887); and a narrative of travel in southern France. A volume of personal recollections (1895) has been widely read.

Hare, Augustus William. An English clergyman and writer; born 1792; died 1834. With his brother Julius Charles he wrote 'Guesses at Truth.'

Hare, Julius Charles. An English theologian; born 1795; died 1855. His works include: 'Mission of the Comforter' (1846); 'The Contest with Rome' (1852); 'Vindication of Luther' (1854). See also Augustus William.

Haren, Onno Zwier van (här'en). A Dutch poet and statesman; born at Leeuwarden, April 2, 1713; died near Wolvega, Friesland, Sept. 2, 1772. An active public man on the Orange side, he was forced into retirement by an obscure scandal after the death of Anne, wife of William IV., and took to literary work. His best production is an epic, 'The Fatherland,' portraying the Dutch struggle for freedom. His lyric poetry is good; and a tragedy, 'William I.,' is still generally read. His work on William IV. is a masterpiece of Dutch prose.

Haren, Willem van. A Dutch poet and statesman, brother of Onno; born at Leeuwarden, Feb. 21, 1710; committed suicide in North Brabant, July 4, 1768. He held important governmental posts but was ruined by speculation. His celebrated poem 'Leonidas' (1742) was written to inspire the Hollanders with his own enthusiasm for liberty and the war of the Austrian succession. Even more meritorious are his odes on human happiness and the vicissitudes of life; but his epic poem 'Friso,' despite imperfections, won him his greatest fame.

Harington, Sir John. An English poet and wit; born at Kelston, near Bath, in 1561; died there, Nov. 20, 1612. He was a soldier, courtier, and scholar, in favor with Queen Elizabeth, and a power in public affairs. His translation of Ariosto's 'Orlando Furioso,' undertaken by command of Queen Elizabeth, is meritorious; but his talent displayed itself best in epigram. His witty verses in ridicule of his contemporaries got him into trouble occasionally, but never into serious difficulty. He was the Martial of his day, though of less genius.

Harland, Henry. ["Sidney Luska."] An American novelist; born in New York, 1861. A few years ago he removed to London, where he edits the Yellow Book. He is author of: 'As It was Written' (1885), a musician's story; 'Mrs. Peixada' (1886); 'The Land of Love' (1887); 'My Uncle Florimond' (1888); 'The Yoke of the Thorah' (1887); 'Mr. Sonnenschein's Inheritance' (1888); 'A Latin Quarter Courtship'; etc.

Harland, Marion. See **Terhune.**

Harraden, Beatrice. An English novelist, daughter of an East India agent in London; born about 1864. After private schooling and a season in Germany, she took her degree at London University at 21, showing marked excellence in languages. She was then employed in a publishing-house, but ill-health compelled her to leave. Her first novel, 'Ships that Pass

in the Night,' was instantly successful. This was followed by 'In Varying Moods' (1894); 'Things will Take a Turn' (1894); 'Hilda Strafford,' a Californian story.

Harrigan, Edward. A noted American actor and playwright; born in New York, 1845. He formed a partnership with Tony Hart (1871–85), when the two opened in New York their first Theatre Comique (1876), bringing out there the 'Mulligan Guard' series of plays. Among his dramas, which are all of humble New York life, strong in character-drawing though weak in a literary sense, may be named 'Squatter Sovereignty' and 'Cordelia's Aspirations.'

Harris, Amanda Bartlett. An American writer of juveniles; born at Warner, N. H., 1824. Besides numerous contributions to periodicals, she has published many pleasing books, including 'How We Went Bird-Nesting'; 'Wild Flowers, and where They Grow'; 'The Luck of Edenhall'; etc.

Harris, Augustus Glossop, Sir. An English actor, manager, and dramatist; born in Paris in 1852; died in Folkestone, England, Jan. 22, 1896. Appearing on the stage in 1873, in 1879 he became lessee and manager of Drury Lane Theatre, where he produced popular pantomimes and melodramas written in collaboration—among them: 'The World'; 'Youth'; 'Human Nature'; 'Run of Luck'; 'Prodigal Daughter'; 'Life of Pleasure'; 'Derby Winner.' He induced the revival of grand opera at Covent Garden. He was made sheriff of London and knighted in 1891.

Harris, George Washington. An American humorist; born in Allegheny County, Pa., 1814; died 1869. While a Tennessee River steamboat captain he wrote, about 1860, for the New York Spirit of the Times, a series of broadly humorous character sketches called 'Sut Lovengood's Yarns,' published in book form in 1867.

Harris, Joel Chandler. An American journalist and story-writer; born at Eatonton, Georgia, Dec. 8, 1848. He began life as a printer's apprentice, and afterwards studied law, drifting finally into journalism. He had a thorough familiarity with the negro of the post-bellum period, and while editing an Atlanta paper he produced for it the series of 'Uncle Remus' sketches and songs which immediately made him known. 'The Folk-Lore of the Old Plantation' appeared in 1880, followed by 'Nights with Uncle Remus' (1883); 'Mingo and Other Sketches' (1883); 'Daddy Jake, the Runaway' (1889); and a number of poems and essays. In a more serious vein is his biography of the lamented Henry W. Grady, a work of genuine power. *

Harris, Mrs. Miriam (Coles). A well-known American novelist; born at Dosoris, L. I., 1834. Her home is in New York. She has written: 'Rutledge' (1860); 'The Sutherlands' (1862)—both widely read; 'Frank Warrington'; 'A Perfect Adonis'; 'Missy'; etc. A complete edition of her novels appeared in 1885.

Harris, Thomas Lake. A noted American mystic philosopher and religious and social reformer; born at Fenny Stratford, England, May 15, 1823. He founded the Brotherhood of the New Life, of which Laurence Oliphant was a member. Among his numerous works in prose and verse are: 'The Great Republic, a Poem of the Sun' (1867); 'Arcana of Christianity' (2 vols., 1868); 'God's Breath in Man' (1891).

Harris, William Torrey. A distinguished American educator, and writer on education and philosophy; born at Killingly, Conn., Sept. 10, 1835. He established the Journal of Speculative Philosophy (1867), the first publication of its kind in the English language, and became United States Commissioner of Education (1889). Among his works are: 'Hegel's Logic' (1890), a critical exposition; 'The Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia' (1891); and 'Introduction to Philosophy.'

Harrison, Mrs. Burton (Constance Cary). An American novelist and miscellaneous writer; born at Vaucluse, Va., about 1835; resides in New York. She has written: 'Woman's Handiwork in Modern Homes' (1881); 'Old-Fashioned Fairy-Book' (1884); 'Bar Harbor Days' (1887); and the novels 'The Anglomaniacs'; 'An Errant Wooing'; 'A Bachelor Maid'; 'A Son of the Old Dominion' (1897); and others.

Harrison, Frederic. An English essayist, thinker, and publicist; born in London, Oct. 18, 1831. Since graduation from Oxford he has served on various scientific and legal commissions; writing in connection therewith, reports, essays, books on sociology, law, and ethics. In the domain of philosophy his expositions of Comte have given him an international reputation. 'The Meaning of History' (1862); 'Order and Progress' (1875); 'Choice of Books' (1886); 'Oliver Cromwell' (1888); 'Annals of an Old Manor House'; 'The Study of History'; and various works on current controversies, are among his widely read productions. *

Harrison, James Albert. An American educator and miscellaneous writer; born at Pass Christian, Miss., 1848. He is professor of languages at Washington and Lee University, Va. (1876). He has written: 'A Group of Poets and their Haunts' (1875); 'Greek Vignettes' (1878); 'Spain in Profile' (1879); 'History of Spain' (1881); 'Autrefois: Tales of Old New Orleans and Elsewhere' (1888); etc.

Harrison, Jane Ellen. An English lecturer and writer on Greek art and mythology; born in 1850. She began her career as a lecturer in 1882 at the British Museum, and has since extended her work to South Kensington and most of the provincial towns. She has been prominently identified with the university extension movement. Among her publications may be mentioned: 'Myths of the Odyssey' (1881); 'Introductory Studies in Greek Art' (1885); 'Mythology and Monuments of Ancient Athens.'

Harrisse, Henri (har-ēs′). An American critic, bibliographer, and historian; born in Paris, 1830, of Russian-Hebrew parentage. He became a citizen of the United States, and for several years practiced law in New York. He has written 'Christopher Columbus' (2 vols., 1884–85); 'John and Sebastian Cabot' (1883); 'The Discovery of North America'; etc.

Harsdörfer, George Philip (härs′dĕrf-er). A German poet; born in Nürnberg, Nov. 1, 1607; died there, Sept. 22, 1658. After legal studies and extensive travel, he settled down to official employment in his native town. In 1644 he helped to found a fraternal literary and horticultural society, the Pegnitz Order, which did good work in improving literary language. Best remembered of his many works are: 'The Poetical Funnel,' for "pouring in knowledge," a satirical "royal road" to poesy; and a 'Manual of Polite Conversation,' which explains itself.

Harsha, David Addison. An American religious writer and biographer; born at South Argyle, N. Y., 1827. He has written 'Lives' of Charles Sumner, Doddridge, Baxter, Bunyan, Addison, James Hervey, Watts, Whitefield, Abraham Booth, and 'Eminent Orators and Statesmen' (1855).

Hart, Albert Bushnell. An American educator, historian, biographer, and essayist; born at Clarksville, Pa., July 1, 1854. He is professor of history at Harvard University. He has written: 'Coercive Powers of the United States Government' (1885); 'Introduction to the Study of Federal Government' (1890); 'Studies in Education'; 'Life of Salmon P. Chase'; 'Practical Essays on American Government'; etc. He is editing a series of works on special periods of our national history, now (1897) in course of publication.

Hart, Charles Henry. An American art critic, antiquarian, and biographer; born in Philadelphia, 1847. Among his published works are: 'Remarks on Tabasco, Mexico' (1865); 'Memoirs of William Hickling Prescott' (1868); 'Memoirs of William Willis' (1870); 'George Ticknor' (1871); 'Turner, the Dream Painter' (1879); and 'Samuel S. Haldeman' (1881).

Hart, Heinrich (härt). A German poet and critic; born in Wesel, Dec. 30, 1855. His early studies were historical, philosophical, and philological. He is a journalist, a dramatic and literary critic, and one of the leaders of what is known as the naturalistic movement in literature. In collaboration with his brother Julius, he projected a variety of successful periodical publications. His poetical works include a volume of verse; a tragedy, 'Sedan'; and an elaborate 'Song of Mankind,' of which but the first few parts have yet appeared. He has issued a volume of sketches, 'Children of the Light.'

Hart, Julius. A German poet and prose-writer, brother of Heinrich; born in Münster, April 9, 1859; resides in Berlin. His earliest efforts were in newspaper dramatic criticisms. His poems include: 'Sansara,' a volume of verse; 'Don Juan Tenorio,' a tragedy in lyric form; and 'Homo Sum.' He is a graceful translator of poetry from the Persian, English, and Spanish. His poetry and prose are characterized by euphony and limpidity of style.

Harte, [Francis] Bret. A famous American short-story writer and poet; born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1839. He has published: 'Outcroppings' (1866), a collection of verse by Californians, edited anonymously; 'The Lost Galleon, and Other Tales' (1867); 'Condensed Novels' (1867); 'The Luck of Roaring Camp, and Other Sketches' (1870); 'Plain Language from Truthful James' (1870), illustrated edition; 'The Heathen Chinee' (1871), special edition; 'Poems' (1871); 'East and West Poems' (1871); 'Stories of the Sierras' (1872); 'Poetical Works' (1872); 'Mrs. Skaggs's Husbands, and Other Sketches'; 'M'liss' (1873); 'Complete Works' (1873); 'An Episode of Fiddletown, and Other Sketches' (1873); 'Echoes of the Foot-Hills' (1875); 'Tales of the Argonauts, and Other Sketches' (1875); 'Gabriel Conroy' (1876); 'Two Men of Sandy Bar' (1876), a drama; 'Thankful Blossom' (1877); 'The Story of a Mine' (1878); 'The Hoodlum Band, and Other Stories' (1878); 'Drift from Two Shores' (1878); 'An Heiress of Red Dog, and Other Tales' (1879); 'The Twins of Marble Mountain, and Other Stories' (1879); 'Complete Works' (1882); 'Flip and Other Stories' (1882); 'In the Carquinez Woods' (1884); 'On the Frontier' (1884); 'Maruja' (1885); 'By Shore and Sedge' (1885); 'Snow Bound at Eagle's' (1885); 'The Queen of the Pirate Isle' (1886); 'A Millionaire of Rough and Ready' (1887); 'Devil's Ford' (1887); 'The Crusade of the Excelsior' (1887); 'The Argonauts of North Liberty' (1888); 'A Phyllis of the Sierras' (1888); 'Cressy' (1889); 'The Heritage of Dedlow Marsh, and Other Tales' (1889); 'A Waif of the Plains' (1890); 'A Ward of the Golden Gate' (1890); 'A Sappho of Green Springs, and Other Stories' (1891); 'Colonel Starbottle's Client and Other People' (1892); 'A First Family of Tasajera' (1892); 'Susy' (1893); 'Sally Dows, and Other Stories' (1893); 'A Protégée of Jack Hamlin's, and Other Stories' (1894); 'The Bell-Ringer of Angel's, and Other Stories' (1894); 'Clarence' (1895); 'In the Hollow of the Hills' (1895); 'Three Partners'; etc. *

Harting, James Edmund. An English naturalist; born in London, April 29, 1841. He matriculated at the University of London in 1859, and followed the profession of a solicitor until 1878, when he retired and devoted himself to zoölogical research. He is editor of the natural-history columns of the Field, and also has charge of the Zoölogist. Among his numerous publications are: 'The Ornithology of Shakespeare' (1871); 'Handbook of British Birds' (1871); 'Rambles in Search of Shells' (1875); 'British Animals Extinct within Historic Times' (1880); 'Essays on Sport and Natural History' (1883).

Hartley, Cecil B. An American biographer and miscellaneous writer; born 18—· died 18—. He wrote 'Lives' of Louis Wetzel, the Virginia ranger; of the Empress Josephine (1860); of Francis Marion; and of Daniel Boone. Also 'Hunting Sports of the West.'

Hartmann, Alfred (härt'män). A Swiss author; born Jan. 1, 1814, near Langenthal, Bern. He studied law at German universities, but after a sojourn in Paris abandoned jurisprudence and devoted himself to literary pursuits at Solothurn, where for many years he published a comic periodical called Postheiri. His chief works are the romance 'Master Putsch and his Companions' (1858); 'Martin Disteli' (1861), a biography; 'Gallery of Famous Swiss' (1863–71); 'Tales from the Swiss' (1863); 'Swiss Tales' (1877); 'Fortunatus' (1879).

Hartmann, Eduard von. A German philosopher; born at Berlin, Feb. 23, 1842. At 22 he chose for his life vocation "thinking," or philosophy, and on his retirement from the Prussian military service (1865), devoted himself wholly for some years to writing his great work 'The Philosophy of the Unconscious' (1868; 10th ed., 3 vols., 1890); in the later editions of this work are incorporated his 'Physiology of the Nerve-Centres' (1876); 'The Truth and the Error in Darwinism' (1875); and 'The Unconscious from the Standpoint of Physiology and the Doctrine of Descent' (1872). Then followed 'The Ethical Consciousness,' or as it was at first entitled, 'Phenomenology of the Ethical Consciousness' (1879); 'The Philosophy of Religion' (2d ed. 1888), comprising 'The Religious Consciousness of Mankind' and 'The Religion of the Soul'; 'Æsthetics' (2 vols., 1886–87), comprising 'German Æsthetics since Kant' and 'The Philosophy of the Beautiful.' Besides these works, which constitute his exposition of a system of philosophy, he has written: 'On the Dialectic Method' (1868); 'The Thing in Itself and its Nature' (1871); 'Critical Grounds of Transcendental Realism' (3d ed. 1885); 'Elucidations of the Metaphysics of the Unconscious' (1874), afterwards styled 'New-Kantianism, Schopenhauerism, and Hegelianism'; 'Self-Destruction of Christianity, and the Religion of the Future' (3d ed. 1888); 'The Crisis of Christianity in Modern Theology' (1880); 'Judaism in the Present and the Future' (1885); 'Lotze's Philosophy' (1888); 'The Ghost-Theory in Spiritism' (1891); 'The Fundamental Social Questions' (1894); and many other works on society, religion, politics, literature, art, etc.

Hartmann, Moritz. An Austrian poet and agitator; born in Duschnik, Bohemia, Oct. 15, 1821; died in Vienna, May 13, 1872. He was from youth an ardent social reformer, and wrote poems under this inspiration. His 'Chalice and Sword' (1845) was distinctly revolutionary. He became a "poet of the people," participated in the movement of 1848, and was elected to the Frankfurt Parliament. His 'Poetic Chronicle of Father Mauritius' (1849) attained a wide popularity. He lived in exile for some years, but continued to write poetry and prose in his wanderings, his reputation constantly increasing. Deep feeling and love of freedom permeate all his work.

Hartmann von Aue (härt'män fōn ou'ė). A German mediæval poet; born about 1170; died between 1210 and 1220. He took part in the Crusades. He was one of the most eminent poets of his time, and through the study and imitation of the poets of Northern France, brought about a revival of poetry in Germany. His chief work is 'Poor Heinrich,' a sentimental legend, on which Longfellow based his 'Golden Legend.' His romances 'Erek' and 'Iwein,' written about 1190 and 1200 respectively, were derived from Chrestien de Troyes. His love songs, the noted "minne" poems, are light and graceful.

Hartshorne, Henry. ["Corinne L'Estrange."] An American physician, medical writer, and poet; born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1823. He has been professor in the University of Pennsylvania, Haverford College, and the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania. Besides valuable medical works, he has written 'Woman's Witchcraft,' a dramatic romance, and 'Summer Songs' (1865), a volume of verse.

Hartzenbusch, Juan Eugenio (härts'enbösh). A Spanish poet and playwright; son of a German father and a Spanish mother; born in Madrid, Sept. 6, 1806; died there, Aug. 3, 1880. His plays adapted from the French were produced with success. 'The Lovers of Teruel,' his first original drama and his masterpiece, achieved speedy popularity. Others of his best plays are: 'Doña Mencia'; 'The Bachelor Mendarias'; and 'The Courtesan and the Coward.' They show liveliness of fancy, ingenuity of plot, and good metrical workmanship. He also edited the Spanish playwrights, and wrote pleasing poems and stories.

Haschka, Laurenz Leopold (häsh'kä). An Austrian poet; born in Vienna, Sept. 1, 1749; died there, Aug. 3, 1827. His fame is mainly due to 'God Save Emperor Francis,' the national hymn of its period, and still an Austrian popular song.

Hasebroek, Johannes Petrus (häs'ė-brök). A Dutch poet, preacher, and prose-writer; born in Leyden, Nov. 6, 1812. His collected 'Poems,' and two volumes entitled 'Vesper' and 'Hesperides' respectively, reveal him a pleasing maker of verse; but his best-known work is a collection of droll poems called 'Jonathan's Truths and Dreams.' His sermons have been widely circulated in book form.

Hassard, John Rose Greene. An American journalist and musical and literary critic; born in New York, Sept. 4, 1836; died there, April 18, 1888. He was for many years on the staff of the New York Tribune as an authoritative musical critic. His most important work is 'The Ring of the Nibelung'; but he also

achieved distinction with such books as 'Life of Archbishop Hughes'; 'Life of Pope Pius IX.'; 'A Pickwickian Pilgrimage'; etc.

Hassaurek, Friedrich (häs'sour"ek). An Austrian-American prose and verse-writer; born in Vienna, Oct. 9, 1832; died at Paris, Oct. 3, 1885. As a boy he was a volunteer soldier in the Austrian army in 1848, but came to this country the next year, and was long a journalist in Cincinnati. He was United States minister to Ecuador under Lincoln. 'Four Years among the South-Americans,' a volume of sketches; 'The Secret of the Andes,' a novel; and a collection of verses written in German, are his remembered works.

Hasselt, André Henri Constant van (häs'selt). A Belgian poet and historian; born in Maastricht, Holland, Jan. 5, 1806; died in Brussels, Nov. 30, 1874. As a naturalized Belgian he early made that country his own from a literary point of view, and became in 1837 a member of the Belgian Academy. His leading historical works are: 'History of French Poetry in Belgium'; 'The Belgians in the Crusades'; 'History of the Belgian People'; and 'The Glories of Art in Belgium.' He also produced a variety of verses, stories, and essays. His poems are highly spoken of, especially the one entitled 'Four Incarnations of Christ.'

Hathaway, Benjamin. An American writer of verse; born in Cayuga County, N. Y., 1822. He wrote poems with chalk on barrel heads while working as a cooper, and was for thirty years a nurseryman and farmer. He has written: 'Art Life, and Other Poems' (1877); 'League of the Iroquois' (1881); 'The Finished Creation.'

Hatifi, Maulânâ Abdallah (Pers. pron. hâtif'i). A Persian poet; born in Chargird, province of Herat, in the fifteenth century; died 1520 (?). His fame rests upon a series of five epic poems in couplets, in which he takes Nisâmi and Amir Chusrau, of Delhi, as his models. Three of the series are: 'Laila and Mejnunnun'; 'Love of the Sassanid Khosru'; 'Haft Mansar' (Seven Beauties). The fourth is in a fragmentary state, while the final one is the 'Book of the Seven Timurs.' He was one of the last of Persia's great epic poets, and his genius is of a high order.

Hatton, Joseph. An English journalist, novelist, and miscellaneous writer; born at Andover, Feb. 3, 1837. Beginning journalism on his father's paper, the Derbyshire Times, he edited the Gentleman's Magazine (1868–74); and has since been a newspaper correspondent, (particularly for the New York Times), and magazinist. As a novelist he will be remembered for 'Clytie' (1874); 'Queen of Bohemia' (1877); 'John Needham's Double' (1885), dramatized for E. S. Willard; 'By Order of the Czar,' a novel of Russian life; 'Princess Mazaroff'; 'Under the Great Seal'; 'When Greek Meets Greek,' a novel of the French Revolution successfully dramatized. Among his miscellaneous publications the best known are: 'Journalistic London' (1882); 'The New Ceylon' (1882); 'Henry Irving's Impressions of America' (1884); 'Reminiscences of J. L. Toole, Comedian' (1888).

Hauch, Johannes Carsten (houch). A Danish poet and novelist; born in Frederikshald, Norway, May 12, 1790; died at Rome, March 4, 1872. A several-years' European tour ended by the amputation of his foot in Italy. He lectured on physics at Sorö, and was professor of poetry at Kiel. The revolution of 1848 drew him in, and he took permanent refuge in Scandinavia; was made professor of æsthetics in the Copenhagen University, and held the post till his death. His plays won him his first general recognition, and several have had brilliant success both in Scandinavia and Germany. 'Contrasterne' and 'Rosaura' were the earliest; and 'Tiberius,' 'Don Juan,' and 'Tycho Brahe,' among the later. 'Hamadryads' gave him fame in romantic poetry, and his lyrics rank him as Denmark's foremost poet of nature and sentiment. His romances, especially 'William Zabern,' 'Guldmageren,' 'The Story of Thorwald Vidförle,' and 'Robert Fulton,' have passed through many editions. In him, depth of feeling unites with taste and mysticism in a charming whole.

Hauenschild, Richard Georg Spiller von. See **Waldau.**

Hauff, Wilhelm (houf). A German story-writer; born at Stuttgart, Nov. 29, 1802; died there, Oct. 18, 1827. From the monastery at Blaubeuren, he went to Tübingen to study theology, but became tutor in the family of a high official. His works include: 'Almanach of Fables for 1826'; 'Extracts from Satan's Memoirs'; 'Lichtenstein'; 'Othello'; 'The Beggar of the Pont des Arts'; and a medley of the most fascinating and amusing tales. His most delightful creation is 'Phantasies of the Bremen Rathskeller,' in which his fertility of resource and sparkling wit seem unfailing. *

Haug, Johann Cristoph Friedrich (houg). [Pseudonym «Hophthalmos» used in one book only.] A German poet and epigrammatist; born in Niederstotzingen, Würtemberg, March 9, 1761; died at Stuttgart, Jan. 30, 1829. His fame dates from the appearance of two books: 'Epigrams and Miscellaneous Poems,' and 'Epigrams.' A fine example of his ever juvenescent wit is 'Two Hundred Hyperboles upon Herr Wahl's Enormous Nose.' He wrote also fables, ballads, and charades, in smooth and elegant metre.

Haupt, William Ayers. [«William A. Mestayer.»] An American actor and playwright; born in Philadelphia, June 8, 1846; died in New York, Nov. 21, 1896. He made his first appearance in 1862. He was a popular comedian, and has played with Edwin Forrest, Lester Wallack, and other well-known actors. During the Civil War he served in the engineering corps of the Army of the Potomac. Among the plays which he wrote or assisted in

writing are: 'The Tourist in a Pullman Car'; 'We, Us & Co.'; 'Tobogganing'; 'The Grab Bag'; 'The Kitty.'

Hauptmann, Gerhart (houpt'män). A German dramatist and poet; born Nov. 15, 1862, in Salzbrunn, Silesia. He was a scholar of solid attainments at Jena and Berlin. His taste for practical sociology comes out strongly in his intense and powerful poems and dramas; he settled on a small Silesian farm solely to study peasant life. He traveled widely, visiting the United States in 1894. His first play, 'Promethidenlos' (1885), was conventional; but under Ibsen's inspiration he soon broke away from the old lines, producing 'Before Sunrise' and 'A Family Catastrophe,' tragedies presenting the genetic conditions of proletarianism. These and subsequent plays have given him world-wide repute. He has lately turned to comedy, but 'The Weavers' and its successors represent his forte. 'The Apostle' (1892) is an attempt at fiction. *

Haussonville, Gabriel Paul Othenin de Cléron, Comte d' (dōs'ôṅ-vēl). A French littérateur, son of Count Joseph; born at Guscy-et-Châtel, Dept. Seine-et-Marne, Sept. 21, 1843. He is a member of the French Academy, and one of the leading contributors to the Revue des Deux Mondes. His reputation rests on literary monographs, among which are 'Sainte-Beuve, his Life and Works' (1875), 'George Sand,' 'Prescott,' etc. (1879-88); and works like 'Across the United States' (1883), notes and impressions; 'Social Studies' (1886).

Haussonville, Joseph Othenin Bernard de Cléron, Comte d'. A French historian; born in Paris, May 27, 1809; died May 28, 1884. He was once in the diplomatic service, but entered parliamentary life. His 'History of the Reunion of Lorraine to France,' and 'History of the Foreign Policy of the French Government from 1830 to 1848,' are valuable.

Haussonville, Louise d'. A French novelist, wife of Joseph; born (Princess de Broglie) in 1818; died 1882. 'Robert Emmet' is her best novel. She wrote much about Byron.

Haven, Gilbert. A distinguished American prose-writer and bishop of the M. E. Church; born in Malden, Mass., Sept. 19, 1821; died there, Jan. 30, 1880. An able writer, a forceful preacher, and a persistent worker, he refused all honorary collegiate degrees. He published 'The Pilgrim's Wallet, or Sketches of Travel in England, France, and Germany'; 'Life of Father Taylor, the Sailor Preacher' (1871); 'Our Next-Door Neighbor, or a Winter in Mexico' (1875); etc.

Havergal, Frances Ridley. An English religious writer and poet; born at Astley, Worcestershire, Dec. 14, 1836; died at Swansea, Wales, June 3, 1879. She began to write hymns and letters in verse at the age of seven, but did not publish anything until 1860. She was a frequent contributor to Good Words. Among over 30 publications, which once enjoyed considerable popularity, may be noticed: 'The Four Happy Days' (1873); 'Under the Surface' (1874), poems; 'Royal Graces and Loyal Gifts' (6 vols., 1879); 'Under His Shadow' (1879); and a number of posthumous works by various editors.

Haver-Schmidt, François (häv'er-shmit). ["Piet Paaltjens."] A Dutch prose and verse writer; born at Leeuwarden, Feb. 14, 1835; died at Schiedam, Jan. 19, 1894. He studied theology at Leyden, and was pastor of "Reformed" churches in various parts of the Netherlands for some years. While still a student he produced a series of parodies, love songs, and sketches (called in collected form 'Skits and Jests'), which are now known almost by heart to the whole Dutch collegiate world. Later he wrote realistic novels and tales of a somewhat serious tendency. Among them are: 'My Brother's House'; 'The Pastorate of My Grandfather'; and various others. His pictures of Dutch life are vivid and well drawn.

Havlíček, Karel (häv'li-chek). ["Borovsky."] A Czech prose-writer and agitator; born at Borova, Oct. 31, 1821; died at Prague, July 29, 1856. As a tutor at Moscow, he gathered the material for his 'Pictures from Russia.' Later he became an influential journalist in Bohemia. His Czech agitation resulted in imprisonment for some years, during which he wrote 'Tyrolese Elegies,' satires popular with his countrymen. In 1855 he was released. He was the most picturesque figure in the "new Czech" movement. His fierce sarcasm and unsparing wit were the dread of friend and enemy alike, and not until he had been dead some years were the most effective of his epigrams published at all. His posthumous poem, 'The Baptism of St. Vladimir,' appeared first in 1877; and later his collected works were published at Prague.

Haweis, Hugh Reginald (hois). An English clergyman and author; born at Egham, Surrey, April 3, 1839. He was a Cambridge graduate. His terse and vigorous language and a rare capacity for exposition have given his score of books a wide circulation; among them may be mentioned: 'Music and Morals' (1871; 13th ed. 1885), in which he expounds the emotional theory of music; 'Thoughts for the Times' (1872); 'Shakespeare and the Stage'; 'Unsectarian Family Prayers' (1874); 'Pet, or Pastimes and Penalties' (1874); 'American Humorists' (1883); 'Life of Queen Victoria' (1887); 'The Broad Church.'

Hawes, Joel. An American Congregational divine, and religious and ethical writer; born in Massachusetts, 1789; died 1867. He was settled at Hartford, Conn., 1818-67. He wrote: 'Religion of the East'; 'Looking-Glass for Ladies'; 'Washington and Jay'; 'Tribute to the Pilgrims'; etc.

Hawker, Morwenna Pauline. An English novelist; born 1865. She has written 'Cecilia de Noel' (1891), and other novels, employing the pen-name of "Lanoe Falconer."

Hawkesworth, John. A noted English miscellaneous writer; born in London about 1715; died Nov. 16, 1773. He is best known as editor of the Adventurer, and as author of about half its contents. He wrote also an account of the voyages of Captain Cook, Byron, Wallis, and Carteret (3 vols., 1773); 'Zimri' (1760), an excellent oratorio; 'Edgar and Emeline' (1761), a drama; 'Almoran and Hamet' (1761), a tale; 'Life of Swift' (1765-66); etc. Allibone speaks of him as occupying "the first rank among English classical essayists."

Hawkins, Anthony Hope. A popular English novelist, writing under the name "Anthony Hope"; born in London, Feb. 9, 1863. He was admitted to the bar in 1887. Among his best-known works are: 'A Man of Mark' (1890); 'Father Stafford'; 'The Prisoner of Zenda'; 'The Indiscretion of the Duchess'; 'Phroso'; 'Heart of the Princess Osra.'

Hawkins, Frederick. An English journalist and author; born in 1849. He assisted in establishing the Theatre, a periodical exclusively devoted to the literature and art of the stage, and was its editor until 1879. He was dramatic critic of the Times for a short period, and has been for some time on its editorial staff. His works are: 'Life of Edmund Kean' (1869); 'Annals of the French Stage, from its Origin to the Death of Racine' (1884); and a continuation of it to the Revolution period inclusive under the title of 'The French Stage in the Eighteenth Century' (1882).

Hawks, Francis Lister. An American Episcopal divine; born at New Berne, N. C., June 10, 1798; died in New York, Sept. 26, 1866. Originally a lawyer, he was the first president of the University of Louisiana. Besides legal and religious works he wrote: 'Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States' (1836-41); 'Narrative of Commodore Perry's Expedition' (1856); 'History of North Carolina' (1857-68); etc.

Hawthorne, Julian. An American novelist and journalist, son of Nathaniel; born in Boston, June 22, 1846. His boyhood was passed in Europe, his youth in New England. Upon leaving Harvard he studied civil engineering in Dresden, but took to authorship almost in spite of himself. His success was not rapid, but popular favor has been accorded to the novels 'Idolatry,' 'Fortune's Fool,' 'Sinfire,' 'Beatrix Randolph,' and 'Garth.' As a journalist he has traveled widely in prosecution of his work, his latest task being a study on the spot of the horrors of the Indian famine plague of 1896-97. *

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. An American novelist and short-story writer; born in Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804; died at Plymouth, N. H., May 19, 1864. He graduated at Bowdoin in 1825; held a customs post at Boston from 1838 to 1841; was a member of the Brook Farm community, 1841; was surveyor of the port at Salem from 1846 to 1849, and consul at Liverpool from 1853 to 1857, returning to the United States in 1861. Among his works are: 'Fanshawe' (1826); 'Twice-Told Tales' (1837, a second series appearing some years later); 'Mosses from an Old Manse' (1846); 'The Scarlet Letter' (1850); 'The House of the Seven Gables' (1851); 'The Wonder Book' (1851); 'The Blithedale Romance' (1852); 'The Snow Image and Other Twice-Told Tales' (1852); 'Life of Franklin Pierce' (1852); 'Tanglewood Tales' (1853); 'The Marble Faun' (1860); 'Our Old Home' (1863); 'Pansie,' sometimes called 'The Dolliver Romance' (1864); 'Note Books' (1868-72); 'Septimius Felton' (1872); 'Tales of the White Hills' (1877); and 'Dr. Grimshawe's Secret' (1883), the last-named being left in a fragmentary condition. *

Hay, John. An American poet and prose-writer; born in Salem, Ind., Oct. 8, 1838. He graduated from Brown University, and settled in Illinois as a lawyer, but went to Washington in 1861 as one of Lincoln's private secretaries, acting also as his aide-de-camp. He served under Gens. Hunter and Gillmore with the rank of major and assistant adjutant-general. He was subsequently in the United States diplomatic service, stationed at Paris, Vienna, and Madrid. In 1897 he was made ambassador to England. His literary reputation rests upon 'Pike County Ballads,' the best known of which are perhaps 'Little Breeches' and 'Jim Bludso'; 'Castilian Days,' a volume of travel; and 'Life of Abraham Lincoln' (with J. G. Nicolay). *

Hay, John Charles Dalrymple, Sir. An English admiral and author; born Feb. 11, 1821. He was actively engaged in Borneo (1845-46), in operations against the Chinese pirates (1849), and in the Crimean War (1854-56), retiring with the rank of rear-admiral in 1870. He has been several times a member of Parliament in the Conservative interest. His works include: 'The Reward of Loyalty' (1862), being suggestions in regard to the American colonies; 'Remarks on the Loss of the "Captain"' (1871); 'Ashanti and the Gold Coast: A Sketch' (1873).

Hay, Mary Cecil. A popular English novelist; born at Shrewsbury, 1840 (?); died 1886. Her home in later life was at East Preston, Sussex. Among her best works are: 'Hidden Perils' (1873); 'Old Myddleton's Money' (1874); 'The Arundel Motto' (1877); 'For Her Dear Sake' (1880).

Hayes, Augustus Allen. An American novelist; born 1837; died 1892. His home was in Brookline, Mass. He wrote: 'New Colorado and the Santa Fé Trail' (new ed. 1880); 'The Jesuit's Ring' (1887), a romance of Mount Desert; 'The Denver Express'; etc.

Hayes, Henry. See **Kirk.**

Hayes, Isaac Israel. An American explorer and prose-writer: born in Chester County, Pa., March 5, 1832; died in New York city, Dec. 17, 1881. Graduating in medicine at the University

of Pennsylvania (1853), he joined Dr. Kane's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. In 1860, as commander of the ship United States, he sailed for exploration of the open polar sea. His reputation was gained as explorer, author, lecturer, surgeon, and legislator. Among his writings are: 'The Open Polar Sea' (1867); 'The Land of Desolation' (1871).

Haygood, Atticus Green. An American Methodist divine, and religious and miscellaneous writer; born at Watkinsville, Ga., Nov. 19, 1839; died 1896. He became bishop in 1890. He wrote: 'The Monk and the Prince,' a study of Savonarola and Lorenzo de' Medici; 'Our Brother in Black' (1881); 'Pleas for Progress' (1889); etc.

Hayley, William. An English poet; born at Chichester, Oct. 29, 1745; died at Felpham, Nov. 12, 1820. He was the biographer of Cowper, who received his pension through Hayley's influence with Pitt. 'Essay on History' appeared in 1780; 'The Triumphs of Temper' in 1781; an 'Essay on Epic Poetry' in 1782; an 'Essay on Old Maids' in 1785; 'Essays on Sculpture' in 1800; and 'The Triumph of Music' in 1804. He wrote also a 'Life of Milton' (1796). Cowper and Gibbon commended his 'Essay on Epic Poetry.'

Hayne, Paul Hamilton. An American poet; born in Charleston, S. C., Jan. 1, 1830; died at Augusta, Ga., July 6, 1886. At first a lawyer, he turned to journalism, and in 1855 his maiden volume of verse appeared. 'Sonnets and Other Poems' followed it two years later, and then came 'Avolio, a Legend of the Island of Cos.' He served through the war, retired from the field in poverty, and wrote poetry. 'Legends and Lyrics'; 'The Mountain of Lovers'; 'The Wife of Brittany'; and other productions of this period, mark him easily first among Southern poets. ✻

Haynes, Emory Judson. An American Methodist divine and novelist; born at Cabot, Vt., 1846. He has written: 'Fairest of Three' (1883), a tale of American life; 'Dollars and Duties' (1887); 'A Farmhouse Cobweb,' a Vermont novel; 'Are These Things So?' etc.

Hays, William Shakespeare. An American popular ballad and song writer; born in Kentucky, 1837. His home is in Louisville, Ky. One of his best-known songs is 'Norah O'Neill.' He has written 'Poems and Songs.'

Hayter, Henry Heylyn. An English statistician and author; born at Eden Vale, Wiltshire, October 1821. He emigrated to Victoria, Australia, in 1852, in 1857 joined the department of the Registrar-General, and in 1874 was made government statist. He soon after originated the well-known Victorian Year-Book, which he still edits. His publications include: 'Notes of a Tour in New Zealand'; 'Notes on the Colony of Victoria' (1875); 'School History of Victoria'; 'My Christmas Adventure, Carboona, and Other Poems' (1887); besides scientific papers and statistical reports.

Hayward, Abraham. An English essayist; born Nov. 22, 1801; died in London, Feb. 2, 1884. Educated as a lawyer, he became a contributor to the Edinburgh Review; also wrote regularly for the Quarterly Review. He translated Goethe's 'Faust' in 1883, and wrote 'Sketches of Eminent Statesmen and Writers' (1880).

Hazard, Samuel. An American writer of travels; born in Pennsylvania, 1834; died 1876. He was an officer in the United States army. He wrote: 'Cuba with Pen and Pencil' (1870); 'Santo Domingo Past and Present' (1873).

Hazeltine, Mayo Williamson. An American journalist; born at Belfast, Me., 1841. Originally a lawyer, he is now the well-known literary editor of the New York Sun. He has published: 'The American Woman in Europe'; 'British and American Education'; 'Chats about Books'; etc.

Hazlitt, William. An English critic and prose-writer; born in Maidstone, Kent, April 10, 1778; died at London, Sept. 18, 1830. He was at first a painter. His characteristic work is interesting but bizarre, like himself. 'Characters of Shakespeare's Plays'; 'Lectures on English Poets'; 'The Spirit of the Age'; and other collected volumes of his essays, are still widely read. ✻

Hazlitt, William Carew. An English compiler and author, son of William; born Aug. 22, 1834. He was a lawyer, but did not follow his profession, and has either written or edited a large body of literature on archæological and popular subjects. He is the author of 'The History of the Venetian Republic' (4 vols., 1860), and is the editor of the works of Henry Constable, Richard Lovelace, Robert Herrick, William Hazlitt, Charles Lamb, and others; 'Old English Jest-Books' (1864); 'Remains of the Early Popular Poetry of England' (1864–66); 'Bibliographical Collections and Notes' (1876–82).

Head, Barclay Vincent. An English numismatist; born at Ipswich, England, in 1844. He entered the British Museum in 1864, became Assistant Keeper of the Coin Department in 1871, and Keeper in 1893. He has made a special study of ancient Greek coinage, and was the first to methodize the science of Greek numismatics by introducing a chronological system of classification. His works include: 'History of the Coinage of Syracuse' (1874); 'Guide to the Principal Gold and Silver Coins of the Ancients' (1881), both crowned by the French Institute; 'Historia Numorum' (1887), a complete illustrated historical manual of the whole science of Greek numismatics.

Headley, Joel Tyler. An American prose-writer; born in Walton, N. Y., Dec. 30, 1813; died 1897. Graduating from Union College in 1846, he became assistant editor of the New York Tribune. His writings had great currency in their day, and include: 'Napoleon and his Marshals' (1846); 'Washington and

his Generals' (1847); 'Grant and Sherman, their Campaigns and Generals' (1865); and 'The Great Rebellion' (1864).

Headley, Phineas Camp. An American Congregational divine and miscellaneous writer, cousin of Joel T.; born at Walton, N. Y., June 24, 1819. He has written: 'Women of the Bible' (1850); 'Lives' of Josephine (1850), Kossuth (1852), Lafayette (1855), Mary Queen of Scots (1856), etc.; a series of 'Heroes of the Rebellion' (Grant, Ericsson, Farragut, Sherman, etc.: 1864–65); 'Court and Camp of David' (1868); etc.

Hearn, Lafcadio (hêrn). An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born of an English father and a Greek mother, at Santa Maura, Ionian Islands, June 27, 1850. He was educated in England and France, and has since resided in this country and in Japan. He has written: 'Some Chinese Ghosts' (1887), six stories exquisitely told; 'Two Years in the French West Indies' (1890); 'Youma' (1890), the story of a West-Indian slave; 'Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan,' and several other books on Japan, including 'Kokovo; Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life'; 'Gleanings in Buddha Fields' (1897); etc. *

Heath, Francis George. An English botanist; born at Totnes, Devonshire, Jan. 15, 1843. He is a surveyor in the customs department, and has supported movements for the extension of open spaces, chiefly in and around London. His works on agricultural subjects include: 'The Romance of Peasant Life' (1872); 'The English Peasantry' (1874); 'The Fern World' (1877); 'Sylvan Spring' (1880); 'My Garden Wild' (1881).

Heaton, John Henniker. An English journalist and publicist; born at Rochester, May 18, 1848. At the age of sixteen he emigrated to Australia, became connected with the press, and was prominent in all public and philanthropic works in the Australasian colonies. As M. P. for Canterbury, England, he introduced a proposal for a universal international penny postage system. His chief works are: 'The Australian Dictionary of Dates and Men of the Time,' a standard work of reference on Australia; 'The Manners, Customs, Traditions, and Annihilation of the Aborigines of Australia'; 'A Short Account of a Canonization at Rome.'

Hebbel, Friedrich (heb'bel). A German dramatist of the first rank; born in Wesselburen, Holstein, March 18, 1813; died at Vienna, Dec. 13, 1863. A poor but precocious peasant lad, his youthful poems brought him patrons, and education in philosophy and history at Heidelberg. In 1839 appeared his first tragedy, 'Judith,' and his recognition was instantaneous; a volume of short poems in 1842 widened his reputation; an allowance from the Duke of Holstein enabled him to travel. In 1844 the tragedy 'Mary Magdalen' appeared at Paris. He married a celebrated actress, settled in Vienna, and produced 'Herod and Mariamne'; 'Julia'; and other plays. These display great versatility and exhaustless fertility, but are too terrific to be pleasing. Recognizing this himself, he essayed a gentler mood in 'Michael Angelo,' 'Agnes Bernauer,' and others. In the Nibelungen trilogy and in 'Demetrius' he has produced what many consider his masterpieces.

Hebel, Johann Peter (hā'bel). A German dialect poet; born in Basle, Switzerland, May 11, 1760; died at Schwetzingen, Sept. 22, 1826. Educated for the ministry, he held various pastorates and rectorships; and devoted his leisure to poetry, his subjects drawn from the dialect and folk-lore of his parishioners. His 'Alemannische Gedichte,' "for friends of rural life and manners," published in 1803, has attained wide celebrity. This and other poetry owed its vogue to exquisite appreciation of nature, pleasing revelations of rustic simplicity, and vivid realism.

Heber, Reginald. A British hymn-writer and clergyman; born in Cheshire, April 21, 1783; died at Trichinopoly, India, April 2, 1826. Graduating at Oxford with honors, he became prominent as prebendary of St. Asaph, 1812; preacher of Lincoln's Inn, 1822; and Bishop of Calcutta, 1822. The most popular of his hymns, 'From Greenland's Icy Mountains,' appeared in 1819; and his sermon on 'The Personality and Office of the Christian Comforter' also brought him fame. He wrote 'A Journey through India from Calcutta to Bombay.' *

Hecker, Isaac Thomas. A distinguished American Roman Catholic clergyman; born in New York, Dec. 18, 1819; died there, Dec. 22, 1888. In early life he was a member of the Brook Farm community. He founded the order of the Paulists (1858), becoming their superior; and established the Catholic World (1865), editing it till he died. He wrote 'Questions of the Soul' (1855); 'The Church and the Age' (1888); etc.

Hector, Annié. See **Alexander, Mrs.**

Hedberg, Frans Theodor (hed'bêrg). A Swedish dramatic poet; born in Stockholm, March 2, 1828. He began life in a store, then turned to wig-making, and at last drifted to the stage. 'The Wedding at Ulfasa,' published in 1865, a historical piece; and 'When You Have No Money,' a comedy brought out in 1854 and afterwards rewritten, are typical of his talent. He has produced many plays, besides writing a history of the Swedish stage.

Hédelin, François. See **Aubignac.**

Hedenstierna, Karl Joseph Alfred (hed'-enshêr-nä). A Swedish humorist and prose-writer; born in Wedåsa, March 12, 1852. He writes sketches of native peasant life and humorous skits. 'All Kinds of People' is his most popular work.

Hedge, Frederick Henry. A distinguished American scholar and Unitarian divine; born

at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1805; died there, Aug. 21, 1890. He edited the Christian Examiner (1857–60), and was professor of German at Harvard University (1872–81). Deeply read in philosophy, ecclesiastical history, and German literature, he was a finished writer and a polished orator. Among his writings are: 'Reason in Religion' (1865); 'The Primeval World of Hebrew Tradition' (1870); 'Martin Luther and Other Essays' (1888); etc. His 'Prose Writers of Germany' (1848) is a standard work. He translated and wrote numerous hymns for the Unitarian Church, and introduced German scholarship and literature into this country.

Heemskerk, Johann van (hēmz'kerk). A Dutch poet and jurist; born 1597; died at The Hague, Feb. 27, 1656. He studied law at Leyden and Paris, under his kinsman Grotius. He held important government posts in Holland for years. His 'Batavian Arcadia' (1637) is his principal poetical work, but his love poems and elegies are much admired. His works on jurisprudence are valuable but superseded.

Heeren, Arnold Hermann Ludwig (hā'ren). A German historian of eminence; born near Bremen, Oct. 25, 1760; died in Göttingen, March 6, 1842. His fame rests upon 'Views on the Politics, Commerce, and Mercantile Conditions of the Ancient World' (4th ed. 1824–26), a work characteristic of his method, style, and province as a historian. Scarcely less noteworthy is 'History of the Study of Classical Literature since the Revival of Learning' (new ed. 1822); 'History of the States [Staat] of Antiquity' (5th ed. 1828); 'History of the European State-System' (5th ed. 1839). His 'Historical Works' (1821–26) comprise 15 volumes.

Hefner-Alteneck, Jacob Heinrich von (hef'ner-äl'tē-nek). A German writer on art; born at Aschaffenburg, May 20, 1811. He went through a complete course of artistic education, and then devoted his attention to the history of art, particularly of the Middle Ages. In 1868 he became Conservator-General of the artistic monuments of Bavaria, and director of the Bavarian National Museum. His numerous works include: 'Costumes of the Christian Middle Ages' (1840–54); 'Works of Art and Furniture of the Middle Ages and Renaissance' (1848–55); 'Iron Work of the Middle Ages and Renaissance' (1861–86); 'Costumes, Works of Art, and Furniture' (1879–90).

Hegel, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich (hā'gel). An eminent German philosopher; born at Stuttgart, Aug. 27, 1770; died at Berlin, Nov. 14, 1831. Among his writings are: 'On the Difference between the Fichtean and Schellingian Systems' (1801); 'The Orbits of the Planets' (1801); 'Phenomenology of the Human Mind' (1807), the first part of his 'System of Science'; 'Science of Logic' (3 vols., 1812–16); 'Encyclopædia of the Philosophical Sciences' (1817); 'Principles of the Philosophy of Law, or the Law of Nature and Political Science' (1821). His 'Complete Works' appeared in 18 volumes, 1832–42. *

Hegner, Ulrich (heg'ner). A Swiss story-writer and humorist; born in Winterthur, Feb. 7, 1759; died there, Jan. 3, 1840. His reputation was made by 'The Whey Cure' (Die Molkenkur) and 'Susan's Nuptials.' 'Sally's Revolution Days' is an effective picture of conditions in Switzerland at the end of the last century.

Heiberg, Hermann (hī'berG). A German novelist; born in Schleswig, Nov. 17, 1840. He retired in 1870 from the publishing business left him by his father, to devote himself to letters and journalism. His numerous stories, novels, and essays have been widely read, particularly 'Talks with the Duchess of Seeland.' Other successful books include: 'Shoulder to Shoulder'; 'Blind Love'; and 'The Golden Serpent,' ingenious and powerful novels.

Heiberg, Johann Ludvig. An eminent Danish poet and critic, son of Peter Andreas; born in Copenhagen, Dec. 14, 1791; died at Bonderup, in the island of Seeland, Aug. 25, 1860. His first literary training was received from his father, whose widow became Baroness Gyllembourg-Ehrensvärd. His early attempts in literature were as an exponent of the philosophical system of Hegel. He then turned to playwriting: 'King Solomon and the Hatter' and 'April Fools' were extremely successful, the latter being still popular with Danish audiences. He is known as a sound critic and a graceful essayist. «He was long the undisputed lawgiver of the Danish Parnassus.»

Heiberg, Peter Andreas. A Danish dramatic poet, satirist, and political writer; born in Vordingborg, Nov. 16, 1758; died at Paris April 30, 1841. His early political writings resulted in his banishment. He went to Paris and entered the service of Talleyrand, and obtained lucrative posts under the first French empire. His comedies, especially 'Heckingborn,' have been much admired, and successfully produced on the English, French, Danish, and German stage. He had a rare genius for social satire. His 'Life of a Dollar Bill' is a prose fancy.

Heidenstam, Werner von (hī'den-stäm). A Swedish poet and novelist; born at Olshammer, July 6, 1859. He is the originator of the movement in Sweden against extreme realism. He has made Oriental themes his specialty. His novel 'Endymion,' published in 1889, is very popular. 'Pilgrimages,' a collection of poems appearing in 1888, established his international reputation.

Heigel, Karl von (hī'gel). A German poet; born in Munich, March 25, 1835. His father's influence as an official of the Hoftheater introduced him to dramatic authorship. He attracted the attention of King Ludwig II. of Bavaria, for whom he wrote numerous plays, and by whom he was decorated. He has written, besides the plays, several volumes of verse.

His dramas include 'Marfa,' which has been widely staged. His best-known poems are 'Walpurg,' a Bavarian legend, and his lyrics, which are technically perfect. 'The Way to Heaven,' 'The Theatrical Devil,' and 'The King's Secret,' are among his successful works of fiction.

Heije, Jan Pieter (hī'ę). A Dutch poet and critic; born in Amsterdam, March 1, 1809; died there, Feb. 24, 1876. He was a prominent physician in Amsterdam when, with a friend, he founded in 1834 The Muses, as a national organ of the arts. He composed songs and rectified scores; his 'Songs of Childhood' and 'Book of Songs for the People' being two among many works that largely influenced popular melody. His poetry is strongly national. His prose, comprising essays and criticisms, is terse and vigorous.

Heimburg, Wilhelmine (hīm'börg), pseudonym of Bertha Behrens. A German story-writer; born at Thale, Sept. 7, 1850. Her principal works are: 'From the Life of my Old Friend' (1879); 'Lumpenmüller's Lisbeth' (1879); 'The Wendhusen Cloister' (1880); 'Her Only Brother' (2d ed. 1883); 'Crises of the Heart' (1888); 'Under the Linden' (1888), short stories; 'Forest Flowers' (5th ed. 1891), a collection of short stories; 'An Insignificant Woman' (1891); 'Miss Useless' (1893).

Heine, Heinrich (hī'nė). A German poet of the first rank; born at Düsseldorf, Dec. 13, 1799; died at Paris, Feb. 17, 1856. His chief works are: a volume of 'Poems' (1822); two tragedies, 'Almansor' and 'Radcliff' (1823); 'Pictures of Travel' (vols. 1 and 2, 1826–27; to which were added two volumes more, 1830–31); 'Book of Songs' (1827); 'History of Recent Polite Literature in Germany' (2 vols., 1833); 'The Salon' (4 vols., 1835–40); 'The Romantic School' (1836); 'Shakespeare's Maids and Matrons' (1839); 'New Poems' (1844); 'Germany: A Winter's Tale' (1844); 'The Romancers' (1851); 'Doctor Faust' (1851); 'Miscellaneous Writings' (3 vols., 1854). ('Complete Works,' 22 vols., 1861–66.) *

Heinrich Julius (hīn'riċh), **Duke of Brunswick.** A German dramatist and jurist; born Oct. 15, 1564; died at Prague, July 20, 1613. Contests with the city of Brunswick resulted in his repairing to the imperial court at Prague, where he officiated for a time in the royal privy council. His dramas, mostly written under the pseudonym "Hibaldeha," are palpably inspired by foreign models, English and Italian mainly. The tragedy of 'The Adulteress' is reminiscent of Shakespeare; his comedy 'The Nobleman' suggested Bürger's 'Emperor and Abbot.' 'Vincentius Ladislaus' is the counterpart of an older Italian play and of Plautus's 'Miles Gloriosus.'

Heinrich von Veldecke (hīn'riċh fon vel'de-kė). A German poet of the twelfth century. He celebrated in verse the jousts and tournaments of his day. His love songs are among the most exquisite that have survived from that period. His epic of 'Eneit' is a classic. It is not modeled after Virgil's 'Æneid,' but after the 'Roman d'Énéas,' attributed to Benoit de St. Maure. He practically originated the "minne" or love-song as it has come down to us. His principal work was completed about 1190.

Heinse, Wilhelm (hīn'zė). A German poet, essayist, and romance-writer; born in Langewiesen, Thuringia, Feb. 15, 1749; died at Aschaffenburg, June 22, 1803. His youth was oppressed with poverty. At Jena, where he finished his education, he met Wieland, whose influence over him was very great. A little book of poems brought out at this time commended him to "Father" Gleim, the poet, through whom he obtained good situations and the means wherewith to travel. In 1783 appeared his masterpiece, 'Ardinghello,' a powerful if somewhat Utopian romance of art and æsthetics. 'Hildegard von Hohenthal,' a romance, besides poetical and prose works based upon his classical and artistic studies, testify to his genius which, although great, was marred by mistaken points of view.

Heliodorus (hē-li-ō-dō'rus). A Greek romance-writer; born in Emesa, Phœnicia, about 346; died about 420 (?). He became bishop of Tricca, Thessaly, after what seems to have been a creditable clerical career, but at precisely what date he wrote his famous romance 'Æthiopica' is unknown. The circumstances surrounding the production and preservation of this book make it a unique work of fiction and its author worth remembering. *

Heller, Louise R. An American miscellaneous writer; born in Covington, Ky., 1870. She is the author of 'André Chenier,' a memorial volume, and has translated 'Madame Sans Gêne.'

Heller, Robert (hel'er). A German historical novelist; born in Grossdrebnitz, Saxony, Nov. 24, 1812; died at Hamburg, May 7, 1871. He left the law for journalism, subsequently writing 'Busts from St. Paul's Church,' which established his reputation. 'Alhambra,' 'A New World,' and 'The Earthquake at Caracas' are distinguished by vividness, fluency of style, and historic accuracy.

Helmbold, Ludwig (helm'bōld). A German hymn-writer; born in Mühlhausen, Thuringia, Jan. 21, 1532; died there, April 12, 1598. He wrote sacred songs in Latin and German, the best in the latter tongue. Those beginning "Lord Jesus Christ, Thou prince of peace" and "I will not give God up" are most widely known.

Helmers, Jan Frederik (hel'mers). A Dutch poet and dramatist; born in Amsterdam, March 4, 1767; died there, Feb. 26, 1813. He left a mercantile career for the pursuit of letters. In 1789 he produced a tragedy, 'Dinomache,' founded upon Athenian history, following it with a poem, 'Socrates.' His best work was

inspired by the reverses of his country growing out of the Napoleonic wars. When a Bonaparte ascended the Dutch throne, the poet's patriotism found expression in the 'Fragment of a Tragedy upon the Fall of Corinth.' His finest composition, 'The Dutch Nation,' is a poetical apotheosis of Holland.

Helper, Hilton Rowen. An American prose-writer; born near Mocksville, N. C., Dec. 27, 1829. In 1857 appeared the notable work 'The Impending Crisis of the South,' which the Republican party used as a campaign document, with great effect. 'The Three Americas Railway' was published in 1881, and was followed by 'Nojoque'; 'The Negroes in Negroland'; 'The Land of Gold'; 'Oddments of Andean Diplomacy'; etc.

Helps, Sir Arthur. A noted English essayist, historian, and miscellaneous writer; born at Streatham, Surrey, July 10, 1813; died in London, March 7, 1875. He was clerk of the privy council of England in 1860, and enjoyed the queen's special confidence. His works, written in a pure style, evince high moral purpose. Among the best of them are: 'Friends in Council' (a series, 1847–59); a collection of essays, 'Companions of my Solitude' (1851); 'Realmah' (1868); 'Spanish Conquest in America' (1855–61); etc. He wrote also several romances and dramas, one of the best of the former being 'Casimir Maremma' (1870).

Helvétius, Claude Adrien (āl-vās'yös''). A French philosopher; born in Paris, 1715; died there, Dec. 26, 1771. He was trained to finance, but the circle of the Encyclopedists drew him into philosophy. His 'On the Understanding,' and, some years later, 'Man: His Intellectual Faculties and His Training,' were celebrated at the time as strong philosophic works, but they are of importance in political history rather than in that of philosophy. He is, however, in sympathy with the new historical school of economics, and may have some revival of interest.

Hemans, Felicia Dorothea Browne. An English-Irish poet; born (Brown) in Liverpool, Sept. 25, 1793; died at Redesdale, near Dublin, May 16, 1835. At the age of fourteen she published creditable poems in newspapers. Her highest note was reached in the collections: 'Domestic Affections'; 'Tales and Historic Scenes in Verse'; and 'Lays of Many Lands.' Other compositions are: 'Forest Sanctuary'; 'Songs of the Cid'; and 'The Siege of Valencia, the Last Constantine.' *

Henderson, Isaac. An American journalist and novelist; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1850. He was part owner and publisher of the New York Evening Post (1872–81); since then he has resided in Europe. He has written two novels, 'The Prelate' (1886), and 'Agatha Page' (1888), the second of which has been dramatized.

Henderson, William James. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born in New Jersey, 1855; connected with the New York Times. He has written: 'Story of Music'; 'Preludes and Studies'; 'Sea Yarns for Boys'; 'Afloat with the Flag'; etc.

Henley, William Ernest. An English poet, born in Gloucester in 1849. He has been variously engaged in journalism, play-writing and magazine work, but appears more prominently as a poet. His 'Book of Verses,' followed by 'The Song of the Sword,' shows his poetic genius; his note is strongly modern, and in sympathy with the younger school of British poets. *

Henne-am-Rhyn, Otto (hen'ne-äm-rin''). A Swiss historian; born in St. Gall, Aug. 26, 1828. His 'Book of Mysteries' and 'History of the Swiss People' are widely known. He is a graphic and voluminous exponent of Freemasonry and ancient religious rites and ceremonies.

Hennequin, Alfred (en'kañ). A French dramatist; born in Liège, Jan. 13, 1842; died at Épinay, Aug. 7, 1887. 'The Veauradieux Trial' and 'The Pink Dominoes' are his most popular comedies. 'Papa's Wife' was also successfully staged.

Henningsen, Charles Frederick. A Swedish-American soldier, poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer; born of Swedish parentage in England, 1815; died 1877. He served in the Carlist army in Spain in 1834; in the Russian army in Circassia; took part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848; was with William Walker in Nicaragua, and became a Confederate brigadier-general in our Civil War. He wrote 'Last of the Sophis' (1831), a poem; 'Campaign with Zumalacarregui' (2 vols., 1836); the two novels 'The White Slave' (1845) and 'Sixty Years Hence' (1847); 'Personal Recollections of Nicaragua'; etc.

Henry, Caleb Sprague. An American clergyman and philosophical and miscellaneous writer; born at Rutland, Mass., Aug. 2, 1804; died at Newburg, N. Y., March 9, 1884. He was professor in the University of New York 1838–52. He translated Guizot's 'History of Civilization,' etc., and wrote 'About Men and Things' (1873); 'Satan as a Moral Philosopher' (1877); 'The Endless Future of the Human Race' (1879); and others.

Henry, Patrick. An eminent American orator and public man; born at Studley, Va., May 29, 1736; died at Red Hill, Va., June 6, 1799. His literary fame rests upon his speeches, even the meagre reports of which show the fire and substance of a great orator. He would be a recreant American schoolboy indeed who has not declaimed "But as for me, give me liberty or give me death;" "If this be treason, make the most of it;" "I repeat it, sir, let it come!" His speeches and correspondence may be seen in the 'Life' by William Wirt Henry (3 vols., 1891), the third volume of which is devoted exclusively to them. *

Hensel, Luise (hen'sel). A German religious poet; born in Linum, Brandenburg, March 30, 1798; died at Paderborn, Dec. 18, 1876. "I am weary and go to rest" is not only one of the best of her poems, but one of the best pieces of religious verse in the German language. Her poetry has been collected into a volume of 'Songs.'

Hensler, Karl Friedrich (hens'ler). A Swiss-Austrian dramatist; born in Schaffhausen, 1761; died at Vienna, Nov. 23, 1825. Of his countless plays, 'The Little Danube Woman' is best known.

Henty, George Alfred. A popular English novelist and writer for boys; born at Trumpington, Cambridgeshire, Dec. 8, 1832. He is editor of Union Jack, a journal for boys, and has been special war correspondent of the London Standard in various quarters of the globe. A voluminous writer, among his best works are: 'The Young Franc-Tireurs' (1871); 'Winning his Spurs' (1882); 'Facing Death' (1882); 'The Lion of St. Mark's' (1888); and many others.

Hentz, Mrs. Caroline Lee (Whiting). An American writer of popular romances; born at Lancaster, Mass., 1800; died at Marianna, Fla., Feb. 11, 1856. Among her works may be named: 'Aunt Patty's Scrap-Bag' (1846); 'The Mob Cap' (1848); 'The Planter's Northern Bride' (1854); etc.

Henzen, Karl Georg Wilhelm (henz'en). A German dramatist; born in Bremen, Nov. 30, 1850. 'Ossian' and 'Ulrich von Hutten' are typical among his dramas. He has employed the pseudonym "Fritz von Sakken."

Hepworth, George Hughes. An American journalist and lecturer; born at Boston, Feb. 4, 1833. He was once a Unitarian and later a Presbyterian minister. He now occupies an editorial position on the staff of the New York Herald. He has published: 'The Whip, Hoe, and Sword' (1864); 'The Criminal, the Crime, the Penalty' (1865); 'Starboard and Port' (1876), record of a yacht cruise; a book entitled '! ! !'; 'Rocks and Shoals'; 'Brown Studies'; 'Hiram Golf's Religion'; 'They Met in Heaven'; etc.

Heraclitus (her-ạ-klī'tus). A Greek philosopher; born in Ephesus, about 535 B. C.; died about 475 B. C. His system has been summed up in his own favorite words: "All things flow." By this he is said, according to modern critics, to convey the idea that the law of being is one of perpetual change. *

Heraud, John Abraham (hėr-ō'). An English novelist, dramatist, and poet; born in London, July 5, 1799; died there, April 20, 1887. At nineteen he began writing for English periodicals. His first poem was a versified chronicle, 'The Legend of St. Loy.' His eccentric genius evolved 'The Descent Into Hell' in 1830, followed by 'The Judgement of the Flood.' His dramas are somewhat impressive, notably 'Videna,' and 'Wife or No Wife.' He wrote some good biographies, including a work on Savonarola, and is the author of 'A Study of Shakespeare.' Two romances, 'Uxinal,' and 'Macée de Leodepart,' the latter historic, have gone to third editions.

Herbert, Edward. Lord Herbert of Cherbury. A famous English philosopher, historian, soldier, and diplomatist; born at Eyton, Shropshire, 1583; died in London, Aug. 20, 1648. His philosophy was somewhat mystical. His chief work was 'De Veritate' (On Truth: 1624).

Herbert, George. An English poet; born in Montgomery Castle, Montgomeryshire, April 3, 1593; died at Bemerton, Wiltshire, in 1633. He was of high birth and breeding and profound learning. His genial saintliness is reflected in his devotional poetry. His poem 'Sweet Day, So Cool, So Calm, So Bright' is probably best known and most often quoted. *

Herbert, Henry William. ["Frank Forester."] An American miscellaneous writer; born in London, England, April 7, 1807; died in New York city, May 17, 1858. He graduated from Oxford, and came to this country in 1830, rising to eminence as a writer and scholar of decided versatility. His works include: 'Cromwell'; 'Marmaduke Nyvil'; 'The Puritans of New England'; 'The Fronde'; 'Sherwood Forest'; and other historical novels. His histories comprise 'Captains of the Old World'; 'Cavaliers of England'; 'Captains of the Great Roman Republic'; etc. Over the pseudonym "Frank Forester" he published: 'Field Sports of the United States and British Provinces'; Frank Forester and his Friends'; 'Manual for Young Sportsmen'; etc.

Herculano de Carvalho e Araujo, Alessandro (er-kö-lä'nö de kär-väl'yö ē ä-rou'zhö). A Portuguese poet and scholar; born in Lisbon, March 28, 1810; died near Santarem, Sept. 12, 1877. He early distinguished himself as a political reformer, editor, and poet of reform. He also wrote valuable histories and historical novels. 'The Prophet's Voice' is the best of his poems. 'Eurico' is a strongly original historical novel. The 'History of Portugal' and 'The Origin and Development of the Inquisition in Portugal' are his best efforts in history.

Herder, Johann Gottfried von (her'der). A German philosopher and historian of literature; born at Mohrungen, Aug. 25, 1744; died at Weimar, Dec. 18, 1803. He wrote: 'Fragments on Recent German Literature' (1767); 'Voices of Nations in Song' (1778), translations and imitations of popular songs from several European languages; 'The Cid'; 'Spirit of Hebrew Poetry' (1872–83); 'Ideas for a Philosophy of the History of Mankind' (4 vols., 1784–91), his greatest work. His 'Complete Works' were published in 45 volumes, 1805–20. *

Hérédia, José Maria de (ā-rā'dē-ä). A French poet; born in Fortuna-Cafayere, near

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 22, 1842. He went to France in boyhood to study art, but preferred belles-lettres. He early attracted notice by the originality and charm of his essays in Parisian periodicals, and his glowing sonnets made him famous. In 1894 he was elected to the French Academy. *

Herloszsohn, Karl (her'lǫs-ōn). A German novelist; born in Prague, Sept. 1, 1804; died at Leipzig, Dec. 10, 1849. He plunged into story-writing at an early age, founding also a periodical, The Comet, that continued from 1830 to 1848. His numerous novels show rich fancy, and sustain the interest well, but are marred by hasty execution. The best among them are: 'The Venetians'; 'Wallenstein's First Love'; and 'Christmas Tales.' Financial reverses overtook him, his paper suspended, and he died at a comparatively early age, in a public hospital, poor and friendless.

Herman, Henry. An English novelist and playwright; born about 1850; died in London, Sept. 25, 1894. He was collaborator with Henry Arthur Jones in the popular melodrama 'The Silver King' (1882), and with W. G. Wills wrote 'Claudian,' a classic drama, both of which were features of Wilson Barrett's repertoire for many seasons. His other plays include: 'Jeanne Dubarry' (1875), and 'Slight Mistakes' (1876). As a writer of fiction he will be best remembered for 'A Leading Lady,' 'Hearts of Gold and Hearts of Steel,' and other stories; and 'One Traveler Returns' and 'He Fell Among Thieves,' written with D. C. Murray.

Hermann, Nikolaus (her'man). A church-song writer; born about 1480; died at Joachimsthal, Bohemia (?), May 3, 1561. His brief but numerous songs are mainly of a liturgical character.

Herndon, William Henry. An American lawyer and biographer; born at Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 28, 1818; died near Springfield, Ill., March 18, 1891. In 1843 he formed a law partnership with Abraham Lincoln, which continued formally till the latter's death. He wrote the well-known 'Life of Abraham Lincoln' (1889).

Herodianus (he-rō-di-ā'-nus). A Greek historian, who lived in the last part of the second and the first half of the third century A. D. He wrote a history of Rome from the death of Marcus Aurelius (180 A. D.) to the accession of Gordianus III. (238 A. D.), which is of special value for the reigns of the emperors subsequent to Alexander Severus. Although written in a rather declamatory style, it is distinguished for candor and independence of view.

Herodotus (he-rod'o-tus). "The Father of History"; born at Halicarnassus, in Caria, about 490 B. C.; died at Thurii, in Magna Græcia, between B. C. 428 and B. C. 426. He wrote his 'Exposition of History' in nine books in the Ionic dialect, naming them after the nine Muses. *

Herpin, Luce (ār-pañ). See **Perey.**

Herrera, Fernando de (er-rā'rä). A Spanish poet; born in Seville about 1534; died in 1597. On his ordination to the priesthood he devoted his leisure to the composition of a series of exquisite lyrics, which have earned for him the title of "the divine." His grace and sonorousness are marred occasionally by an excessive exactness of statement, leading to meaningless repetition. Among his more serious poems are those on the battle of Lepanto and the fall of the Portuguese King Sebastian. His first volume was published under his immediate supervision, comprising a selection entitled, 'Some Works in Verse,' dated at Seville, 1582. This was followed some years later by another collection of 'Verses.' He wrote a 'History of the Cyprus War and the Battle of Lepanto' and, as one authority declares, a 'Life and Death of Sir Thomas More.' He was the friend of Garcilaso de la Vega, and the founder of a school of poetry.

Herrick, Mrs. Christine (Terhune). An American writer on domestic economy; born at Newark, N. J., 1859. Her home is in New York. She has written: 'Housekeeping Made Easy' (1888); 'The Little Dinner'; 'Liberal Living upon Narrow Means'; etc.

Herrick, Robert. An English poet; born in London in August 1591; died at Dean Prior, Devonshire, Oct. 15, 1674. He was a royalist clergyman forced from his living during the Civil War, but reinstated upon the restoration. Moody and merry by turns, the many 'Noble Numbers,' as well as the 'Hesperides,' produce in succession laughter and tears, but are sometimes open to the charge of mischievousness. Every revival of the forms of the lighter Muse brings the poet into remembrance. *

Herrick, Robert. An American educator and novelist; born in Massachusetts, 1868. He is assistant professor at the University of Chicago. He has written 'The Man who Wins,' a novel.

Herrick, Mrs. Sophie McIlvaine (Bledsoe). An American editor and microscopist, daughter of Albert T. Bledsoe; born at Gambier, O., 1837. She became editor of the Southern Review in 1877, and afterward joined the editorial staff of Scribner's Monthly. She has written 'Wonders of Plant Life under the Microscope' (1883); 'The Earth in Past Ages'; etc.

Herrig, Hans (her'ig). A German poet, dramatist, and editor; born in Brunswick, Dec. 10, 1845; died at Weimar, May 4, 1892. He abandoned law for literature and journalism, joining the staff of the Deutsches Tageblatt when it started. His plays have been numerous and successful, notably 'Alexander the Great'; 'Jerusalem'; 'Nero'; and others serious in subject. His greatest success was with the "church play" arranged and written for the Luther Jubilee of 1883, and widely performed. His poetry includes both the light and serious, 'The Fat King' among the former

and 'The Swine' among the latter. His prose works include essays on Schopenhauer and upon the development of the stage.

Herron, George Davis. A prominent American Congregational clergyman, writer, and lecturer; born in Indiana, 1862. He is professor of Applied Christianity in Iowa College. He has published several works on Christian Socialism, among them: 'The Christian Society'; 'The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth'; 'The Christian State'; etc.

Herschel, John Frederick William, Sir (hėr'shęl). An English astronomer and author, son of Sir F. W. Herschel; born at Slough, March 7, 1792; died at Collingwood, May 11, 1871. He continued the work of his father on double stars and nebulæ, and in 1833 went to the Cape of Good Hope for astronomical investigations, which occupied four years, and are embodied in his 'Results of Observations at the Cape of Good Hope' (1847). Besides several encyclopædia articles, his works include: 'On the Study of Natural Philosophy' (1830); 'Outlines of Astronomy' (1849); 'A Manual of Scientific Inquiry' (1849); 'Physical Geography' (1871); 'Popular Lectures on Scientific Subjects' (new ed. 1880).

Hertz, Henrik (herts). A Danish poet and dramatist; born in Copenhagen, Aug. 25, 1798; died there, Feb. 25, 1870. He abandoned law for literature. 'Letters of a Ghost,' a poetical satire purporting to be written by the spirit of Jens Baggesen, made him famous. He followed this with 'Nature and Art'; 'Four Letters of Knut the Seelander,' a good piece of word-painting; 'Tyrfing,' a poem; and miscellanies. As a playwright he has won a permanent place with 'The Savings Bank,' a comedy; 'Svend Dyring's House,' a tragedy; and 'The Daughter of King René,' his masterpiece. *

Hertz, Wilhelm. A German poet; born in Stuttgart, Sept. 24, 1835. Upon leaving college he devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, after which he studied at Tübingen. He was encouraged to write by a Munich literary circle including Geibel, Heyse, Bodenstedt, and others. In 1859 appeared his 'Poems,' remarkable for delicate sentiment, warmth of feeling, and perfect technique. Among his best-known productions are: 'Launcelot and Guinevere'; 'Henry of Suabia'; and especially 'Tristan and Isolde.' He is now professor of literature at the University in Munich, and a lecturer and critic of high authority.

Hervilly, Ernest d' (ār-vi-yē). A French journalist, humorist, and dramatist; born in Paris, May 26, 1839. From railroad operative he became editorial and sketch writer, contributing to the Rappel in 1872 under the pseudonym "Le Passant." A few years later appeared volumes of verse, 'The Kisses' and 'The Harem,' which won general admiration. Humorous sketches—'Tales for Great Personages,' 'Pastime Stories,' 'The Weapons of Women,' and others—extended his fame throughout France; and his plays, 'The True Invalid' especially, have been very successful in Paris.

Herwegh, Georg (her'veg). An eminent German poet; born in Stuttgart, May 31, 1817; died at Baden-Baden, April 7, 1875. His early theological studies were abandoned for poetry. The 'Lyrics of a Live Man' appeared in 1877. His poems, these particularly, display spontaneity and a deep love of liberty; they speedily became popular, even winning a personal tribute from Frederick William IV. He had to flee from Prussia soon afterwards, owing to his letter of protest to the king against his prohibition of a periodical which the poet contemplated founding. He retired to Switzerland, married a wealthy banker's daughter, and plunged into the movement of 1848. He was often pursued by the authorities, and once nearly lost his life while leading a riot, being saved by his wife's daring. He spent his riper years in retirement. His poems are the finest expression in verse of the movement to which he devoted his energies.

Herzen, Alexander (hert'sen). A Russian journalist, novelist, and political writer; born in Moscow, March 25, 1812; died in Paris, Jan. 21, 1870. For his outspoken liberal ideas he was imprisoned, and subsequently banished to Viatka and Vladimir. In 1851 he settled in London and started the weekly paper Kólokol (The Alarm Bell), exposing countless abuses and State secrets of the Russian Government. Copies of the papers were smuggled into Russia, and had a large circulation there. Among his publications (many of which are written in English, French, and German) are: 'Dilettanteism in Science' (1842); 'The Development of Revolutionary Ideas in Russia' (1851); 'Imprisonment and Exile.' In fiction, under the pseudonym of "Iskandar," he issued: 'Doctor Krupov' (1847); 'Whose Fault Is It?' (1847); 'Interrupted Tales' (1854).

Hesekiel, Georg Ludwig (he-zā'kē-el). A German poet and story-writer; born in Halle, Aug. 12, 1819; died at Berlin, Feb. 26, 1874. He was intended for the church, but preferred literature and political journalism. His early prose and poetry were of a trifling and fleeting character, but his 'Prussian Songs' in 1846 made him famous. Then followed numerous political novels, notably 'Before Jena'; 'The Calm Before the Storm'; and his masterpiece, 'Under the Iron Tooth.' Other poems are 'New Songs,' and several volumes devoted to patriotic themes. His 'Prince Bismarck' is a popular and important biographical study.

Hesekiel, Ludovika. A German novelist, daughter of George Ludwig; born in Altenburg, July 3, 1847; died at Neustadt, April 6, 1889. Her forte was historical-romance composition; and she wrote a sequel to one of her father's books, under the title 'From Brandenburg to Bismarck.' Her most successful productions are 'God with Us,' and a collection of short stories. Her study of 'Elizabeth Louise, Queen of Prussia,' is brilliant and valuable.

Hesiod (hē'si-ọd). A great Greek poet; born at Ascra in Bœotia; he lived in the ninth (?) century B.C. Among his writings which are still extant are the 'Theogony,' or origin of the gods; 'Works and Days,' in which are contained precepts for the conduct of life, education, etc., with counsels regarding agriculture. Of his other works only fragments remain; among which is a piece on 'The Shield of Hercules,' which is complete in itself, but the authenticity of which is doubted. *

Hettner, Hermann Theodor (het'ner). A German historian; born in Leisersdorf, March 12, 1821; died at Dresden, May 29, 1882. He studied at Heidelberg, Berlin, and Halle, and filled professorships at Jena and elsewhere. His masterpiece, published in 1856, 'History of Eighteenth-Century Literature,' gave him high rank as a philosophical historian. Previously he had made valuable studies on the art of the ancients. He traveled extensively, especially in Greece and Italy. His writings are varied, but all relate to the historical aspects of literature, painting, and sculpture, ancient and modern.

Hetzel, Pierre Jules (het'zel). See **Stahl.**

Heuff, Az Johan Adrian (hĕf). A Dutch prose-writer; born in Avezath, March 5, 1843. He abandoned civil engineering for humorous sketch-writing. Under the pseudonym of «J. Huf van Buren» he wrote a number of historical romances, among them 'Hertog Adolf'; a Dutch adaptation of the 'Pseudolus' of Plautus; and an original comedy entitled 'Oom Frederik,' and other dramatic pieces. Under the pen-name «Cosinus» he produced a humorous novel, 'Kippeveer,' wherein certain leaders of the clerical party are ridiculed. He is most successful in satire and caricature.

Heun, Karl. See **Clauren.**

Hevesi, Ludwig (hev'esh-i). A German-Hungarian story-writer and humorist; born in Heves, Hungary, Dec. 20, 1843. He studied medicine at Vienna, and afterwards entered a business office; then in 1866 he founded the popular comic sheet Borsszem Jankó, read by all classes in the Magyar country. He writes German and Hungarian with equal facility. His humor has found its happiest expression in 'Rainbows'; 'On the Sunny Side'; and above all 'Andreas Jelky,' a sketch of a journeyman tailor and his amusing adventures in the «four quarters of the world.»

Hewit, Nathaniel Augustus. An American Roman Catholic priest and religious writer; born at Fairfield, Conn., 1820. He has had a varied experience, at first as law student, then in turn as Congregational minister, Episcopal deacon, and Roman Catholic priest; joining under the religious name of Augustine Francis, the Paulist order founded by Father Hecker, and becoming professor and superior in the Paulist Seminary, New York. He has written 'Life of Princess Borghese' (1856); 'Problems of the Age' (1868); 'Light in Darkness' (1871); etc.

Hewitt, John Hill. An American ballad and miscellaneous writer; born in New York 1801; died 1890. Engaging in literary work at Baltimore in 1825, he is said to have been a «rival of Poe.» His best-known work is the ballad 'The Minstrel's Return from the War.' He wrote also: 'The Governess,' a comedy; 'Washington,' a play; 'Shadows on the Wall,' a volume of reminiscences; etc.

Hewitt, Mrs. Mary. See **Stebbins.**

Hey, Wilhelm (hī). A German fable-writer; born in Leina near Gotha, March 26, 1789; died at Ichtershausen, May 19, 1854. He was pastor at Töttelstädt and court chaplain at Gotha. His 'Fables for Children,' published in 1833, had an enormous circulation from their first appearance. He wrote a rhyming 'Life of Jesus.'

Heyden, Friedrich August von (hī'den). A German poet, story-writer, and dramatist; born in Nerfken, East Prussia, Sept. 3, 1789; died at Breslau, Nov. 5, 1851. He gave up law and entered the army. Of distinguished family, he was employed in official posts at court in 1843, but fell into disfavor through reluctance to act as a literary censor. His verse is graceful and pleasing. His reputation was made with 'Reginald,' and 'A Woman's Word.' 'The Intriguers' was a highly successful novel. As a dramatist he is not important.

Heyduk, Adolf (hī'dŭk). A Czech poet; born in Richenburg, June 7, 1835. He studied in Prague and traveled through Italy and Germany; is now a professor at Pisek. His earlier poetry, beginning in 1859, was of a light order, but his volume 'Cymbal and Violin' established his reputation. An idyl of life among his countrymen, 'Grandfather's Legacy,' and a powerful study in realism, 'The Wood-Cutter,' are extremely popular. Several recent poems are among his best work.

Heyse, Johann Ludwig Paul (hī'za). A German poet and novelist; born in Berlin, March 15, 1830. At twenty-four he became noted for the purity and elegance of his elegiac verses, and the succeeding fertile years have brought him high and enduring renown. 'Francesca da Rimini,' a tragedy; 'The Sabines,' a play that under severe tests won the prize offered by the King of Bavaria in 1857; 'The Brothers'; 'Ourika,' a tale; 'Rafael,' a legend and metrical study,—all poems,—and 'New Tales of Marianne,' a series of prose idyls, are among his numerous works. *

Heywood, John. An English dramatist; born in London (or North Mims) about 1497; died at Malines about 1587. He was court jester, epigrammatist, and writer of plays to Queen Mary I. His wit amused her on her death-bed. His literary fame rests upon such productions as 'A Mery Play between the Pardoner and the Frere, the Curate and Neybour

Pratte,' printed in 1533. He remained a Catholic, and upon Elizabeth's accession retired to private life.

Heywood, Thomas. An English dramatic poet; born in Lincolnshire (?) about 1575; died in London (?), 1650 (?). Although he wrote all sorts of poetry and prose, for any who would pay him, his reputation rests upon his sparkling song and still more sparkling comedy. 'A Woman Killed with Kindness,' a play of contemporary middle-class manners; 'The Wise Woman of Hogsdon,' a comedy of low life; 'Love's Mistress,' a travesty introducing Apuleius and Midas; and the amusing 'Rape of Lucrece,' show his range. *

Hibbard, George Abiah. An American short-story writer; born in New York State, 1858. His home is in Buffalo, N. Y. He has written: 'Iduna, and Other Stories,' 'Nowadays,' 'The Governor,' and other collections of short stories.

Hichens, Robert S. An English journalist and novelist; born in 1865. Although at the age of seventeen he wrote a novel which was actually published, he seems to have been most bent on a musical career; but he wearied of music, and turned to journalism. In 1893 he visited Egypt for his health, and while there conceived the idea which materialized in the 'Imaginative Man' (1895). 'The Green Carnation' (1894), however, epigrammatic and keenly satirical in tone, first brought him into public notice, and was followed by 'After To-morrow,' and 'New Love' (1895); 'The Folly of Eustace and Other Stories' (1896); 'Flames' (1897).

Hicks, Elias. A famous American Quaker reformer, founder of the sect known as "Hicksite" Quakers; born at Hempstead, L. I., March 19, 1748; died at Jericho, N. Y., 1830. In 1781 he began visiting the meetings and families both of Friends and of other denominations throughout the country, preaching greater consecration. He was a fearless and impressive exhorter. An early and determined foe of slavery, he secured the emancipation of many slaves. He was bred a carpenter, and paid his traveling expenses by working at his trade. His neighbors esteemed him so highly that they often called on him to act as umpire in settling their disputes. Neither he nor his followers ever recognized the name "Hicksite," given them in reproach. He wrote: 'Observations on Slavery' (1811); 'Doctrinal Epistle' (1824); 'Journal' (1828; 3d ed. 1832); etc.

Hiel, Emanuel (hēl). A Flemish poet; born in St. Gillis, Dendermonde, May 30, 1834. He is professor of rhetoric and music in the Industrial Institute at Brussels. He has been prominent in political reform movements, those of his poems which are not of a sentimental order relating mainly to such themes. His beautiful poem 'The Wind' won a prize, while 'Lucifer' and 'The Scheldt' rank high in popular esteem. His poems for children and one or two oratorios and dramatic compositions are especially notable.

Higginson, Mary Thacher. ["Mrs. Potter."] An American author and poet, wife of T. W. Higginson; born in Machias, Me., Nov. 27, 1843. Her works are: 'Seashore and Prairies' (1876); 'Such as They Are' (1893), a volume of poems written in collaboration with her husband.

Higginson, Mrs. Sarah Jane (Hatfield). An American writer of stories and sketches; born in Pennsylvania, 1840. Her home is in New York. She has written: 'A Princess of Java' (1887), a tale of the far east; 'Java, the Pearl of the East,' a book of travel; 'The Bedouin Girl.'

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. A distinguished American essayist, poet, and novelist; born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22, 1823. His interesting and varied career includes having been an active abolitionist, a Unitarian clergyman, and (most striking of all) colonel of the first negro regiment in the Civil War. Among his publications are: 'Out-Door Papers' (1863); 'Malbone, an Oldport Romance' (1869); 'Army Life in a Black Regiment' (1870); 'Atlantic Essays' (1871); 'Oldport Days' (1873); 'Young Folks' History of the United States' (1884); 'Life of Margaret Fuller' (1884); 'The Afternoon Landscape' (1890), a volume of poems. His pen is still active in literature of a varied character. *

Hildreth, Charles Lotin. An American novelist, author, and poet; born in New York city, Aug. 28, 1856; died 1896. He served on the staff of the New York World and later on Belford's Magazine. Among his works are: 'Judith' (1876); 'The New Symphony and Other Stories' (1878); and the 'Masque of Death and Other Poems' (1889).

Hildreth, Richard. An American historian; born in Deerfield, Mass., June 22, 1807; died in Florence, Italy, July 11, 1865. He first became known as a miscellaneous prose-writer and political journalist. The 'History of the United States' is his greatest work, covering the period from the discovery of America to the end of President Monroe's first administration (6 vols., 1849–56). Among his other works are: 'Archy Moore,' an anti-slavery romance; 'History of Banks'; 'Theory of Morals'; 'Theory of Politics'; and 'Atrocious Judges as Tools of Tyrants,' compiled for political purposes from Lord Campbell's 'Lives of the Chief Justices.' He went to Italy in 1861 as United States consul. *

Hiles, Henry. An English organist, composer, and author; born at Shrewsbury, Dec. 31, 1826. He is a lecturer on harmony and musical composition at the Owens College, Manchester, and professor of harmony at the Royal Manchester College of Music. He is the author of the standard theoretical works: 'The Harmony of Sounds' (1872); 'The Grammar of Music' (1879); 'Part-Writing, or Modern Counterpoint' (1884).

Hill, Mrs. Agnes Leonard (Scanland). An American novelist, writing under the pseudo-

nym «Mollie Myrtle»; born at Louisville, Ky., 1842. She has written 'Myrtle Blossoms' (1863); 'Vanquished' (1866), a novel; 'Heights and Depths' (1871); etc.

Hill, David Jayne. An American educator; born at Plainfield, N. J., 1850. He was made president of Rochester University, N. Y., in 1888. He has written biographies of 'Washington Irving' (1879) and 'William Cullen Bryant' (1879); 'Principles and Fallacies of Socialism' (1885); etc., besides text-books.

Hill, George, An American writer of verse; born at Guilford, Conn., 1796; died 1871. He held several government clerkships. He wrote: 'Ruins of Athens, and Other Poems'; 'Titania's Banquet, and Other Poems.'

Hill, George Canning. An American biographer and essayist; born in Connecticut, 1825. He has written 'Lives' of Capt. John Smith, Israel Putnam, Benedict Arnold, and Daniel Boone; 'Homespun, or Five-and-Twenty Years Ago, by Thomas Lackland' (pseudonym: 1867); 'Our Parish, or Pen-Paintings of Village Life' (187–).

Hill, Theophilus Hunter. An American writer of verse; born near Raleigh, N. C., 1836. He is a lawyer in Raleigh, and was once State librarian. He has written 'Hesper and Other Poems' (1861), distinguished as being the first book copyrighted by the Confederate government; 'Poems' (1869); 'Passion Flower and Other Poems' (1883); etc.

Hill, Thomas. A distinguished Unitarian clergyman and educator; born at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 7, 1818; died at Waltham, Mass., Nov. 2, 1891. He was president of Harvard College from 1862 to 1868. He wrote 'Geometry and Faith' (1849); 'Curvature' (1850); 'In the Woods and Elsewhere' (1888), a collection of poetry, etc.; and several text-books.

Hillard, George Stillman. A distinguished American lawyer and miscellaneous writer; born at Machias, Me., Sept. 22, 1808; died at Boston, Jan. 21, 1879. As a Massachusetts legislator he was commended by Daniel Webster, and he was conspicuous as an orator. He published 'Six Months in Italy' (1853); 'Life of George Ticknor' (with Mrs. Ticknor); 'Life of George B. McClellan' (1864); also a series of school readers, and an edition of Spenser.

Hillebrand, Karl (hil'lē-brānt'). A German critic and historian; born at Giessen, Sept. 17, 1829; died in Florence, Oct. 19, 1884. For participation in the insurrection in Baden (1849) he was imprisoned, but escaped to France, where he graduated at the Sorbonne, and in 1863 became professor of foreign languages at Douai. On the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian War, he removed to Italy and passed the remainder of his life there. Among his valuable publications in French, German, Italian, and English, are: 'On Good Comedy' (1863); 'Contemporary Prussia' (1867); 'Italian Studies' (1868); 'Times, Peoples, and Men' (7 vols., 1875–85); two volumes of a 'History of France from the Accession of Louis Philippe to the Fall of Napoleon III.' (1877–79); 'Lectures on German Thought' (1880).

Hillern, Wilhelmine von (hil'ėrn). A German novelist (daughter of Charlotte Birch-Pfeiffer); born in Munich, March 11, 1836. In early life she was an actress. In 1857 she married Baron von Hillern. Her novels began to appear in 1862, winning rapid fame. Since 1882 she has been a widow. 'Double Life'; 'A Physician to the Soul'; 'The Geyer-Wally'; and numerous other works of fiction have had a wide circulation. Her efforts as a dramatist have not endured, but one or two of her novels have been adapted for the stage.

Hillhouse, James Abraham. An American dramatic poet; born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 26, 1789; died near there, Jan. 4, 1841. A merchant in New York, he retired from business in 1822. He wrote: 'The Judgment, a Vision' (1812); and the dramas 'Percy's Masque' (1820) and 'Hadad' (1825). His 'Dramas, Discourses, and other Pieces' appeared in 1839.

Hilliard, Henry Washington. An American soldier, diplomat, and lawyer; born at Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 4, 1808; died at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 17, 1892. He was brigadier-general in the Confederate army, chargé d'affaires in Belgium, and minister to Brazil. He wrote: 'De Vane, a Story of Plebeians and Patricians' (2d ed. 1886); 'Politics and Pen Pictures' (1892); and a volume of 'Speeches and Addresses.'

Hind, John Russell. An English astronomer; born in Nottingham, 1823; died in Twickenham, 1896. He became a Fellow of the Astronomical Society in 1843, and received three medals from the Academy of Sciences at Paris for the discovery of asteroids. His most important works are: 'The Solar System' (1846); 'Astronomical Vocabulary' (1852); 'Comets' (1852); 'Illustrated London Astronomy' (1853).

Hindley, Charles. An English bookseller and journalist; died at Brighton, May 1893. He wrote several books, but is best known as the author of 'Mother Shipton's Prophecy.'

Hinton, James. A famous English surgeon and philosophical essayist; born at Reading, 1822; died 1875. He was noted as an aurist. He visited the United States in 1850. His great work 'The Mystery of Pain: a Book for the Sorrowful' appeared in 1866. Other notable productions were: 'Art of Thinking' (1879); 'Philosophy and Religion' (1881); etc.

Hippeau, Célestin (ē-pō'). A French educator and author; born at Niort, Deux-Sèvres, May 11, 1803; died in Paris, May 31, 1883. He filled different positions as a teacher and professor at Strasburg, Paris, Caen, etc., and was sent to England and the United States by the minister of public instruction to study their educational systems. His publications on educational and literary subjects include: 'Norman Writers of the Seventeenth Century'

(1857); 'History of the Government of Normandy' (9 vols., 1863–73); 'Public Instruction in the United States' (1869); 'Dictionary of the French Language in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries' (1873).

Hippel, Theodor Gottlieb von (hip'pel). A German sociological and ethical writer, romancer, and jurisconsult; born in Gerdauen, East Prussia, Jan. 31, 1741; died at Königsberg, April 23, 1796. His great but singularly contradictory character is revealed in his many writings. His best-known work is on 'Marriage.' Other productions include: 'The Education of Woman'; 'The Civil Emancipation of Woman'; and 'Biographies in the Ascending Line, with Supplements A, B, C,' a peculiar piece of fiction in which a sardonic humor is combined with profound observation and knowledge of life. A powerful political satire, 'Carpenter I. and Frederick II., by John Henry Frederick Quincetree, Wood Carver, of Hanover. Printed at Solitude,' and other similar efforts, are characteristic exhibitions of his strange genius.

Hirst, Henry Beck. An American lawyer and writer of verse; born in Pennsylvania, 1813; died 1874. His home was in Philadelphia. He wrote 'Endymion, a Tale of Greece'; 'The Penance of Roland'; 'The Coming of the Mammoth, and Other Poems.' He also published a 'Poetical Dictionary.'

Hita, Gines Perez de (ē-tä'). A Spanish romantic historian of the sixteenth century, author of the celebrated 'History of the Civil Wars of Granada.' He was of Murcian origin, and fought bravely in the campaigns against the Moors 1568–70. His 'History' is the first historical romance produced by the Spaniards, and relates in picturesque and imaginative style, and with exquisite purity of language, the events leading up to the expulsion of the Moors from Spain. The narrative is interspersed with delightful legends and stories. The first portion appeared in 1588, the last in 1604.

Hitchcock, Edward. American geologist and author; born in Deerfield, Mass., May 24, 1793; died at Amherst, Mass., Feb. 27, 1864. In the beginning of his career he was pastor of a Congregational church in Conway, Mass. He was made president of Amherst College in 1845, but resigned in 1854, continuing his professorship there till his death. Amherst College owes to him the founding of its Museum of Natural History, and his writings were among the earliest to call attention in this country to the study of geology. His 'Religion of Geology and its Connected Sciences' marks a distinct epoch in scientific study in this country. He published also 'Reminiscences of Amherst College' in 1863.

Hitchcock, Ethan Allen. An American soldier and miscellaneous writer, grandson of the famous patriot Ethan Allen; born at Vergennes, Vt., May 18, 1798; died at Hancock, Ga., Aug. 5, 1870. A graduate of West Point, he served in the Florida war, in the Mexican War, and in the Civil War. He wrote: 'The Doctrines of Swedenborg and Spinoza Identified' (1846); 'On the Sonnets of Shakespeare' (1865); 'On the Vita Nuova of Dante' (1866); etc.

Hitchcock, James Ripley Wellman. An American writer on art, etc.; born at Fitchburg, Mass., 1857. His home is in New York. He has written: 'The Western Art Movement' (1885); 'A Study of George Genness' (1885); 'Madonnas by Old Masters' (1888), the text to photogravures; 'The Future of Etching'; 'Some American Painters in Water Colors'; 'Etching in America'; 'Notable Etchings by American Artists'; etc.

Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight. A distinguished American Congregational divine and theologian; born at East Machias, Me., Aug. 15, 1817; died at Somerset, Mass., June 16, 1887. He was long president of Union Theological Seminary. He wrote 'Analysis of the Bible' (1869); 'Socialism' (1879); 'Life of Edward Robinson'; 'Hymns and Songs for Social and Sabbath Worship'; 'Eternal Atonement' (with Francis Brown); etc.

Hittell, John Shertzer. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born in Pennsylvania, 1825. His home is in San Francisco. He has written 'Evidences Against Christianity' (2d ed., 2 vols., 1857); 'Resources of California' (6th ed. 1874); 'A Brief History of Culture' (1875); etc.

Hittell, Theodore Henry. An American lawyer and historian, brother of John Shertzer; born in Pennsylvania, 1830. His home is in San Francisco. Besides valuable legal works, including 'General Laws of California 1850–64' (1868), commonly known as 'Hittell's Digest,' he has published a critical review of 'Goethe's Faust' (1872); the important 'History of California' (4 vols., 1885–97); etc.

Hlinka, Vojtech [Adalbert] (lēng'kä). A Czech story-writer; born in Nekrasin, near Neuhaus, Bohemia, April 17, 1817. He was a Catholic chaplain at Hrádek. For the past thirty years he has written stories and novels in profusion under the pseudonym of "Frantisek [Francis] Pravda," all of which deal with life among the Czechs, and are exceedingly popular with that people. The tales are of a moral nature, and while lacking high qualities of genius, merit notice as studies in a pleasing school of realism.

Hoadly, Benjamin. An English dramatist; born in London, Feb. 10, 1706; died at Chelsea, Aug. 10, 1757. He was educated at Cambridge. He settled in London and became a Fellow of the College of Physicians. Among his works are the 'Suspicious Husband' (1747), a comedy which was well received. He also wrote 'The Tatlers,' and assisted Hogarth in his 'Analysis of Beauty.'

Hobbes, John Oliver, pseudonym of Pearl Richards Craigie, an English novelist; born

18—. She has published: 'The Sinner's Comedy'; 'Some Emotions and a Moral'; 'A Study in Temptations'; 'A Bundle of Life'; 'The Harvest Moon'; etc.

Hobbes, Thomas. An English philosopher; born in Malmesbury, April 5, 1588; died at Hardwick Hall, Derbyshire, Dec. 4, 1679. One of the greatest and most discriminating intellects employed on metaphysical and social analyses in any age, his thought has left deep traces on all related speculation since, even when adverse. Of his voluminous works, expository and controversial, carried on in the leisure of aristocratic patronage to extreme old age, the most vigorously living one to be constantly reckoned with is 'Leviathan,' dealing with the origins, functions, and possibilities of human society, conceived as an organism. *

Hobhouse, John Cam, Lord Broughton. An English statesman and miscellaneous writer; born at Redland, near Bristol, June 27, 1786; died in London, June 3, 1869. He was Secretary of War in 1831, and Secretary of State for Ireland in 1833. He was one of Lord Byron's most intimate friends. He wrote: 'Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold' (2d ed. 1818); 'Journey into Albania' (1813); 'Letters Written by an Englishman During the Last Reign of Napoleon' (1816); 'Essay on the Origin and Intention of Sacrifices'; 'A Defense of the People'; etc.

Hodell, Frans Oscar Leonard (hō'del). A popular Swedish dramatist; born in Stockholm, Aug. 13, 1840; died May 24, 1890. For ten years he was an actor. His original and adapted plays number nearly a hundred. Among the most popular were: 'Andersson, Petersson, and Lundström' (1866); 'The Factory Girl' (1868); 'The Seamstresses' (1868); 'Three Pairs of Shoes' (1881). From 1870 until his death he was editor of the Sunday Puck, a comic paper.

Hoefer, Edmund (hō'fer). A German novelist; born in Greifswald, Oct. 15, 1819; died at Cannstadt, May 23, 1882. He studied philology and history at Heidelberg. In 1852 he resided in Stuttgart, and was associated with Hackländer in founding the Hausblätter. He began early to write fiction, his first stories appearing in collected form under the title 'From the People,' and proving very popular. They were followed by 'Out of the Old Time and the New'; 'As the People Speak'; and 'Days that Are no More.' In 1858, the success of 'Norien, the Recollections of an Old Woman,' encouraged him to write a long story. The novels that followed, especially 'German Hearts'; 'The Demagogue'; 'The Lost Son'; and 'Lost in the World,' have had a wide circulation, but are marred by hasty execution. He was a truthful delineator of character and of the every-day life of the North-German people.

Höegh-Guldberg, Frederick (hēch-göld'-bārg). A Danish poet and philologist; born in Copenhagen, March 26, 1771; died there, Sept. 21, 1852. Son of the eminent statesman Ove Höegh-Guldberg, he early became noted for his patriotic poems, a collected edition of which, in one volume, has sold extensively. He is an authority on Danish grammar.

Hoey, Mrs. Frances Sarah. An Irish novelist and translator; born at Bushy Park, in Rathfarnham, County Dublin, Feb. 15, 1830. She married, in 1846, the late Adam Murray Stewart, Esq., and in 1858, her present husband, Mr. Cashel Hoey. Since 1860 she has been a contributor to Chambers' Journal, Belgravia, and other periodicals. She is the author of the popular novels: 'A House of Cards' (1863); 'A Golden Sorrow' (1872); 'Out of Court' (1874); 'The Blossoming of an Aloe' (1874; new ed. 1880); 'The Lover's Creed' (1884); 'A Stern Chase' (1886). Among her translations from the French are 'Memoirs of Madame de Rémusat'; 'The King's Secret'; 'The Last Days of the Consulate.'

Hofdyk, Willem Jakobsz (hof'dik). A Dutch historian and poet; born in Alkmaar, June 27, 1816; died in Arnheim, Aug. 29, 1888. As village schoolmaster his leisure was devoted to the study of Dutch philology, history, and the arts. From 1850 to 1856 he was instructor in history and literature at the college in Amsterdam. Among his numerous and valuable historical writings are: 'Historic Eras,' in Dutch annals; 'The Netherlands People'; and 'Historical View of the Monasteries in the Netherlands.' The best of his poems is 'Kennemerland'; but his narrative poems 'Helene,' 'Griffo de Saliër,' and some others would give him a conspicuous place in Dutch literature.

Hoffman, Charles Fenno. An American poet and novelist; born in New York, 1806; died at Harrisburg, Pa., June 7, 1884. He was originally a lawyer. He founded the Knickerbocker Magazine, edited the Literary World, and was owner and editor of the American Magazine. His finest work was his songs, the best known being 'Sparkling and Bright,' and 'The Myrtle and Steel.' He wrote the novel 'Grayslaer' (1840). His complete poetical works appeared in 1874.

Hoffman, David. An American lawyer, and legal and historical writer; born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1784; died in New York, Nov. 11, 1854. He was professor of law in the University of Maryland 1817–36. He wrote 'Chronicles Selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus, the Wandering Jew' (2 vols., 1853), being the beginning of what he intended to be a history of the world but never completed; 'Thoughts on Men and Things' (1837); 'Viator, or a Peep into my Note-Book' (1841); etc.

Hoffman, Wickham. An American soldier and diplomatist; born in New York, 1821. He served in the Civil War, was secretary of legation at Paris, London, St. Petersburg, and minister to Denmark. He has written 'Camp, Court, and Siege' (1877), narrating personal

adventures and observations during the Civil War, and the siege of Paris and the Commune; 'Leisure Hours in Russia' (1883).

Hoffmann, August Heinrich (hof'män), commonly called **Hoffmann von Fallersleben.** A celebrated German philologist and poet; born at Fallersleben, district of Luneburg, April 2, 1798; died at Castle of Korvei, on the Weser, Prussia, Jan. 19, 1874. He was destined for theology, but having made the acquaintance of the brothers Grimm, he devoted himself to philological studies, and traveled through the Rhine countries and Holland in search of popular poetry. In 1830 he was appointed professor of German literature, but the publication of his 'Unpolitical Songs' (1840–41), in spite of their innocent title, led to his dismissal. For several years afterward he wandered through Europe until restored to favor in 1848. His own 'Poems' (1834); 'German Street Songs' (1843); 'Soldier Songs' (1851–52); etc., are characterized by genuine simplicity and pathos: and his other publications—'Belgian Hours' (1830–52), a collection of Low German folk-songs; 'Foundations for the History of the German Language and Literature' (1830–37); 'History of German Church Hymn' (1832), are of great philological value.

Hoffmann, Ernest Theodor Amadeus (originally **Wilhelm**). One of the most original of German story-tellers; born at Königsberg, Prussia, Jan. 24, 1776; died in Berlin, 1822. He led an irregular, dissipated life; ranging at different times from councilor in the Supreme Court at Posen,—where his cleverness at caricature led to his dismissal,—musical conductor at Warsaw, and scene painter. In 1816, having secured a clerical appointment at Berlin, he settled down to a quiet life, but weakened by the excesses of his early career, died in 1822. The magic and demoniac element pervades the majority of his works, among which may be mentioned: 'The Devil's Elixir' (1816); 'Night Pieces' (1817); 'Fantastic Pieces in Callot's Manner'; 'The Brothers of Serapion.' *

Hoffmann, Franz. A German writer of juvenile stories; born in Bernburg, Feb. 21, 1814; died in Dresden, July 11, 1882. He was partner with his brother Karl in the book business, but subsequently traveled about and supported himself by writing stories for children. His many books have attained wide popularity, and not a few have been translated into all civilized tongues. He founded a popular periodical for children, Neuer Deutsche Jugendfreund.

Hoffmann, Hans. A German novelist and poet; born in Stettin, July 27, 1848. He studied philology at Bonn and in Italy, and became a professor at the Stettin Academy after the publication in 1871 of his noteworthy dissertation on the Nibelungen. After a brilliant career as an educator, he began, in 1878, the writing of novels and lyrics which rapidly won him reputation. His first fiction was on an Italian theme, 'Under Blue Skies' (1881). Among others, 'Brigitta von Wisby,' 'Ivan the Terrible and his Dog,' and a humorous romance, 'The Iron Captain of the Horse,' met with favor. 'Landsturm' is a tragic tale. His 'In Life's Path' and other volumes of lyrics and narrative poems won instant appreciation.

Hoffmann, Heinrich. A German physician and humorist; born in Frankfort-on-the-Main, June 21, 1809; died there, Sept. 20, 1894. He made a practice of drawing comical pictures to amuse children while treating their complaints. These were published in 1845 under the title of 'Struwwelpeter,' which has gone through 140 editions and was reproduced in nearly every country of Europe, with translations of the humorous letterpress. He also published several volumes of drama and verse under the assumed name of "Donner."

Hofmann von Hofmannswaldau, Christian (hof'män fon hof'mäns-väld'ou). A German poet; born in Breslau, Dec. 25, 1617; died there, April 18, 1679. After traveling through England, France, and Italy, he returned to Breslau, and although not of legal age was chosen to the legislative chamber, of which he afterwards became the presiding officer. He was in the diplomatic service for a time. His literary work comprises odes, epigrams, wedding songs, and the like. His 'Occasional Poems' and 'Hero Letters' are admirable, although betraying English influence. He was the great reformer of what is known as the Silesian school of poetic art, and may be said to have founded a distinct movement in German literature.

Hofmann, Friedrich (hof'män). A German editor and miscellaneous writer; born in Coburg, April 18, 1813; died at Ilmenau, Aug. 14, 1888. After graduating at Jena he formed a connection with the editorial staff of Meyer's 'Konversations-Lexikon' and subsequently with other important educational undertakings. He wrote 'The Battle of Focksan,' a drama; 'Childhood Joys,' poems; 'The Harp in the Storm,' a work of a historical nature; 'The Rat Catcher of Hameln'; and many other productions.

Hogan, James Francis. An Irish journalist, statesman, and author. He was born at Nenagh, Tipperary, in 1855, and while still an infant was taken by his parents to Australia. He was educated at St. Patrick's College, Melbourne, and in 1881 joined the staff of the Melbourne Argus, besides contributing to other journals and colonial periodicals. In 1893 he was elected a Member of Parliament for the Mid Division of Tipperary, and organized the Colonial Party. He is the author of 'An Australian Christmas Collection' (1886); 'History of the Irish in Australia' (1887); 'The Australian in London' (1888); 'The Lost Explorer' (1890); 'The Convict King' (1891), the last two being romantic stories of Australian adventure.

Hogg, James. A Scotch pastoral poet; born in Ettrick, Dec. 1 (or Nov. 1, not Jan. 25, 1772), 1770; died at Eltrive Lake, Nov. 21, 1835. He was an "Ettrick shepherd" from his seventh year, and so remained, notwithstanding various ineffectual efforts to become an Ettrick farmer. In 'Scottish Pastorals,' 'Poems and Songs,' and 'The Mountain Bard' his essentially Caledonian and pastoral quality finds happy expression, but 'The Queen's Wake' is his masterpiece. *

Hohenhausen, Baroness Elizabeth Philippine Amalie (hō"en-hous'en). A German poet, dramatist, and romancer; born in Waldau, near Cassel, Nov. 4, 1789; died at Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Dec. 2, 1857. Her father was General Adam Ludwig von Ochs, and in 1809 she married Baron Leopold von Hohenhausen, who left her a widow in 1848. Her poetry was published in 1817, under the title 'Flowers of Spring.' 'Nature, Art, and Life' is a volume of her recollections, and 'John and Cornelius de Witt' is a historical play of merit.

Holbach, Paul Heinrich Dietrich, Baron von (G. pron. hol'bäch; F. pron. ōl-bäk'). A French philosopher and writer; born at Heidelsheim, in the Palatinate, in 1723; died June 21, 1789. He inherited great wealth from his father, and entertained in his elegant house a number of eminent writers and thinkers of the day, among them Rousseau, Diderot, and Buffon. He was himself a man of no ordinary talent, and held materialistic and atheistic views characteristic of the period preceding the French Revolution, which are expounded in 'Christianity Unveiled' (1767); 'Spirit of the Clergy' (1767); 'Sacerdotal Imposture' (1767); 'The System of Nature' (1770); 'The Social System' (1773).

Holberg, Ludwig (hol'berg). A Danish poet, and "father of Danish comedy"; born in Bergen, Norway, Dec. 3, 1684; died at Copenhagen, Jan. 28, 1754. He wrote: 'Peder Paars' (1719–20), a mock-epic poem; 'Plutus'; 'Ulysses von Ithacia'; 'Melampe'; 'The Arabian Powder'; 'Without Head or Tail'; 'Witchcraft'; 'The Busy Man'; 'The Fickle-Minded Woman'; 'Jean de France,' directed against the aping of French fashions; 'The Proper Ambition'; 'Henrich og Pernille'; 'The Political Pewterer,' a satire on "labor politics"; 'Erasmus Montanus'; 'The Fortunate Shipwreck'; etc. He also published 'History of the Kingdom of Denmark'; 'Hero Stories'; etc. *

Holcroft, Thomas. An English dramatic author and adapter; born in London, Dec. 10, 1745; died there, March 23, 1809. By turn stable boy, school usher, journalist, and strolling actor, he began to write for the stage about 1778. 'The Road to Ruin,' the best of his many plays, was staged in 1792. At its last London revival in 1873 it ran nearly four consecutive months. His 'Tale of Mystery' (1802) brought into favor the melodrama, which has kept the stage ever since. He translated the 'Mariage de Figaro' and other French and German plays. He left 'Memoirs' pronounced by Thomas Moore the most interesting in the language.

Holden, Edward Singleton. A prominent American educator, and writer on scientific and Oriental topics; born at St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 5, 1846. He became president of the University of California in 1886. Until 1897 he was astronomer in charge of the Lick Observatory at Mount Hamilton, connected with the University of California. He has published: 'Life of Sir William Herschel'; 'The Mogul Emperors of Hindustan'; and numerous monographs on his varied studies.

Holder, Charles Frederick. An American popular writer and lecturer on natural history; born at Lynn, Mass., 1851. He was assistant at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, from 1870 to 1877. He has written: 'Marvels of Animal Life' (1886); 'Wonder Wings' (1887); 'A Frozen Dragon, and Other Tales' (1888), a natural-history story-book for young people; 'Life of Agassiz'; etc.

Hölderlin, Friedrich (hēl'der-lin). A German poet; born in Lauffen-am-Necker, March 20, 1770; died at Tübingen, June 7, 1843. He was a profound Greek scholar, and an instructor at Jena, afterwards private tutor. He was intimate with Goethe, Herder, and Schiller, the latter of whom influenced him strongly. Later he traveled in Holland, Switzerland, and France, showing upon his return symptoms of mental decay which necessitated his being placed under restraint. 'Hyperion, or the Hermit in Greece' (1797) is a brilliant story in epistolary form; 'Empedocles' an unfinished drama; and 'Emily before her Bridal Day' a prose idyl. His translations of the 'Antigone' and 'Œdipus' are powerful, and faithful to the Hellenic spirit. Other works are: 'German Men and Women,' a series of studies; and several volumes of 'Poems.'

Hole, Samuel Reynolds. An English clergyman, lecturer, and author; born Dec. 5, 1819. He was ordained a curate in his native parish in 1844, became canon of Lincoln 1875, and in 1887 was appointed to the deanery of Rochester. He has done much to promote the influence of the Church of England as the church of the poor, and has advocated the principles of the Free and Open Church Association. As a lecturer he is well known to American audiences. Among his works are: 'A Little Tour in Ireland' (1858), illustrated by John Leech; 'A Book About Roses' (1869; 8th ed. 1884), an authority on the subject and translated into several languages; 'Nice and her Neighbors' (1881); 'Memories of Dean Hole' (1892).

Holinshed, Raphael (hol'inz-hed). An English chronicler; born at Bosley, Cheshire (?), about 1520 (?); died at Bramcote (?), 1580 (?). Nothing is known of his personality. The famous 'Chronicles'—not wholly his, however—reveal an accomplished historical student,

specially versed in Scotch affairs, which knowledge, however, may have been drawn from previous workers. The Elizabethan dramatists, especially Shakespeare, drew largely on this work for material. *

Holland, Frederick May. An American Unitarian divine and miscellaneous writer; born at Boston, 1836. He has written: 'The Reign of the Stoics' (1879), giving their history, religion, maxims, etc.; 'Stories from Browning' (1882); 'Life of Frederick Douglass'; 'Rise of Intellectual Liberty from Thales to Copernicus'; etc.

Holland, Henry Scott. An English clergyman and religious writer; born at Ledbury, Herefordshire, in 1847. He was a theological tutor at Christ Church, Oxford (1872–85); became canon of Truro in 1882, and in 1884 canon, afterwards precentor, of St. Paul's. His published sermons and addresses include: 'Logic and Life' (1882); 'Creed and Character' (1886); 'Christ and Ecclesiastes' (1887); 'On Behalf of Belief' (1888); 'Pleas and Claims' (1893).

Holland, Josiah Gilbert. A noted American poet, novelist, and editor; born at Belchertown, Mass., July 24, 1819; died in New York, Oct. 12, 1881. He left the practice of medicine to become editor of the Springfield Republican, which position he held from 1849 to 1866. He was editor of Scribner's Monthly, later the Century Magazine, 1870–81. Among his prose works are: 'Life of Abraham Lincoln'; 'Letters to the Young'; 'Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects'; 'Gold Foil'; and the novels 'Arthur Bonnicastle,' 'Sevenoaks,' and 'Nicholas Minturn.' His poems are published under the titles: 'Bitter-Sweet'; 'Kathrina'; 'The Mistress of the Manse'; 'Garnered Sheaves'; and 'The Puritan's Guest.' Part of his poems were written under the pseudonym "Timothy Titcomb." *

Holland, Thomas Erskine. An English jurist; born at Brighton, July 17, 1835. He was educated at Oxford; was called to the bar in 1863; and in 1874 was elected Chichele professor of international law, which post he still holds. He is a member of several foreign societies, and the recipient of honorary degrees from Oxford, Bologna, and Dublin. His monumental work is 'The Elements of Jurisprudence' (1880), now in its sixth edition, which has become a text-book in most English and American universities. Among his other publications the most notable are: 'An Essay on Composition Deeds' (1864); 'The Institutes of Justinian' (1873); 'The European Concert in the Eastern Question' (1885); 'A Manual of Naval Prize Law' (1888), issued by authority of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Holley, Marietta. An American writer of humorous stories; born in Ellisburg, N. Y., 1844. The most noted of her works are: 'My Opinions and Betsey Bobbet's' (1872), and 'Josiah Allen's Wife' (1878), both of which had an extensive sale.

Hollingshead, John. An English journalist, theatrical manager, and author; born in London, Sept. 9, 1827. He was a constant contributor to Household Words, All the Year Round, etc. In 1868 he became lessee and manager of the Gaiety Theatre, and now controls many theatrical enterprises in London and the provinces. Besides several original and adapted plays, his works include: 'Under Bow Bells' (1859); 'Rubbing the Gilt Off' (1860); 'Ragged London' (1861); 'Miscellanies: Stories and Essays' (1874); 'Footlights' (1883).

Hollister, Gideon Hiram. An American lawyer and miscellaneous writer; born at Washington, Conn., 1817; died 1881. His home was in Litchfield, Conn. He was minister to Hayti 1868–69. He wrote: 'Mount Hope' (1851), a historical romance; 'History of Connecticut' (2 vols., 1855); 'Thomas à Becket, a Tragedy; and Other Poems' (1866); and 'Kinley Hollow' (1882), a novel, published posthumously.

Holloway, Mrs. Laura (Carter). An American editor and miscellaneous writer; born at Nashville, Tenn., 1848. She was for twelve years associate editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle. She has written: 'Ladies of the White House' (new ed. 1880); 'The Mothers of Great Men and Women, and Some Wives of Great Men' (1883); 'The Home in Poetry' (1884); 'Chinese Gordon' (1885); 'An Hour with Charlotte Brontë'; 'The Buddhist Diet Book'; etc.

Holmes, Abiel. An American Congregational divine and historical writer; father of Oliver Wendell Holmes; born at Woodstock, Conn., Dec. 24, 1763; died at Cambridge, Mass., June 4, 1837. He was pastor of the First Church, Cambridge, Mass. He wrote: 'Life of Ezra Stiles' (1798); 'Annals of America' (enlarged ed. 1829), a work of enduring value; 'Memoir of the French Protestants'; etc.

Holmes, Mrs. Mary Jane (Hawes). An American novelist; born at Brookfield, Mass., 18—. A voluminous writer, her works are mostly domestic in character, and moral in tendency. Some of them are said to have had a circulation of over 50,000 copies. Among them are: 'Tempest and Sunshine' (1854); 'Lena Rivers' (1856); 'Marian Gray' (1863); 'Milbank' (1871); 'Queenie Hetherton' (1883); etc. She was for a number of years a resident of Kentucky; her present home is at Brockport, N. Y.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. An American man of letters; born at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 29, 1809; died at Boston, Oct. 7, 1894. His poetical works include: 'Poems' (1836); 'Urania' (1846); 'Astræa: the Balance of Illusions' (1850); 'Songs in Many Keys' (1861); 'Songs of Many Seasons' (1875); 'The Iron Gate' (1880). In prose he wrote: 'The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' (1859); 'The Professor at the Breakfast Table' (1860); 'The Poet at the Breakfast Table' (1872); which had

all previously appeared serially in the Atlantic Monthly. He wrote, also, the novels 'Elsie Venner' (1861) and 'The Guardian Angel' (1868). His other prose works, exclusive of his numerous writings on medical science, are: 'Soundings from the Atlantic' (1864); 'Mechanism in Thought and Morals' (1871); 'John Lothrop Motley' (1879); 'Ralph Waldo Emerson' (1884); 'A Mortal Antipathy' (1885); 'Our Hundred Days in Europe' (1887); 'Over the Teacups' (1891); numerous prefaces and introductions to special volumes; etc. His works on medicine are likewise important, for Dr. Holmes was by profession a physician, and in 1847 was made professor of anatomy and physiology in the medical school of Harvard. *

Holst, Hans Peter (hōlst). A Danish poet and novelist; born in Copenhagen, Oct. 22, 1811; died near that city, June 2, 1893. He was made professor of language and literature at the Copenhagen Academy, 1836, and traveled through Europe later at government expense. His writings are exceedingly varied, elegant, and tasteful. The 'Poem in Memory of Frederic IV.,' 'Recollections of Travel,' 'Poems,' and 'National Legends,' represent his early work. 'Gioacchino,' a drama of merit; 'Sicilian Types and Characters,' a sketch of scenery and manners; and 'Eros,' a collection of lyrics, have also spread his fame.

Holst, Hermann Eduard von. A German-American historian; born at Fellin, Livonia, Russia, June 19, 1841. Coming to the United States in 1866, he engaged in literary work and lecturing; he returned to Europe, becoming professor in the universities of Strasburg (1872) and Freiburg (1874); appointed professor in the University of Chicago (1892), he came to this country again. He has written: 'Constitutional and Political History of the United States' (5 vols., 1876-85); 'Lives' of John C. Calhoun (1882) and John Brown (1888); 'Constitutional Law of the United States' (1887). *

Holt, John Saunders. An American novelist; born in Alabama, 1826; died 1886. He was a lawyer at New Orleans. He wrote: 'Life of Abraham Page,' a novel; 'What I Know about Ben Eccles'; 'The Quines'; etc.

Holtei, Karl von (hol'tī). A German dramatist, poet, and novelist; born in Breslau, Jan. 24, 1798; died there, Feb. 12, 1880. After serving in the campaign of 1815, and going through the university, he became an actor at Breslau, and married the noted actress Louise Rogée. He then essayed dramatic authorship, his 'Viennese in Berlin' and 'Berliners in Vienna' meeting with great success. Not long after appeared the dramas: 'The Old Commander'; 'Lenore'; 'The Tragedy at Berlin'; 'Poor Peter'; and plays founded on Shakespeare's life. His wife dying, he married another actress, and continued his work in connection with the stage; and also began reading in public. Two volumes of poems, also 'Silesian Poems,' 'German Songs,' 'Voice of the Forest,' and others, extended his renown. His popular novels include: 'The Vagabonds'; 'Christian Lammfell'; and 'Noblesse Oblige.'

Hölty, Hermann (hêl'ty). A German poet; born in Ülzen, Hanover, Nov. 4, 1828; died at Rehburg, Aug. 16, 1887. He became a clergyman, and held various pastorates in Hanover. His 'Songs and Ballads,' 'Alpine Charms,' 'From the German Olympus,' and various other volumes, have given him his place in literature. He is a pleasing minor poet.

Hölty, Ludwig Heinrich Christoph. A German elegiac poet; born in Mariensee, near Hanover, Dec. 21, 1748; died at Hanover, Sept. 1, 1776. He was always physically delicate. 'The Fall of the Leaves' shows his attractive if slightly effeminate Muse to perfection. 'Faith and Candor Ever,' an elegy to a country maiden, is a spiritual expression of love. The consciousness that he was destined to an early death infused into his song a rarely pensive note. *

Holyoake, George Jacob. An English social and religious reformer, journalist, and author; born at Birmingham, April 13, 1817. He was educated at the Mechanics' Institute in his native city, and has figured as teacher, journalist, and lecturer. He is chiefly known for his advocacy of secularism. His works include: 'Secularism' (1854); 'Life of Robert Owen' (1859); 'The Limits of Atheism' (1861); 'History of Co-operation' (1875-79); 'Among the Americans' (1881); 'A Hundred Days in New Mexico and Canada.'

Home, John. A Scotch dramatist; born in Leith, near Edinburgh, Sept. 21, 1722; died at Marchiston, near Edinburgh, Sept. 5, 1808. He took part against Charles Edward in the war of 1745, was taken prisoner at Falkirk, but freed after Culloden. He subsequently became a clergyman. His great tragedy 'Douglas,' produced in Edinburgh in 1756, aroused hostility among the Scotch clergy, and he abandoned the church. 'Douglas' met with great success in London, and was followed by 'Agis,' 'The Fatal Discovery,' and 'Alfred.' He aided Macpherson financially in the production of the Ossian poetry, and also wrote a 'History of the Rebellion in Scotland in 1755-56.'

Homer (hō-mêr). The greatest of epic poets, author of the Iliad and Odyssey. The date of his birth is generally set at the eighth or ninth century B. C., but has been the subject of discussion among scholars, with various results, now inclining to a much earlier period,—as early as 1300 B. C.,—in accordance with the general results of archæological investigations. *

Homes, Mrs. Mary Sophie (Shaw) (Rogers). An American novelist and writer of verse (pseudonym "Millie Mayfield"); born at Frederick, Md., about 1830. Her home is in New Orleans. She has written: 'Carrie Harrington, or Scenes in New Orleans' (1857); 'Progression, or the South Defended' (1868), verse; 'A Wreath of Rhymes' (1869); etc.

Hone, William. An English clergyman and author; born at Bath, June 3, 1780; died at Tottenham, London, Nov. 6, 1842. He was for some years a publisher and bookseller. During the latter part of his life he preached to a congregation of Dissenters. Of his works: 'The Everyday Book' (1826); 'The Table Book' (1827–28); 'The Year Book' (1829), containing much curious information, descriptions of old customs, etc., were popular in their day, and were more than once imitated. 'The Political House that Jack Built,' a satire, appeared in 1819, and went through nearly fifty editions.

Hood, Edwin Paxton. An English clergyman and author; born in Westminster, 1820; died in 1885. For many years pastor of a Congregational church in London, editor of the Eclectic Review, and a popular lecturer, he has written, compiled, and edited nearly fifty volumes, among which are: 'John Milton' (1851); 'The Uses of Biography' (1852); 'Biography of William Wordsworth' (1856); 'Lamps, Pitchers, and Trumpets' (1867), lectures delivered to theological students; 'The World of Anecdote' (1869); 'The Romance of Biography' (1876); 'Oliver Cromwell, his Life, Times, Battle-Fields, etc.' (1884); 'The Throne of Eloquence' (1885).

Hood, Thomas. An English poet, master of humor and pathos; born in London, May 23, 1799; died there, May 3, 1845. He had few early advantages, his genius first asserting itself in his early twenties in 'Whims and Oddities,' a collection of verse. The most playful and humorous of poets, there is yet a melancholy in all his numbers that now and then dominates his song entirely,—'The Hostler's Lament' and 'The Haunted House' constituting examples. 'The Plea of the Midsummer Fairies' is worthy of the hand that wrote 'The Song of the Shirt.' He has had more imitators than any other modern poet. *

Hood, Thomas, the younger. An English poet, humorist, and novelist, son of Thomas; born in Lake House, Essex, Jan. 19, 1835; died at Peckham Rye, Surrey, Nov. 20, 1874. He studied at Oxford, and began his literary career there with 'Pen and Pencil Pictures.' 'Quips and Cranks' was his best production in verse. His successful novels include: 'A Disputed Inheritance'; 'A Golden Heart'; and 'The Lost Link.' His talent for droll stories and sketches was considerable.

Hooft, Pieter Corneliszoon (hōft). A Dutch poet and historian; born in Amsterdam, March 16, 1581; died at The Hague, May 25 (or 21), 1647. He was burgomaster of Minden for nearly forty years. His works give him high rank, especially his volume of collected 'Poems.' In prose, the 'History of Henry IV.'; 'History of the House of Medici'; and 'History of the Low Countries,' display a talent worthy of a great annalist and investigator. *

Hook, James. Dean of Worcester; born in London, June 1771; died at Worcester, 1828. Educated at Oxford, he took holy orders, rose rapidly in the church, and in 1825 was appointed dean of Worcester. He wrote political pamphlets, sermons, etc. Two of his novels, 'Pen Owen' (1822) and 'Percy Mallory' (1823) attracted much attention.

Hook, Theodore [Edward]. An English humorist, story-writer, and dramatist; born in London, Sept. 22, 1788; died in Fulham, Aug. 24, 1841. His peculiar wit was well adapted to the fashion of his day, and the 'Sayings and Doings' were once much in vogue. The plots of his dramas are mere pegs to hang witticisms on; but 'Gilbert Gurney' and 'Jack Brag' are good stories. *

Hooker, Joseph Dalton, Sir. An English botanist, son of Sir William Jackson; born at Halesworth, Suffolk, June 30, 1817. He took his M. D. at Glasgow University in 1839. He was assistant surgeon and naturalist of the famous expedition of Sir James Clark Ross; visited India in 1847; and in 1871 with John Ball ascended the Great Atlas in Morocco. From 1855 to 1885 he was on the directorate of Kew Gardens. Among his works are: 'Botany of the Antarctic Voyage' (1847–60); 'Himalayan Journals' (1854); 'Student's Flora of the British Islands' (1870); 'Botany' (Science Primers), in 1876; 'Journal of a Tour in Morocco and the Great Atlas' (1878), with John Ball.

Hooker, Richard. A famous English divine and theological writer; born at Heavitree, Exeter, about 1553; died at Bishopsbourne, near Canterbury, Nov. 2, 1600. He has been called "the judicious Hooker." His great work, the 'Laws of Ecclesiastical Polity' (1592–1648), supporting the ministry, ritual, and ceremonies of the Church of England, is one of the masterpieces of English eloquence. Hallam compares it to Cicero's 'De Legibus,' and Pope Clement VIII. had part of it translated into Latin, that it might be read to him. The best edition is John Keble's third (3 vols., 1845).

Hooker, Thomas. An English nonconformist clergyman; born at Markfield, Leicestershire, in 1586; died at Hartford, Conn., July 7, 1647. He came to America in 1633; in 1636 removed from Newtown (Cambridge, Mass.) to Hartford, and founded that colony, becoming minister of the First Church there. He won eminence as a theological writer and a preacher, and has a permanent historical importance for his instrumentality in drawing up the first written constitution in America—that of the Hartford Colony. His chief work is 'A Survey of the Summe of Church Discipline,' in collaboration with John Cotton.

Hooker, William Jackson, Sir. An English botanist; born at Norwich, in 1785; died at Kew, Aug. 12, 1865. A zealous botanist, he traveled much in his favorite pursuit. He was Regius professor of botany in Glasgow University in 1820–41, when he became director of the Kew Gardens. He was knighted in 1836 on account of his high scientific attain-

ments. His best-known botanical works are: 'Journal of a Tour in Iceland' (1809); 'Muscologia Britannica' (1818), containing the mosses of Great Britain and Ireland; 'The British Flora' (1830), which has gone through several editions; 'British Ferns' (1862); 'Garden Ferns' (1862).

Hooper, Johnson. An American writer of stories; born in North Carolina about 1815; died 1863. He was a lawyer in Alabama. He wrote: 'Adventures of Captain Simon Suggs'; 'Widow Rugby's Husband, and Other Alabama Tales.'

Hooper, Lucy. An American sketch-writer and poet; born in Massachusetts, 1816; died 1841. Her home was in Brooklyn, N. Y. She wrote 'Scenes from Real Life,' a volume of prose sketches. Her complete poems appeared in 1848.

Hooper, Mrs. Lucy Hamilton (Jones). An American poet, novelist, and journalist; born in Philadelphia, 1835; died 1893. She was for some time assistant editor of Lippincott's Magazine. Her husband being United States vice-consul-general in France, she resided after 1874 in Paris, where she was correspondent for several American newspapers. She wrote: 'Poems' (1864 and 1871); and the novels 'Under the Tricolor' (1880) and 'The Tsar's Window' (1881).

Hope, Anthony. See **Hawkins.**

Hope, James Barron. An American lawyer, journalist, and poet; born at Norfolk, Va., 1827; died 1887. He served in the Confederate army in the Civil War. Among his poems are: 'Leoni di Monti' (1857); 'Under the Empire, or the Story of Madelon' (1878); and 'Arms and the Man' (1882).

Hope, Thomas. An English novelist; born about 1770; died Feb. 3, 1831. He was one of three brothers, wealthy merchants in Amsterdam. Among his works are: 'Household Furniture and Decorations' (1805); 'The Costume of the Ancients' (1809); 'Designs of Modern Costumes' (1812). 'Anastasius' (1819) was his best-known work. Byron told the Countess of Blessington that he wept bitterly on reading 'Anastasius,' for two reasons—one that he had not written it, and the other that Hope had.

Hopfen, Hans von (hop'fen). A German poet and novelist; born in Munich, Jan. 3, 1835, winning note at the university there. His 'Necessity,' and other poems of equal merit, are characterized by originality and picturesqueness, while his novels—notably 'The Old Practitioner'—show him a graceful and graphic delineator of character and customs. He ranks among the best contemporary German writers, his versatility not having impaired his quality.

Hopkins, Alphonso Alvah. An American educator, lecturer, journalist, and miscellaneous writer; born in New York State, 1843. He has written in verse: 'Asleep in the Sanctum'; 'Geraldine,' a metrical romance modeled after 'Lucile'; the novels, 'His Prison Bars' (1874); 'Sinner and Saint' (1881); 'Life of General Clinton Fisk' (1885); etc.

Hopkins, Edward Washburn. An American educator and writer; born in Massachusetts, 1857. He is professor of Sanskrit at Yale, successor of Professor Whitney. He has written: 'Mutual Relations of the Four Castes in Manu'; 'Translation of Laws in Manu'; 'Social and Military Position of the Ruling Caste in Ancient India'; 'The Religions of India'; etc.

Hopkins, John Henry. An American divine and writer, the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Vermont (1832); born in Dublin, Ireland, Jan. 30, 1792; died in Rock Point, Vt., Jan. 9, 1868. He was originally an iron manufacturer, afterwards a lawyer, and won eminence by his vigorous and versatile writings. Among his works are: 'History of the Confessional'; 'The End of Controversy Controverted'; 'The Primitive Church'; 'Essay on Gothic Architecture'; 'The Church of Rome in her Primitive Purity'; 'Scriptural View of Slavery,' a defense of the institution; 'Law of Ritualism'; 'History of the Church,' in verse; Twelve Canzonets, words and music.

Hopkins, John Henry. An American clergyman and writer, son of John Henry; born 1820; died 1891. He founded and long edited the Church Journal. He wrote: 'Carols, Hymns, and Songs'; 'Poems by the Wayside'; 'Life of Bishop Hopkins'; 'Faith and Order of the Protestant Church in the United States'; etc. He also translated Goethe's 'Autobiography.'

Hopkins, Mrs. Louisa Parsons (Stone). An American educator and writer of verse; born in Massachusetts, 1834; died 1895. Her home was in Boston. Besides several educational works she wrote in verse: 'Motherhood' (1880); 'Breath of the Field and Shore'; 'Easter Carols'; etc.

Hopkins, Mark. A distinguished American educator and religious and ethical writer; born at Stockbridge, Mass., Feb. 4, 1802; died at Williamstown, Mass., June 17, 1887. He was a Congregational divine, and president of Williams College. Among his works are: 'Evidences of Christianity' (1846); 'The Law of Love, and Love as a Law' (1860); 'An Outline Study of Man' (1873); etc.

Hopkins, Mark. An American-English journalist and novelist, son of Mark; born in Massachusetts, 1851. He resides at present in London. He has written 'The World's Verdict' (1888), a novel.

Hopkins, Samuel. A noted American theologian; born at Waterbury, Conn., Sept. 17, 1721; died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 20, 1803. He was one of the leaders in the New England theology (so called), and was instrumental in the extermination of slavery in Rhode Island. His chief work was 'System of Doctrines' (1793). He is said to be the hero of Mrs. Stowe's novel, 'The Minister's Wooing.'

Hopkinson, Francis. An American political writer and lawyer and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; born in Philadelphia, Sept. 21, 1737; died May 9, 1791. He wrote: 'The Pretty Story' (1774); 'The Prophecy' (1776); 'The Political Catechism' (1777). He also wrote poems and essays. The 'Miscellaneous Essays, and Occasional Writings' appeared posthumously. His humorous ballad, 'The Battle of the Keg,' was once widely known.

Hopkinson, Joseph. An American jurist, son of Francis; born at Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1770; died there, Jan. 15, 1842. He was one of the ablest lawyers of his day. He wrote the famous patriotic song, 'Hail Columbia' (1798), for the benefit of an actor, calling it at first the 'President's March.'

Hoppin, Augustus. An American book illustrator and novelist; born at Providence, R. I., July 13, 1828; died 1896. He was originally a lawyer. Besides illustrating works by many well-known authors, he illustrated his own books: 'On the Nile' (1871); 'Recollections of Anton House, by C. Anton' (1881), a novel; 'Two Compton Boys' (1884); 'Married for Fun' (1885), a romance; etc.

Hoppin, James Mason. An American educator and miscellaneous writer; born at Providence, R. I., Jan. 17, 1820. A Congregational clergyman and professor at Yale. Besides religious writings, he has published: 'Life of Rear-Admiral Foote' (1874); 'Greek Art on Greek Soil'; 'Old England' (8th ed. 1886), a highly praised book of travel; 'The Early Renaissance' (1892); etc.

Hopps, John Page. An English clergyman and religious writer; born in London, Nov. 6, 1834. At first a Baptist minister, he joined the Unitarians, holding pastorates at Sheffield, Glasgow, and Leicester, where he now resides. He is an active social reformer and advocate of co-operation. Among his numerous works are: 'Seven Lectures for the People' (4th ed. 1861); 'Beside the Still Waters' (1879); 'A Scientific Basis of Belief in Future Life' (1881); 'Future Probation' (1886).

Horace, or **Quintus Horatius Flaccus.** A great Latin lyric poet; born at Venusia, in southern Italy, Dec. 8, B. C. 65; died at Rome, Nov. 27, B. C. 8. His writings, in the order of their production, are: The 'Satires,' or as the poet himself called them, 'Talks' (Sermones), eighteen in number, and written in hexameter verse; 'Epodes,' a collection of lyric poems in iambic and composite metres; 'Odes,' his most exquisite works, and the delight of scholars ever since they were written; 'Epistles,' in hexameter verse, brilliant in wit, perfect in melody, replete with workaday wisdom,—among them is the 'Epistle to the Pisos,' or 'The Art of Poetry,' as it has been aptly called. *

Hörmann, Ludwig von (hĕr'män). A German descriptive writer; born in Feldkirch, Oct. 12, 1837. He is a philologist and librarian by profession, and was at one time professor in the Academy at Innsbruck, and since 1878 has been librarian of the university there. His fame depends upon: 'Tyrolese Types'; 'The Life of the People of the Tyrol'; and numerous studies of conditions and manners among the natives of the Alpine region.

Horn, Franz Christoph (horn). A German novelist, historian of literature, and essayist; born July 30, 1781; died July 19, 1837. His romances and tales, 'Guiscardo, the Poet,' 'Battle and Victory,' and 'The Wandering Jew,' were once widely read, but are now forgotten. More noteworthy are: 'Outlines of the History and Nature of German Polite Literature from 1790 to 1818'; 'German Poetry and Rhetoric from Luther's Time to Our Own'; 'Shakespeare's Plays,' a valuable critical work.

Hornaday, William Temple. An American naturalist and writer of travels; born near Plainfield, Ind., 1854. He was for a number of years chief taxidermist of the United States National Museum, Washington. He has written: 'Two Years in the Jungle' (1885); 'The Buffalo Hunt' (1887); 'Free Rum on the Congo' (1887); 'Taxidermy and Zoölogical Collecting'; 'Canoe and Rifle on the Orinoco'; etc.

Horne, Richard Henry Hengist. An English miscellaneous writer; born Jan. 1, 1803; died March 13, 1884. His principal works are: 'Cosmo de' Medici' (1837) and 'The Death of Marlowe' (1837), tragedies; 'Orion,' an epic poem (1843); 'A New Spirit of the Age' (1844); 'Judas Iscariot, a Miracle Play' (1848); 'The Dreamer and the Worker' (1851); 'Australian Facts and Prospects' (1859); 'Exposition of the False Medium, and Barriers Excluding Men of Genius from the Public' (1883). *

Horváth, Andreas (hōr'vät). A Hungarian poet; born in Pázmánd, Nov. 25, 1778; died there, March 7, 1839. He became a Catholic priest soon after attaining manhood. He created the classic epic in Hungarian literature. His principal works are: 'Memorial of Zircz'; and the heroic poem 'Arpád,' in twelve cantos, for which he was awarded a prize by the Hungarian Academy. He became a member of this body in 1832.

Hosmer, George Washington. An American miscellaneous writer; born in 184-. He is a physician by profession. Among his writings are: 'The People and Politics'; 'As We Went Marching On,' a story of the War; etc.

Hosmer, James Kendall. An American educator and miscellaneous writer; born at Northfield, Mass., 1834. He was professor in Antioch College 1866–72; the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., 1872; Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., 1874–92; and is now librarian of the public library of Minneapolis (1892–97). Among his works are: 'The Color Guard' (1864), a record of experiences in the Civil War; 'The Thinking Bayonet' (1865), a

novel; 'History of German Literature' (1879); 'Life of Samuel Adams' (1885); 'How Thankful was Bewitched'; 'Life of Sir Henry Vane'; 'Story of the Jews,' in 'Story of the Nations' series; etc.

Hosmer, Mrs. Margaret (Kerr). An American novelist and writer for the young; born in Philadelphia, 1830; died 1897. Her home was in San Francisco, where she taught school, and in Philadelphia. She wrote the novels, 'The Morrisons' (1864), 'Rich and Poor' (1870), 'The Sin of the Father' (1872), etc.; the juveniles, 'Blanche Gilroy' (1871), 'A Rough Boy's Story' (1873); and also, 'Ten Years of a Lifetime.'

Hosmer, William Henry Cuyler. An American writer of verse; born in New York State, 1814; died 1877. He was a lawyer in western New York. He wrote: 'Fall of Tecumseh'; 'Legends of the Senecas'; 'Yonnondio'; 'Bird Notes'; 'The Themes of Song'; 'The Months'; 'The Pioneers of Western New York'; etc.

Hostrup, Jens Christian (hos'trup). A Danish poet, dramatist, and humorist; born in Copenhagen, May 20, 1818; died there, Nov. 21, 1892. He was intended for the church, but his talent as a writer of songs and plays, comic, patriotic, and sentimental, decided his career. 'The Neighbors,' a farce, made his reputation while yet a theological student. His best play is 'Master and Pupil.' Later, as a clergyman, he brought out more serious work: 'Eva,' a drama; a volume of 'Popular Discourses'; and various other productions. His is one of the foremost names in later Danish literature.

Houghton, George Washington Wright. (hōton). An American journalist and writer of verse; born at Cambridge, Mass., 1850; died 1891. His home was in New York. He wrote: 'Songs from Over the Sea' (1874); 'The Legend of St. Olaf's Kirk' (1881); 'Niagara' (1882); etc.

Houghton, Richard Monckton Milnes, Lord (houton). An English poet, critic, and statesman; born in Fryston Hall, Yorkshire, June 19, 1809; died at Vichy, France, Aug. 11, 1885. A Conservative in Parliament, he joined the Liberals under Lord John Russell, and in 1863 was raised to the peerage. His best poetry appears in: 'Memorials of a Tour in Greece'; 'Memorials of a Residence on the Continent, and Historical Poems'; 'Poems of Many Years'; 'Palm Leaves'; and a few other small volumes. His prose is remarkable for the purity of its Saxon style. It includes: 'Life, Letters, and Literary Remains of John Keats'; 'Monographs, Personal and Political'; and various essays in criticism.

House, Edward Howard. An American journalist and story-writer; born at Boston. He was a musical and dramatic critic in Boston and New York; afterwards professor of English language and literature in the University of Tokio, Japan (1871–73), acting as correspondent of the New York Herald. He has written: 'Japanese Episodes' (1881); 'Yone Santo' (1888), a story of life in Japan; 'The Midnight Warning, and Other Stories'; 'The Kagosima Affair'; etc.

Houssaye, Arsène (ö-sā'). A French novelist, dramatist, and critic; born in Bruyères, near Laon, March 28, 1815. He came early to Paris, and had written two novels at the age of twenty-one, 'The Sinner' being still remembered. He wrote 'The Caprices of the Marchioness,' 'The Comedy at the Window,' and other successful light plays, and became a stage manager. His later novels include: 'The Beautiful Raffaëlla'; 'Marion's Repentance'; 'Romance of the Duchess'; 'Women as They Are'; 'Women of the Past'; etc. His art and theatrical criticisms are exceedingly good; the 'History of French Art in the Eighteenth Century,' 'Portrait Gallery of the Eighteenth Century,' and 'Studies of Voltaire and Rousseau,' rank high. His style is clear and graceful.

Houssaye, Henri. A French historian and critic, son of Arsène; born in Paris, Feb. 24, 1848. He studied painting, but transferred his attention to the study of Greek antiquity. During the siege of Paris in 1870 his gallant conduct earned him the Cross of the Legion of Honor. His valuable publications include: 'History of Alcibiades and the Athenian Republic' (1875), crowned by the French Academy in 1874; 'Athens, Rome, and Paris' (1878); 'History of the Conquest of Greece by the Romans' (vol. I. 1885); '1814,' a history of the campaign in France and the Fall of the Empire, published in 1888.

Houwald, Christoph Ernst (hö'väld). A German dramatic poet and story-writer; born at Straupitz, Nov. 29, 1778; died at Neuhaus, Jan. 28, 1845. He wrote fables and juvenile stories, but his literary reputation depends wholly upon his plays. 'The Picture' and 'Curse and Benison' are among his best works. In construction, vigor of style, and ingenuity of situation, he is remarkable. 'The Prince and the Townsman' and 'The Enemies' are striking examples in point.

Hovey, Richard. An American writer of verse; born in Illinois, 1864. His home is in Washington, D. C. He has written: 'Launcelot and Guenevere'; 'Gandolfo,' a tragedy; 'Songs from Vagabondia'; 'More Songs from Vagabondia' (with Bliss Carman); 'The Laurel,' an ode; 'Seaward'; etc.

Howard, Blanche Willis. See **Teuffel, von.**

Howard, Bronson. A prominent American playwright; born at Detroit, Mich., Oct. 7, 1842; resides in New York. He was connected with several newspapers in that city, 1867–72. Among his very successful plays are: 'Saratoga' (1870); 'The Banker's Daughter' (1878); 'Young Mrs. Winthrop' (1882); 'The Henrietta' (1887); 'Shenandoah' (1889); 'Aristocracy' (1892); etc.

Howard, Edward. An English novelist; born 18—; died Dec. 30, 1841. After serving

in the navy, he wrote sea stories; and was associated with Marryat in editing the Metropolitan Magazine in 1832. Later he joined the staff of the New Monthly Magazine, then edited by Hood. His greatest work, 'Rattlin the Reefer' (1836), met with much success. Among his other works are: 'The Old Commodore' (1837); 'Outward Bound' (1838); 'Memoirs of Admiral Sir Sidney Smith, K. C. B.' (1839); 'Jack Ashore'; 'The Centiad, a Poem in Four Books' (1841); 'Sir Henry Morgan, the Buccaneer,' (1842).

Howard, Oliver Otis. A distinguished American general; born at Leeds, Me., Nov. 8, 1830. A graduate of West Point, he rose to the rank of brevet major-general United States Army in the Civil War, and was president of Howard University (1869–73). He has written: 'Donald's School-Days' (1879); 'Nez Percé Joseph' (1881), a valuable contribution to Indian literature; 'Isabella of Castile'; etc.

Howarth, Mrs. Ellen Clementine (Doran). An American writer of verse; born in New York State, 1827. Her home is in Trenton, N. J. She has published two volumes of verse (1864 and 1867). The best known of her poems are 'Tis but a Little Faded Flower,' and 'Thou Wilt Never Grow Old.' Her poems have been edited by Richard Watson Gilder (1868).

Howe, Edgar Watson. An American journalist and novelist; born in Wabash County, Ind., 1854. He is proprietor, publisher, and editor of the Daily Globe, Atchison, Kan. He has written: 'The Story of a Country Town' (1883), which attracted considerable attention; 'The Mystery of the Locks'; 'A Moonlight Boy'; 'A Man Story'; etc.

Howe, Henry. An American historical writer and compiler; born at New Haven, Conn., 1816. He has published: 'Memoir of Eminent Mechanics' (1839); 'Travels and Adventures of Celebrated Travelers' (1853); 'Adventures and Achievements of Americans' (1858); 'Over the World' (1883); 'Our Whole Country'; 'The Great West'; etc.

Howe, Mrs. Julia Ward. A famous American poet, essayist, biographer, writer of travels, and lecturer, daughter of Samuel Ward; born in New York, May 27, 1819. A philanthropist, interested especially in woman's suffrage, she was the wife of Dr. Samuel G. Howe the philanthropist, and with him edited the anti-slavery journal, the Boston Commonwealth. She is best known as the author of the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic' (1861), written during a visit to the camps near Washington. Among her works, besides several volumes of verse, are: 'The World's Own' (1857), a drama; 'Life of Margaret Fuller' (1883); 'Trip to Cuba' (1860); 'Is Polite Society Polite? and Other Essays'; etc. She also wrote: 'Later Lyrics'; 'From the Oak to the Olive'; and 'Sex and Education.' *

Howell, James. An English author; born probably in Wales about 1594; died in Holborn, 1666. As steward of a glass-ware factory and subsequently on public missions, he traveled for several years on the Continent. He became a clerk of council in 1640, was imprisoned during the civil war, and upon the Restoration received the post of historiographer royal as a reward for his loyalty to Charles I. Of forty works on historical, political, poetical, and philological subjects, only the 'Epistolæ Ho-Elianæ; or, Familiar Letters' (1645–55) have survived.

Howells, William Dean. A famous American novelist and poet; born at Martinsville, O., March 1, 1837. He was consul at Venice 1861–65; editor-in-chief of the Atlantic Monthly 1871–81; editor of The Editor's Study in Harper's Magazine 1886–91; editor of the Cosmopolitan 1892. His very numerous productions include the following: 'Poems of Two Friends' (1860), with J. J. Piatt; 'Life of Abraham Lincoln' (1860); six poems in 'Poets and Poetry of the West' (1860); 'Venetian Life' (1866); 'Italian Journeys' (1867); 'No Love Lost: a Romance of Travel' (1869); 'Suburban Sketches' (1871); 'Their Wedding Journey' (1872); 'A Chance Acquaintance' (1873); 'Poems' (1873); 'A Foregone Conclusion' (1875); 'Sketch of the Life and Character of Rutherford B. Hayes' (1876); 'A Day's Pleasure' (1876); 'The Parlor Car' (1876), a farce; 'Out of the Question' (1877), a comedy; 'A Counterfeit Presentment' (1877), a comedy; 'The Lady of the Aroostook' (1879); 'The Undiscovered Country' (1880); 'A Fearful Responsibility, and Other Stories' (1881); 'Dr. Breen's Practice' (1881); 'Buying a Horse' (1881); 'A Modern Instance' (1882); 'The Sleeping-Car' (1883), a farce; 'A Woman's Reason' (1883); 'A Little Girl among the Old Masters' (1884); 'The Register' (1884), a farce; 'Three Villages' (1884); 'The Rise of Silas Lapham' (1885); 'The Elevator' (1885), a farce; 'Indian Summer' (1885); 'Tuscan Cities' (1886); 'The Garroters' (1886), a farce; 'Poems' (1886); biographical sketch, 'George Fuller: His Life and Works' (1886); 'Modern Italian Poets' (1887); 'The Minister's Charge' (1887); edited with T. S. Perry 'Library of Universal Adventure by Sea and Land' (1888); 'April Hopes' (1888); 'A Sea-Change, a Lyricated Farce' (1888); 'Annie Kilburn' (1889); 'The Mouse Trap and Other Farces' (1889); 'A Hazard of New Fortunes' (1890); 'The Shadow of a Dream' (1890); 'A Boy's Town' (1890); 'Criticism and Fiction' (1891); edited 'Poems' (1892), by George Pellew; 'An Imperative Duty' (1892); 'The Albany Depot' (1892); 'A Letter of Introduction' (1892), a farce; 'A Little Swiss Sojourn' (1892); 'The Quality of Mercy' (1892); 'The World of Chance' (1893); 'The Coast of Bohemia' (1893); 'The Niagara Book' (1893), with S. L. Clemens and others; 'Christmas Every Day, and Other Stories Told for Children' (1893); 'Evening Dress' (1893), a farce; 'My Year in a Log Cabin' (1893); 'The Unexpected Guests' (1893), a farce; 'A Likely Story' (1894), a farce; 'Five O'clock

Tea' (1894), a farce; 'A Traveler from Altruria' (1894), a romance; 'My Literary Passions' (1895); 'Stops of Various Quills' (1895); 'Landlord at Lion's Head' (1896); 'The Day of their Wedding' (1896); 'A Parting and a Meeting' (1896); 'Impressions and Experiences' (1896), largely autobiographical; 'An Open-Eyed Conspiracy' (1897); 'A Previous Engagement' (1897). *

Howison, Robert Reid. An American historian and biographer; born at Fredericksburg, Va., 1820. He has practiced law at Richmond, Va., since 1845. He has written: 'History of Virginia' (2 vols., 1847–48); 'Lives' of Generals Morgan, Marion, and Gates; 'History of the American Civil War'; 'God and Creation'; etc.

Howitt, Mary. An English poet, story-writer, and essayist; wife of and collaborator with William; born (Botham) of Quaker parentage in Coleford, March 12, 1799; died at Rome, Jan. 30, 1888. 'The Desolation of Eyam,' a poem; 'Colonization and Christianity'; 'Rural Life in England'; and volumes of essays and historical studies, besides articles on Spiritualism,—in which both believed,—represent their joint work. Her own are 'The Seven Temptations,' a striking poem; various children's stories; and translations of Fredrika Bremer's novels.

Howitt, William. An English historian, essayist, and miscellaneous writer; born in Heanor, Derbyshire, Dec. 18, 1792; died at Rome, March 3, 1879. For his joint work with Mary, see her name. His separate productions include: 'Popular History of England,' once really popular; 'The Student Life of Germany'; 'Woodburn Grange,' a novel; and a couple of dozen other bulky volumes, besides countless occasional articles, all in an easy, readable style.

Howorth, Henry Hoyle, Sir. An English politician and author; born in Lisbon, Portugal, July 1, 1842. He was a Conservative Member of Parliament in 1886, and again in 1893. In recognition of his works on Eastern history and other subjects, he was created K. C. I. E. in 1892. In addition to over seventy scientific memoirs, contributions to periodicals, etc., he has published: 'History of the Mongols' (3 vols., 1876–80), a large work marked by profundity of research; 'The Mammoth and the Flood' (1887), which discusses the problems arising out of the destruction of the so-called palæolithic man; 'The Glacial Nightmare and the Flood.'

Hoyt, Ralph. An American Episcopal divine, writer of verse, and essayist; born in New York State, 1806; died 1878. His home was in New York. He wrote: 'The Chant of Life, and Other Poems'; 'Echoes of Memory and Emotion'; 'Sketches of Life and Landscape.'

Hubbard, Elbert. An American novelist; born in Illinois, 1856. His home is in East Aurora, N. Y. He is editor of the Philistine. He has written: 'No Enemy but Himself'; 'Little Journevs to the Homes of Good Men and Great'; 'Forbes of Harvard'; 'One Day'; 'Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Women' (1897); etc.

Hubbard, William. An American clergyman and author; born in Tendring, Essex, England, in 1621; died at Ipswich, Mass., Sept. 14, 1704. He emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635, graduated at Harvard in 1642, and was minister of Ipswich for over forty years. In 1688 he was temporary president of Harvard College. His chief works are: 'The Present State of New England' (1677); 'A Narrative of Troubles with the Indians' (1677), containing the first map of New England known to have been made in America; and 'A General History of New England from the Discovery to 1680' (published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1815), for which the colonial authorities paid him £50.

Hubbell, Mrs. Martha (Stone). An American novelist and writer for the young; born at Oxford, Conn., 1814; died at North Stonington, Conn., 1856. Besides a number of Sunday-school books, she wrote: 'The Shady Side, or Life in a Country Parsonage' (1853), one of the most widely sold books of its day.

Hubner, Charles William. An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born in Maryland, 1835. His home is at Atlanta, Ga. He has written: 'Souvenirs of Luther'; 'Poems and Essays'; 'Modern Communism'; 'Cinderella' and 'Prince and Fairy,' two lyrical dramas; etc.

Huc, Évariste Régis (ük). A French priest, missionary, and author; born at Toulouse, Aug. 1, 1813; died in Paris, March 26, 1860. Ordained a priest in 1839, he went the same year to China as a missionary, traveling through the heart of the empire to Mongolia and Thibet, where he penetrated even to Lhassa. His experiences are recounted in 'Souvenirs of a Journey to Tartary, Thibet, and China' (1852); 'The Chinese Empire' (1854); 'Christianity in China, Tartary, etc.' (1858), all of which were translated into English.

Hudson, Frederick. An American journalist; born at Quincy, Mass., 1819; died 1875. He was connected with the New York Herald for nearly thirty years, retiring in 1866. He wrote: 'History of Journalism in the United States' (1873).

Hudson, Henry Norman. An American Shakespearean scholar and Episcopal divine; born at Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 28, 1814; died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1886. He served as chaplain in the Civil War, and was professor of Shakespeare at Boston University, and was for a time editor of the Churchman. He wrote: 'Lectures on Shakespeare' (1848); 'Campaign with General Butler' (1865); 'Shakespeare, his Life, Art, and Characters' (4th ed. 1883); 'Essays on Education, Etc.' (1883); etc. He edited the Harvard and the University edition of Shakespeare.

Hudson, Mrs. Mary (Clemmer) (Ames). An American journalist and miscellaneous writer; born at Utica, N. Y., 1839; died at Washington, D. C., 1884. She was at one time Washington correspondent of the New York Independent. She wrote: 'Ten Years in Washington' (1871); 'Memorials of Alice and Phœbe Cary' (1872); 'Men, Women, and Things' (1873); 'Poems' (1882); and several novels, among them 'His Two Wives' (1874).

Huerta, Vicente Garcia de la (ō-ār'tä). A Spanish dramatist, poet, and critic; born at Zafra, 1730; died at Madrid, March 12, 1787. He was government librarian, etc. He wrote indifferent lyrics, good narrative and descriptive verse, and excellent plays, one of the best being the tragedy 'Raquel,' on the love of Alphonso VIII. for a beautiful Jewess.

Huet, Coenraad Busken (hu-ā'). A Dutch journalist and miscellaneous writer; born in The Hague, Dec. 28, 1826; died at Paris, May 1, 1886. He was pastor of a church until 1862, when he became editor of the Haarlemmer Courant. He has produced some of Holland's best literary criticism. 'Literary Phantasies,' 'Dutch Literature,' 'Stories,' and numerous essays, have given him a high place in the literature of Europe.

Hughes, John. A distinguished American Roman Catholic prelate; born at Annalogham, Tyrone, Ireland, June 24, 1797; died in New York, Jan. 3, 1864. He was archbishop of New York in 1850–; special agent of the United States in Europe, 1861–62. He founded St. John's Asylum in 1829, the Catholic Herald 1833, and St. John's College, Fordham, 1839. He was prominent as a controversialist against Rev. John Breckenridge, a Presbyterian (1833–35), on the New York public-school system (1839–42), and against Erastus Brooks on the tenure of church property (1851). ('Works,' 2 vols., 1865.)

Hughes, Thomas. An English story and essay writer; born at Donnington Priory, near Newbury, Oct. 20, 1823; died 1896. Apart from 'Tom Brown's School Days,' and 'Tom Brown at Oxford,' which brought him unexampled fame and popularity, he wrote persistently and capably in behalf of the form of socialism to which he was wedded, notably 'Our Old Church: What Shall We Do with It?' and 'Rugby,' an account of a co-operative colony projected in Tennessee. 'The Manliness of Christ' is a very original addition to the literature of militant Christianity. *

Hugo, Victor Marie (hū'gō). A great French man of letters and publicist; born at Besançon, Feb. 26, 1802; died at Paris, May 22, 1885. His poems include: 'Various Odes and Poems' (1822); 'New Odes' (1824); 'Odes and Ballads' (1826); 'The Orientals' (1829); 'Autumn Leaves' (1831); 'Twilight Songs' (1835); 'Inner Voices' (1837); 'Sunbeams and Shadows' (1840); 'The Chastisements' (1853); 'The Contemplations' (1856–57); 'The Legend of the Ages' (1859); 'Songs of the Streets and Woods' (1865); 'The Terrible Year' (1872); 'The Art of Being a Grandfather' (1877); 'The Legend of the Ages,' second series (1877); 'The Pope' (1878); 'The Four Winds of the Spirit' (1881); and other volumes of poetry. His plays include: 'Cromwell' (1827); 'Amy Robsart' (1828), adapted from Scott's 'Kenilworth'; 'Marion Delorme' (1829); 'Hernani' (1830); 'Le Roi s'Amuse' (1832); 'Lucretia Borgia' (1833); 'Marie Tudor' (1833); 'Angelo' (1835); 'Esmeralda' (1836); 'Ruy Blas' (1838); 'Les Burgraves' (1843); 'Torquemada' (1882); 'The Theatre in Freedom' (1886); etc. His prose includes: 'Han d'Islande' (1823); 'Bug-Jargal' (1826); 'The Last Day of a Condemned Man' (1829); 'Notre Dame de Paris' (1831); 'Literature and Philosophy Blended' (1834); 'Claude Gueux' (1834); 'The Rhine' (1842); 'Napoleon the Little' (1852); 'Les Misérables' (1862); 'Victor Hugo Revealed by a Witness of his Life' (1863); 'William Shakespeare' (1864); 'The Toilers of the Sea' (1866); 'The Man Who Laughs' (1869); 'Acts and Words' (1872–76); 'Ninety-Three' (1874); 'History of a Crime' (1877-78): (posthumously) 'Things Seen' (1887); 'Touring: Alps and Pyrenees' (1890); etc. *

Hull, Edward. An Irish geologist; born at Antrim, 1829. As a member of the Geological Survey of Great Britain for twenty years, he geologically mapped a large portion of the central counties of England. In 1869 he became professor of geology at the Royal College of Science, Dublin; and in 1883 commanded an expedition under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Society to Arabia Petræa and Palestine. Among his important works are: 'The Coal-Fields of Great Britain' (1865); 'Building and Ornamental Stones' (1872); 'A Text-Book of Physiography' (1888); 'Mount Seir, Sinai, and Southern Palestine' (1885).

Humboldt, Alexander von (hum'bōlt). A German scientist and writer on science; born in Berlin, Sept. 14, 1769; died there, May 6, 1859. His educational opportunities were worthy of his splendid intellectual gifts. From childhood he delighted in zoölogical, physical, and geographical investigations. At 28, on the death of his mother, he began the series of voyages memorable in the annals of science. No name is likely ever to stand higher on his country's roll than his: the 'Cosmos' is a sufficient proof. 'Voyages to the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent'; 'View of the Cordilleras and of the Monuments of the Indigenous Races of America'; 'Observations on Zoölogy and Comparative Anatomy'; and a wealth of similar works, attest alike his Titanic genius and the singular charm of his literary style. *

Humboldt, Wilhelm von. A German philologist, critic, and statesman, brother of Alexander; born in Potsdam, June 22, 1767; died at Tegel, near Berlin, April 8, 1835. He was educated at Göttingen, and devoted to philological and literary studies; but he had strong

practical gifts and elevated social sympathies. In 1789 he visited Paris to study the French Revolution, with which he sympathized, from 1802 to 1819 he was in active official life,—minister to Vienna, member of the Privy Council, Secretary of State, ambassador to London, etc.; finally quitting it in disgust at the corruption he would not share. Meantime and later he wrote critiques on Goethe and Homer, and scientific and literary monographs, and translated Æschylus and Pindar. His main work in philology is 'On the Kawi Language of the Javanese,' but he made other valuable studies of primitive dialects.

Hume, David. A British historian and philosopher; born in Edinburgh, April 26, 1711; died there, Aug. 25, 1776. His works include: 'A Treatise on Human Nature' (1739–40); 'Essays, Moral and Political' (1741–42), 'Philosophical Essays Concerning Human Understanding' (1748), which subsequently had the title 'An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding'; 'Political Discourses' (1751); 'An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals' (1751); 'Four Dissertations' (1757), 'History of England' (1754–61); 'Natural History of Religion' (1757); 'Two Essays' (1777); 'Dialogues Concerning Natural Religion' (1779), etc. *

Hume, Fergus. A New Zealand novelist. He was educated for the law, and was articled in the office of Sir Robert Stout, the well-known New Zealand statesman. His first long work, 'The Mystery of a Hansom Cab,' was published in Melbourne, and later in London, achieving a phenomenal circulation. Since the success of his first novel the author has devoted himself to literature in London. His most popular publications are. 'The Piccadilly Puzzle' (1889); 'Miss Mephistopheles' (1890); 'A Creature of Night' (1891); 'An Island of Fantasy' (1894).

Humphry, George Murray, Sir. An English surgeon and author; born at Sudbury, Suffolk, July 1820; died in 1896. He became professor of anatomy at Cambridge in 1866, and since 1883 has held the professorship of surgery in that institution. The honor of knighthood was conferred upon him in 1891, on account of his services to medical science. Among his valuable publications may be mentioned: 'A Treatise on the Human Skeleton' (1858); 'On Myology' (1872); 'Vivisection: What Good Has It Done?' (1882); 'Guide to Cambridge' (1883); 'Old Age and Changes Incidental to It' (1885), an oration.

Hungerford, Mrs. Margaret (Hamilton Argles). ["The Duchess."] A popular Irish novelist; born 18—, died at Bandon, Cork County, Jan. 24, 1897. 'Phyllis' (1877); 'Molly Bawn' (1878); 'Airy Fairy Lillian' (1879); 'Beauty's Daughters' (1880); 'Mrs. Geoffrey' (1881); 'Faith and Unfaith' (1881); 'Portia' (1882); 'Loÿs, Lord Beresford, and Other Tales' (1883); 'Rosmoyne' (1883), 'Doris' (1884); 'O Tender Dolores' (1885); 'A Maiden All Forlorn, and Other Stories' (1885); 'In Durance Vile' (1885); 'Lady Branksmere' (1886); 'A Mental Struggle' (1886); 'Lady Valworth's Diamonds' (1886); 'Her Week's Amusement' (1886); 'Green Pastures and Gray Grief' (1886); 'A Modern Circe' (1887); 'The Duchess' (1887); 'Undercurrents' (1888); 'Marvel' (1888); 'Hon. Mrs. Vereker' (1888).

Hunnewell, James Frothingham. An American bibliographer, and writer of travels and history; born in Massachusetts, 1832. His home is at Charlestown, Mass. He has written: 'Historical Monuments of France' (1884); 'England's Chronicle in Stone' (1886), being a study of English cathedrals, castles, and palaces; etc.

Hunt, Freeman. An American biographer and sketch-writer; born in Massachusetts, 1804; died 1858. A publisher in New York, he was the founder of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine. He wrote: 'Lives of American Merchants'; 'Sketches of Female Character'; etc.

Hunt, Leigh. An English poet, critic, essayist, born in Southgate, Oct. 19, 1784; died at Putney, Aug. 28, 1859. His collected poems, called 'Juvenilia,' appeared when he was fifteen. With his brother he founded the Examiner, a strong political journal, a disrespectful article in which on the Prince Regent gained him two years' imprisonment. After his release he produced a rapid succession of essays, criticisms, studies, and miscellany; among them 'Sir Ralph Esher,' a romance; 'A Legend of Florence,' a drama; 'The Story of Rimini,' his best work; and 'Recollections of Byron,' his most abused one. *

Hunter, William Wilson, Sir. An English statistician and author; born July 15, 1840. He was educated at the University of Glasgow and foreign universities, and was appointed to the Bengal Civil Service in 1862. As Director-General of Statistics he made a statistical survey of India, the results of which are embodied in the well-known 'Imperial Gazetteer of India' (1881; 1885–87). He is the author of 'Annals of Rural Bengal' (1868; 5th ed. 1872), continued in 'Orissa' (2 vols., 1872); 'The Life of the Marquess of Dalhousie'; 'A Dictionary of the Non-Aryan Languages of India and High Asia', 'Brief History of the Indian Peoples,' which has been translated into five languages, and is the projector and editor of the series of biographies known as 'The Rulers of India.'

Hunter-Duvar, John. A Canadian poet; born in England, 1830. He has published 'Annals of the Court of Oberon' (1895), besides other volumes of poetry.

Huntington, Frederick Dan. An American clergyman and religious writer; born at Hadley, Mass., 1819. In early life as a Unitarian minister he held a pastorate in Boston from 1842 to 1855, when he became Plummer professor of Christian morals in Harvard University. In 1860 he withdrew from the Unitarian

denomination, was ordained in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1869 was consecrated bishop of Central New York. His writings include: 'Christian Believing and Living' (1860); 'Lectures on Human Society' (1860); 'Steps to a Living Faith' (1873); 'Personal Christian Life in the Ministry' (1887); 'Forty Days with the Master' (1891).

Huntington, Jedediah Vincent. An American poet and novelist; born in New York, January 1815; died in France, 1862. Originally a physician, then an Episcopal clergyman, he became a Roman Catholic in 1849, and edited Roman Catholic magazines. He wrote: 'Poems' (1843); the striking novels, 'Lady Alice, or the New Una,' (1849), 'Alban, or the History of a Young Puritan' (new ed. 1853, with its sequel 'The Forest,' 1852), 'Blonde and Brunette' (1859); etc.

Hurlburt, William Henry. An American journalist; born at Charleston, S. C., 1827; died 1895. After an extensive journalistic experience in New York, he became editor-in-chief of the New York World (1876–83). After 1883 he resided in Europe. He wrote: 'Gan-Eden' (1854), travels in Cuba; 'General McClellan and the Conduct of the War' (1864); etc.

Hurst, John Fletcher. A prominent American Methodist divine and writer; born near Salem, Md., Aug. 17, 1834. He became bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1880, and chancellor of the American University of his denomination in 1891. He has written: 'Literature of Theology'; 'History of Rationalism'; 'Martyrs to the Tract Cause'; 'Life and Literature in the Fatherland'; 'Outline of Church History'; 'Our Theological Century'; 'Bibliotheca Theologica'; 'Short Histories of the Church'; 'Short History of the Christian Church'; 'Indika,' a large illustrated work on India, and one of great importance; translations of theological works and histories; etc.

Hurter, Friedrich Emanuel, von (hör'ter). A Swiss theologian and historian; born at Schaffhausen, March 19, 1787; died at Gratz, Styria, Aug. 27, 1865. Appointed to a pastorate in his native town, he resigned in 1841, and became a convert to Catholicism. In 1846 he was selected as historiographer to the Emperor of Austria. Of his numerous works, relating chiefly to mediæval and church history, may be mentioned: 'History of King Theodoric and his Reign' (1807); 'Pope Innocent III. and his Contemporaries' (1834–42); 'Birth and New Birth' (1845), in which he gives his reasons for a change of religion; 'Emperor Ferdinand II.' (10 vols., 1850–62); 'Last Four Years of the Life of Wallenstein' (1862).

Hutcheson, Francis. A Scotch educator and philosopher; born at Drumalig, Ulster, Ireland, Aug. 8, 1694; died in Glasgow, about 1746. For many years a public teacher in Glasgow, he became in 1729 professor of moral philosophy at the university in that city. He is regarded as one of the founders of modern philosophy in Scotland. He was the author of: 'Inquiry into the Original of Our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue' (1720); 'Nature and Conduct of the Passions and Affections' (1728); 'System of Moral Philosophy' (1755).

Hutchinson, Ellen Mackay. [«Mrs. Royal Cortissoz.»] An American poet and journalist; born in western New York in 18—. She was long one of the editors of the New York Tribune, and was associated with E. C. Stedman in the compilation of the 'Library of American Literature.' Her numerous poems have been collected under the title of 'Songs and Lyrics' (1881).

Hutten, Ulrich von (höt'ten). A German poet, theologian, and controversial satirist; born in Steckelburg, near Fulda, 1488; died in the island of Ufenau, Lake Zurich, 1523. Of a noble family and destined for the church, he preferred a life of roving adventure. After many vicissitudes, including shipwreck, military service, and absolute beggary, he rose to fame by brilliant contributions to the current religious and political controversies. His works include: 'The Art of Prosody'; 'Nemo,' a satire upon the pedantic learning of his day; 'Dialogues'; and various others, most of them attacking abuses in the church. His most noteworthy production, however (his in part if not wholly), is the 'Letters of Obscure Men' (that is, men who think and talk obscurely), mercilessly ridiculing the ignorance of the lower clergy. His position in literature is that of a fearless genius and champion of truth; he aimed to regenerate his country, but his means were somewhat Utopian.

Hutton, Laurence. An American essayist and literary critic; born in New York, Aug. 8, 1843. Devoting his earlier years to mercantile pursuits, he at length became dramatic critic of the New York Evening Mail. He has edited, since 1886, Literary Notes in Harper's Magazine. His publications are well known under the titles 'Plays and Players'; 'Edwin Booth'; 'Literary Landmarks'; and essays on London, Edinburgh, Jerusalem, Venice, Florence, and Rome.

Hutton, Richard Holt. An English editor, critic, and author; born 1826; died 1897. He was editor of the London Spectator, a literary critic of great repute, and the author of 'Studies in Parliament: a Series of Sketches of Leading Politicians' (1866); 'Essays, Theological and Literary' (2 vols., 1871); 'Sir Walter Scott' (1878) in 'English Men of Letters' series; 'Essays on Some Modern Guides of English Thought in Matters of Faith' (1887).

Huxley, Thomas Henry. An eminent English scientist; born in Ealing, May 4, 1825; died June 29, 1895. His works include: 'On the Educational Value of the Natural-History Sciences' (1854); 'On Tape and Cystic Worms' (1857), translated from the German of C. T. Von Siebold; 'Evidence as to Man's Place in

Nature' (1863); 'On Our Knowledge of the Causes of the Phenomena of Organic Nature: Being Six Lectures to Workingmen' (1863); 'Lectures on the Elements of Comparative Anatomy' (1864); 'An Elementary Atlas of Comparative Osteology' (1864–66); 'Palæontologia Indica: Vertebrate Fossils' (1866); 'Lessons in Elementary Physiology' (1866); 'An Introduction to the Classification of Animals' (1869); 'Protoplasm: the Physical Basis of Life' (1869), new edition entitled 'On the Physical Basis of Life' in 'Half Hours with Modern Scientists'; 'Lay Sermons, Addresses, and Reviews' (1870); 'Essays: Selected from Lay Sermons, etc.' (1871); 'A Manual of the Anatomy of Vertebrated Animals' (1871); 'Critiques and Addresses' (1873); 'American Addresses' (1877); 'Physiography' (1877); 'Hume' (1879), in 'English Men of Letters'; 'Science Primers: Introductory' (1880); 'The Crayfish: an Introduction to the Study of Zoölogy' (1880); 'Science and Culture, and Other Essays' (1881); 'Inaugural Meeting of the Fishery Congress: Address' (1883); with H. N. Martin, 'A Course of Practical Instruction in Elementary Biology' (1888). *

Huygens, Constantyn (hī'genz). A Dutch poet and prose-writer; born in The Hague, Sept. 4, 1596; died March 28, 1687. He was long private secretary to the Prince of Orange. His first volume of poems, 'Otia' (Relaxations), is in Italian, French, Latin, and Dutch. The last two sections were subsequently enlarged and each published separately: the first as 'Momenta Desultoria'; and the second, the widely read 'Corn Flowers,' which contained epigrams, translations, and one or two excellent comedies. His most notable poems are 'Daghwerck,' in memory of his wife, and 'Batave Tempe,' a series of native legends and scenes. His prose comprises memoirs, essays on music, and State papers. He is the most brilliant figure in Dutch literary history.

Huysmans, Jorris Karl (ēs-mäns). A French novelist; born in Paris, Feb. 5, 1848. He studied law and entered the French civil service, but abandoned it for literature. At first a pronounced realist, he turned to idealism and even mysticism. He first attracted notice by the story 'Pack on Back'; then followed 'Martha,' 'The Vatard Sisters,' 'The Ménage,' and others. The latest expression of his theories is in 'Down There' (Là-bas). His style is dreamy and intensely delicate, but obscure at times.

Hyacinthe, Père. See **Loyson.**

Hylton, John Dunbar. An American writer of verse; born in the island of Jamaica, W. I., 1837. He is a physician at Palmyra, N. J. He has written: 'The Bride of Gettysburg' (1878); 'Above the Grave of John Odenswurge' (2d ed. 1884); 'Artaloise' (1887); etc.

Hymans, Louis (ē-mäns). A Belgian historian, journalist, novelist, and poet; born in Rotterdam, 1829; died at Brussels, 1884. He removed to Belgium in boyhood and rose rapidly to distinction as a Liberal journalist. He edited the Belgian Star and the Parliamentary Echo for some years, and was elected to Parliament in 1859. He wrote: 'History of the Marquisate of Anvers,' 'Popular History of Belgium,' and 'Political and Parliamentary History of Belgium'; two popular novels, 'André Bailly' and 'The Buvard Family'; and some pleasing poems.

Hyndman, Henry Mayers. An English journalist, socialistic leader, and author; born in 1842. He acted as special correspondent for the Pall Mall Gazette during the war between France and Italy in 1866, and was one of the founders of the Social Democratic Federation in 1881. Among his works, which deal chiefly with socialism, may be mentioned: 'The Indian Famine and the Crisis in India' (1877); 'Text-Book of Democracy' (1881); 'The Historical Basis of Socialism in England' (1883); 'Will Socialism Benefit the English People?' (1884); 'The Commercial Crisis of the Nineteenth Century' (1892). He was co-author with William Morris of 'A Summary of the Principles of Socialism' (1884).

I

Iamblichus (jam'bli-kus). A Syrian philosopher; born at Chalcis, Cœle-Syria; died about 330 A. D. He was the author of numerous philosophical works written from the Neo-Platonic point of view, among them an 'Exhortation to Philosophy.' He also wrote a 'Life of Pythagoras.'

Ibn Batuta (ibn bä-tö'tä). An Arabic writer of travel; born at Tangier, Morocco, about 1304; died at Fez, about 1377. He made many voyages and wrote his 'Travels,' which were translated into French and English. He is sometimes termed Abu Abdallah Mohammed.

Ibn Doreid, Abubekr Mohammed (ibn dō-rīd'). An Arabic poet and philologist; born at Basra, 838; died in Bagdad, 933. He wrote, among other things, a celebrated elegy on the mutability of fortune, which has been translated and commented upon.

Ibn Esra (ibn ez'rä). [Properly Abraham ben Meir ibn Esra.] A Jewish writer and scholar; born at Toledo, about 1092; died 1167. He traveled extensively, studying poetry, grammar, mathematics, astronomy, and philosophy. He wrote a Hebrew grammar, was one of the earliest critics and commentators on the Bible, and composed hymns largely used in the Jewish liturgy.

Ibn Khaldún, Abderrahman (ibn khäl-dön'). An Arabic historian, descended from a noble family of Seville; born in Tunis, 1322; died at Cairo, 1406. He occupied high official positions at the courts of various Mahometan princes, and is considered the greatest of Arabic historians, his chief work being a history of the Arabs and Berbers in several volumes, with a philosophical introduction to the science of history.

Ibn Khallikan (ibn kăl'li-kän). An Arabic scholar and writer; born at Arbela, 1211; died at Damascus, 1281. He was renowned in his own day for his numerous works in every department of literature. His best-known work is the 'Wafiat-ul-Aiyan,' or 'Deaths of Eminent Men.'

Ibn Koteiba, Abdallah ibn Muslim. A noted Arabic philologist and historian; born at Bagdad, 828; died there, 890. He composed, among many other things, a 'Handbook of History,' brought out in a German translation in 1850; a work on 'The Art of Poetry'; and 'Contributions to the Knowledge of Poetry among the Old Arabs.'

Ibn Sînâ (ibn sen'ä). An Arabic philosopher, known also as Avicenna; born in Afshena, Bokhara, 980; died at Hamaden, Persia, 1037. The titles of his works are so numerous that the reader is referred to his biography in the 'Library' for an authoritive enumeration of them as well as for a history of his career. *

Ibn Tofail (ibn to-fil'). An Arabic philosopher and physician, who flourished towards the close of the twelfth century in one of the Spanish dominions of the Moors. His most celebrated work is a philosophical romance bearing the title 'The Improvement of Human Reason Exhibited in the Life of Hai Ebn Yokdhan,' which has been translated into Hebrew, Latin, and English.

Ibrahim of Aleppo (ib-rä-hēm'). A famed Ottoman writer on jurisprudence; born about 1490 (?); died 1549. He compiled the great code of laws known as 'Multeka-al-Abhar' (Confluence of the Seas).

Ibsen, Henrik (ib'sen). A Norwegian dramatist; born in Skien, March 20, 1828. His plays are: 'Brand,' a drama; 'A Doll's House,' a satiric comedy; 'Peer Gynt,' a dramatic poem; 'Emperor and Galilean,' a historic drama (in two parts: i., 'Julian's Apostasy'; ii., 'Julian the Emperor'); 'The Pillars of Society,' a satiric comedy; 'The Warriors at Helgeland,' a historical drama; 'Love's Comedy,' a satirical play; and the series comprising 'Ghosts,' 'An Enemy of the People,' 'The Wild Duck,' 'Rosmersholm,' 'The Lady from the Sea,' 'Hedda Gabler,' and 'Architect Solness,' all of which are alike in that they aim to dissect the conventionalities of the social system under which we live. *

Ibycus (ib'i-kus). A Greek lyric poet; born in Rhegium, about B. C. 560 (?); died there (or near Corinth?), B. C. 525 (?). The fragments of exquisite metre that have come down to us, and the picturesque fate that befell him—a fate that suggested to Dante one of his inimitable images—have won for him a distinct renown. The ancients esteemed him highly, although Cicero complains of the impurity of his Muse as a sign of the degeneracy of the Romans who admired it. The story told of him is that the poet went on a journey to Corinth but was captured by bandits near that city, and murdered after having been despoiled. As he expired he called to a flock of passing cranes to avenge him; and as the bandits sat in the theatre not many days later, a flight of the stately birds took place, whereupon the leader of the guilty men called attention, ironically, to the dead poet's «avengers.» The word attracted notice and led to discovery.

Ide, George Barton. An American writer and clergyman; born in Vermont, 1804; died in 1872. He has published 'Green Hollow'; 'Bible Echoes, or Lessons from the War';

'The Power of Kindness,' a juvenile tale; and 'Bible Pictures.'

Idrisi (id'rē-sē). An Arabian geographer, who flourished between 1100 and 1200, and wrote a 'Book About the World' which is of importance in the annals of geographical science.

Iffland, August Wilhelm (if'fländ). A German dramatist and actor; born in Hanover, April 19, 1759; died at Berlin, Sept. 22, 1814. He fled his home and theological studies when a mere youth, in order to go on the stage, and soon became a great actor. As a playwright he captured the public with 'The Hunters' and 'The Crime of Ambition.' He united in a rare degree a mastery of stage-craft with a knowledge of dramatic construction.

Iglesias, José Maria (ē-glā'sē-äs). A Mexican historian and publicist; born in the City of Mexico, Jan. 5, 1823. He has figured very prominently in his country's politics. He has written 'Contribution to a History of the War between Mexico and the United States' (1852), and a 'Historical Review of the French Intervention' (1870).

Iglesias de la Casa, José (ē-glā'sē-äs dā lä kä'sä). A Spanish poet; born in Salamanca, Oct. 31, 1743; died there, Aug. 26, 1791. He was a priest in his native diocese, and in conjunction with Melendez, organized a devoted band of poetasters, the fame of which spread far and wide, under the name of the School of Salamanca, exercising in time no ordinary authority over Spanish poetry. His volume of 'Light Verse' has, under various titles, passed through numerous editions in Spain, where he will probably always be a classic.

Ilsley, Charles Parker. An American author; born in Maine in 1807; died in 1887. He was a resident of Portland, Me., until 1866. Among his works are: 'The Liberty Pole, a Tale of Machias'; 'Forest and Shore,' later republished as 'The Wrecker's Daughter.'

Imbert, Barthelémi (aṅ-bār'). A French poet; born at Nîmes, 1747; died near Paris (?), Aug. 23, 1790. He attained celebrity with 'The Judgment of Paris,' a specimen of delicately wrought and musical versification. He also wrote a 'Book of Fables.'

Imbert de Saint-Amand, Arthur (aṅ-bār' dė saṅt-ä-mäṅ). A French biographer and historian; born in Paris, Nov. 22, 1834. His career was a diplomatic and official one until he began a study of the lives of the women of the old French courts, of the First Empire, and of the restoration. His 'Women of Versailles' is a graphic presentation of court manners and morals under the last three of the Louises before the Revolution, while the 'Women of the Tuileries' is a bit of realism in biography that brings the era vividly before the reader. His studies of the Napoleonic royalties sustain the reputation established by the earlier works.

Imbriani, Vittorio (ēm-brē-än'ē). An Italian poet and historian of literature; born in Naples, Oct. 27, 1840; died there, Jan. 1, 1886. His life was involved in political turmoil, but he made himself known as a graceful and elegant poet with 'Popular Songs of the Southern Provinces,' and as an ode-writer of strength and dignity in an 'Address to Italy's Queen.' In prose he ranks high, as 'Purloined [or Usurped] Reputations,' a book of literary essays, demonstrates. His 'Philological Studies in Dante' is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the great Florentine.

Imlah, John. A Scottish poet and songwriter; born in Aberdeen, 1799; died at St. James, Jamaica, 1846. His songs met the popular fancy, and are to be found in all Scotch collections. He published 'May Flowers' in 1827, followed by 'Poems and Songs' (1841).

Immermann, Karl Leberecht (im'mer-män). A German poet, dramatist, and romancer; born in Magdeburg, April 24, 1796; died at Düsseldorf, Aug. 25, 1840. A university course and the campaign of Waterloo supplied his early experiences. As the result of years of hard labor he produced plays above mediocrity but below greatness. 'The Princes of Syracuse' and 'The Eye of Love' merit notice among his comedies, while as a tragedy, his 'Ghismonda' ranks high. He lives in the brilliant and original 'Epigoni.' 'Münchhausen,' his lightest fancy, is well known. It must not be confused with 'Baron Münchhausen.' *

Inchbald, Elizabeth Simpson. An English actress, dramatist, and novelist; born 1753; died 1821. 'A Simple Story,' 'Nature and Art,' are among her best tales. She also wrote: 'Such Things Are'; 'The Married Man'; 'The Wedding Day'; 'The Midnight Hour'; 'Every One Has his Fault'; 'Lovers' Vows'; etc.

Ingalls, Joshua King. An American financier and writer; born 18—. He has published: 'Social Wealth'; 'Economic Equities'; and 'Reminiscences of an Octogenarian' (1897).

Ingelow, Jean. An English poet and novelist; born in Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1830; died in London, July 19, 1897. 'A Rhyming Chronicle of Incidents and Feeling,' her maiden volume, reveals her melancholy disposition. The 'Round of Days' brought her fame, and the circle of her admirers constantly widened as 'Home Thoughts and Home Scenes,' 'A Story of Doom, and Other Poems,' 'Mopsa the Fairy,' and 'Little Wonder Horn' made evident the full range of her power. Her novels, 'Fated to be Free,' 'Sarah de Berenger,' 'Don John,' and one or two more, did not attract wide attention. *

Ingemann, Bernhard Severin (ing'e-män). A Danish poet and novelist; born 1789; died 1862. His 'Procne,' 'Youthful Poems,' and 'The Renegade' display genius. 'Blanca,' 'The Voice in the Desert,' and 'The Battle for the Possession of Walhalla' are wonderful plays, alive with inspiration. 'Waldemar the Great and his Companions,' a historic poem, is his masterpiece, while as a novelist

he stands among the chosen few with 'Conqueror Waldemar,' one of the triumphs of the Danish language. *

Ingersoll, Charles Jared. An American poet and miscellaneous writer; born in Philadelphia, 1782; died there, 1862. He was the author of 'Chiomara' (1800), a poem; 'Edwy and Elgira' (1801), a tragedy; 'Inchiquin the Jesuit's Letters on American Literature and Politics' (1810); 'Julian' (1831), a poem; and a 'Historical Sketch of the Second War between the United States and Great Britain' (4 vols., 1845-52).

Ingersoll, Ernest. An American naturalist and prose-writer; born in Michigan, 1852. The summer of 1873 he spent with Louis Agassiz in his seaside school on Penikese. After Agassiz died he was naturalist and collector with the Hayden survey in the West. He contributed scientific articles to various newspapers. His writings include: 'Birds'-Nesting' (1881); 'History and Present Condition of the Oyster Industries of the United States' (1881); 'Knocking Round the Rockies' (1882); 'Country Cousins' (1884); 'The Strange Ventures of a Stowaway' (1886); and 'Down-East Latch-Strings' (1887).

Ingersoll, Luther Dunham. An American writer; born 18—. He is librarian of the War Department at Washington, and has published 'Iowa and the Rebellion'; a 'Life of Horace Greeley'; and a 'History of the War Department.'

Ingersoll, Robert Green. A distinguished American orator, lecturer, and lawyer; born in Dresden, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833. He is well known as a free-thinker. He went west when twelve years old, becoming in time a school-teacher. He began to practice law in 1854. He was colonel of Illinois cavalry during the War. In 1866 he was made attorney-general for Illinois. He now has his law office in New York. He has published: 'The Gods'; 'Ghosts'; 'Some Mistakes of Moses'; 'Lectures Complete'; 'Prose Poems and Selections'; and many other pamphlets and miscellaneous articles.

Ingleby, Clement Mansfield. An English Shakespearean critic and miscellaneous writer; born at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, Oct. 29, 1823; died at Ilford, Essex, 1886. He was educated at Cambridge for the law, which he abandoned for a literary career, and became famous as a Shakespearean scholar and critic, aiding in the Stanton edition. He wrote: 'The Principles of Acoustics and the Theory of Sound'; 'The Stereoscope'; 'The Ideality of the Rainbow'; 'The Mutual Relation of Theory and Practice'; 'Law and Religion'; 'A Voice for the Mute Creation'; 'Miracles Versus Nature.'

Inglis, Henry David (ing'lz). An English descriptive prose-writer; born in Edinburgh, 1795; died in London, March 20, 1835. From mercantile life he drifted into literature; traveling widely, and under the pseudonym of "Derwent Conway," writing: 'Tales of the Ardennes' (1825), a very popular book, duly followed by 'Solitary Walks through Many Lands' (1828), 'Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote' (1837), and various similar studies.

Ingraham, Joseph Holt. An American writer and clergyman; born in Maine, 1809; died 1866. He lived for a time in Holly Springs, Miss., and early in life wrote some very sensational romances, among them: 'Lafitte; the Pirate of the Gulf'; 'Captain Kyd'; and 'The Dancing Feather.' After entering the ministry he wrote three religious romances: 'The Prince of the House of David'; 'The Pillar of Fire'; and 'The Throne of David.'

Innsley, Owen. See **Jennison, Lucy White.**

Intra, Giambattista (ēn'trä). An Italian novelist and essayist; born in Calvenzano, near Bergamo, in 1832. He has contributed ably to periodical literature and produced original and interesting fiction, notably 'Agnese Gonzaga,' and 'The Last of the Bonaccolsi.'

Ion of Chios (ī'on [*or* ē'ōn] kī'os). A Greek poet and prose-writer; born in Chios about 484 B.C.; died at Athens about 422. Few losses to literature are so serious as the destruction of his works, fragments only of which have descended to us. Richly endowed, intellectually and physically, and accomplished even for the age of Pericles, he established himself in the intimacy of Æschylus, Sophocles, and the other men who ornament that unexampled era. He distinguished himself by his versatility: tragedies, hymns, elegies, epigrams, and essays issued in a splendid if not very deep stream from the perennial springs of his fancy. Brilliant passages in his memoirs, saved to us by a happy accident, tell of the banquet he gave to Sophocles and the things said and done on that typically Hellenic occasion.

Iron, Ralph. See **Schreiner, Olive.**

Irving, John Treat, Jr. An American writer; born 1812; a nephew of Washington Irving, and a lawyer of New York city. He has written: 'Indian Sketches'; 'Hawk Chief'; 'The Attorney'; 'Henry Harson'; and 'The Van Gelder Papers.'

Irving, Pierre Munroe. An American writer, nephew of Washington Irving; born 1803; died in 1876. He was the author of a 'Life of Washington Irving.' He also edited various compilations and acted as his uncle's literary assistant.

Irving, Washington. An American historian, biographer, and man of letters; born in New York, April 3, 1783; died at "Sunnyside," near Tarrytown, N. Y., Nov. 28, 1859. His works include: 'A Voyage to the Eastern Part of Terra Firma' (1806), a translation; Salmagundi (1807-8), with J. K. Paulding and William Irving; 'History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker' (1809); 'The Sketch Book' (1819-20); 'Bracebridge Hall' (1822); 'Letters of Jonathan Oldstyle, Gent.' (1824); 'Life and Times of Christopher Columbus' (1828);

'Conquest of Granada' (1829); 'Companions of Columbus' (1831); 'The Alhambra' (1832); 'Crayon Miscellany' (1835); 'Astoria' (1836); 'The Rocky Mountains: Journal of Captain B. L. E. Bonneville' (1837); 'Life of Oliver Goldsmith' (1840); 'Mahomet and his Successors' (1849–50); 'Wolfert's Roost' (1855); 'Life of Washington' (1855–59). Among his literary labors he made an edition of 'The Poetical Works of Thomas Campbell' (1810), and 'Miscellaneous Works of Oliver Goldsmith.' *

Irving, William. An American prose-writer, and brother of Washington Irving; born in New York city, 1766; died there, 1821. He contributed largely in the production of Salmagundi; the political pieces were mostly his, as also were the letters of Mustapha in Nos. 5 and 14.

Isaaks, Jorge (ē'säks *or* ī'zaks). A South American novelist and poet; born in Cali, Colombia. His extraction is partly English-Jewish and partly Spanish. 'María,' a novel, is his masterpiece, but he has written meritorious verse. *

Isla, José Francisco de (ēs'lä). A Spanish satirist; born in Vidane, March 24, 1703; died at Bologna, Nov. 2, 1781. He was a Jesuit and taught successfully in the Jesuit seminaries for years, but the expulsion of his order from Spain reduced him to destitution, and he died in want. He is without a rival among his countrymen, Cervantes always excepted, as a wit and satirist; the prodigious popularity of his 'Life and Adventures of Friar Gerundio de Campazas,' upon its first appearance in 1758 (under the pseudonym of "F. Lobon de Salazar"), being but a well-won tribute to its unhackneyed drolleries and epigrammatic style. As a portrait of Spanish life in the eighteenth century it must ever remain a standard work. He made an infelicitous translation of 'Gil Blas' from the French that led to a still more infelicitous controversy over the authorship of that lengthy masterpiece. His other works are without importance.

Isocrates (ī-sok'ra-tēs). A Greek orator and rhetorician; born in Athens in 436 B.C.; died at Athens (?) 338 B.C. He was apparently carefully educated, Socrates having been of the number of his preceptors; and at an early age he was celebrated for the facility with which he used his native tongue, although the weakness of his voice precluded any hope he may once have entertained of distinction in public life. He therefore opened a school of oratory, the fame of which soon filled all Greece, in consequence of the exceptional attainments of its graduates. The ages have spared to us twenty-one of his compositions, rhetorical and epistolary. He is best represented by the discourses known as the 'Areopagiticus' and the 'Panegyricus.'

J

Jablonsky, Boleslav (yab-lon'skē). ["Karl Eugen Tupy."] A leading Czech poet; born Jan. 14, 1813; died in Cracow, March 1881. His love lyric 'Písne' and his didactic 'The Father's Wisdom' are universally popular.

Jackson, Edward Payson. An American prose-writer; born in Erzeroum, Turkey, March 15, 1840. He graduated at Amherst in 1870. He published: 'Mathematic Geography' (1873); 'A Demi-God' (1886); and 'The Earth in Space' (1887).

Jackson, Helen Fiske. ["H. H."] An American poet and miscellaneous writer; born 1831; died 1885. She published: 'Poems'; 'Bits of Talk'; 'Hetty's Strange History'; 'Ramona'; 'A Century of Dishonor'; etc. *

Jackson, Henry. An English novelist; born in Boston, Lincolnshire, April 15, 1831; died at Hampstead, May 24, 1879. His novels: 'A Dead Man's Revenge'; 'Gilbert Rugge' (1866); and 'Argus Fairburn' (1874), had much vogue.

Jackson, Sheldon. An American missionary; born at Minaville, N. Y., May 18, 1834. He was superintendent of missions for the Rocky Mountain region from 1870 to 1872. In 1885 he was appointed general agent of education in Alaska. Among his works are: 'Alaska and Missions on the North Pacific Coast' (1880); 'Education in Alaska' (1881).

Jacobi, Friedrich Heinrich (yä-kō'bē). A German philosopher and metaphysician; born in Düsseldorf, Jan. 25, 1743; died at Munich, March 10, 1819. He obtained recognition from Wieland, Goethe, and other accomplished Germans as one of the most original thinkers of their common country. 'Letters on Spinoza's Philosophy'; 'Things Divine'; 'Letter to Fichte'; 'An Enterprise in Criticism to Render Reason Reasonable'; and 'Woldemar,' a philosophical fiction, are among his most important additions to literature.

Jacobi, Johann Georg. A German poet, brother of Friedrich; born in Düsseldorf, Sept. 2, 1740; died at Freiburg, Jan. 4, 1814. His association with Wieland, Klopstock, Goethe, Herder, and "Father" Gleim, the poet and patron of poets, quickened his talent, and the verse that gives him such eminence among his country's minor bards was the result. 'The Summer Journey' and 'The Winter Journey' are among the prettiest of this poet's pieces.

Jacobi, Mary Putnam. An American physician; born in London, England, Aug. 31, 1842

She graduated from the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia; College of Pharmacy, New York; and the School of Medicine, Paris. Since 1871 she has practiced in New York city. Among her works are: 'The Value of Life' (1879); 'Hysteria, and Other Essays' (1888).

Jacobsen, Jens Peter (yä'kub-sen). A Danish novelist; born at Thisted, Jutland, April 7, 1847; died at Copenhagen, April 30, 1885. He was a botanist and Darwinian who turned to story-writing and became eminent as a realistic novelist. 'Mogens,' 'Niels Lyhne,' and 'Marie Grubbe' are tales of great merit in plot, construction, and style.

Jacobson, Eduard (yä'kub-son). A German comic poet; born at Great Strelitz, Upper Silesia, Nov. 10, 1833. He studied medicine, but wrote 'Faust and Gretchen' in his college days, and thus learned what he was fitted for. A host of laughable nothings have followed it. Among his best works '500,000 Devils' and 'The Man in the Moon' may be cited.

Jacopone da Todi (yä''kō-pō'ne dä tō'dē). An Italian Pietist poet and satirist; born at Todi about 1230; died at Collazzone, Dec. 25, 1306. He was a prominent lawyer, who lost his wife, became a monk, and got involved in politics. He wrote dialect poems in support of his party; the stinging sarcasm of his rhymes aimed against Pope Boniface VIII. causing them to be particularly remembered. The hymn 'Stabat Mater' is attributed to him, although the authorship has been disputed.

Jacotot, Jean Joseph (zhä-kō-tō). A French authority on education; born in Dijon, March 4, 1770; died at Paris, July 31, 1840. He founded a system of pedagogics that still bears his name, and is based apparently upon the *iter, iterumque* of Virgil,—constant repetition, and learning by heart,—together with a harmony of studies. His system is set forth in the 'Universal Instruction,' an elaborate manual in "mother tongue," and in 'Music, Design, and Painting,' works of great vogue at one time, and still widely accepted.

Jäger, Oskar (yā'ger). A German historian and pedagogue; born at Stuttgart, Oct. 26, 1830. As an educator he has attained prestige and official position; while his 'History of Recent Times, from the Congress of Vienna to our Own Day' (1874–75) is an acknowledged masterpiece. 'The Humanist Gymnasium' (1889) is an example of his achievements in pedagogics; and he has written 'The Punic Wars' (1869–70) and 'John Wycliffe and his Significance for the Reformation' (1854), both profound studies.

Jago, Richard. An English poet; born in Beaudesert, Warwickshire, Oct. 1, 1715; died at Snitterfield, May 8, 1781. He was a clergyman poetically endowed, whose elegy 'The Blackbirds' (1753) pleases, and whose other works are tasteful.

Jagodynski, Stanislas (yä-gō-din'skē). A Polish poet and prose-writer, who flourished in the sixteenth century, and was, it would seem, a laureate and epigrammatist at court, distinguishing himself by his wit and eloquence. 'Presents for Saxon Ladies,' a biting and dainty satire, directed against the corruption of the times; 'The Courtesans,' a volume of epigrams; and 'The Escape of Rugiera,' a drama, show him at his best.

Jalal-ud-din Rūmī. See **Rūmī.**

James I., King of Scotland. Born at Dunfermline, Aug. 1 (?), 1394; assassinated near Perth, Feb. 20, 1437. His 'Kingis Quair' (King's Booklet: 1404?) is a poem of spirit; and in 'The Ballade of Guid Counsale,' almost certainly his, are many fine passages.

James I., King of England. Born in Edinburgh Castle, June 19, 1566; died at the palace of Theobalds, March 27, 1625. His literary gifts are revealed in 'Essays of a Prentice in the Divine Art of Poetry' (1584); 'Poetical Exercises' (1591); and 'The True Law of Free Monarchies' (1603).

James, George Payne Rainsford. An English novelist; born in London, Aug. 9, 1801; died in Venice, May 9, 1860. His historical novel 'Richelieu' (1829) won encomiums from Scott. Next came 'Darnley' (1830); 'Delorme' (1831); 'Attila' (1837); and many stirring and readable novels. He attempted the historian's rôle, without encouraging results, in 'Dark Scenes of History' (1849), and other books. He wrote as many as seventy historical novels.

James, Henry. An American scholar; born at Albany, N. Y., June 3, 1811; died at Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18, 1882. He resided at Cambridge. Among the most noted of his works on morals and religion are: 'What Is the State?' (1845); 'Moralism and Christianity' (1852); 'Lectures and Miscellanies' (1852); 'The Nature of Evil' (1855); 'Christianity the Logic of Creation' (1857); 'Substance and Shadow' (1863); 'The Secret of Swedenborg' (1869).

James, Henry. An American novelist and miscellaneous prose-writer, son of Henry (1st); born in New York, April 15, 1843. His works include: 'Transatlantic Sketches' (1875); 'A Passionate Pilgrim and Other Tales' (1875); 'Roderick Hudson' (1876); 'The American' (1877); 'Watch and Ward' (1878); 'French Poets and Novelists' (1878); 'Daisy Miller: a Study' (1878); 'The Europeans: a Sketch' (1878); 'An International Episode' (1879); 'The Madonna of the Future and Other Tales' (1879); 'Hawthorne' (1879); 'A Bundle of Letters' (1880); 'Confidence' (1880); 'The Diary of a Man of Fifty' (1880); 'Washington Square' (1880); 'The Portrait of a Lady' (1882); 'Daisy Miller: a Comedy' (1883); 'The Siege of London; The Pension Beaurepas; and The Point of View' (1883); 'Portraits of Places' (1883); 'Tales of Three Cities' (1884); 'A Little Tour in France' (1885); 'The Art of Fiction' (1885), with Walter Besant; 'Stories Revived' (2 vols.,

1885); 'The Author of Beltraffio' (1885); 'The Bostonians' (1886); 'The Princess Casamassima' (1886); 'Partial Portraits' (1888); 'The Aspern Papers and Other Stories' (1888); 'The Reverberator' (1888); 'A London Life' (1889); 'The Tragic Muse' (1890); 'Port Tarascon' (1891), a translation; 'The Lesson of the Master' (1892), a volume of stories; 'The Real Thing and Other Tales' (1893); 'Picture and Text' (1893); 'The Private Life', (1893), a volume of stories; 'Essays in London and Elsewhere' (1893); 'The Wheel of Time' (1894); 'Theatricals' (1894); 'Terminations' (1895); 'What Maisie Knew' (1897); etc. His pen has been busy in brilliant and important contributions to the periodical press during his whole career. *

James, William. An American scholar and psychologist, son of Henry (1st); born Jan. 11, 1842. Graduated at Harvard University, and has been a professor since 1872 of anatomy, physiology, and psychology. His published works are: 'Principles of Psychology' (1890); 'Psychology, Briefer Course' (1892).

Jameson, Anna Brownell. An Irish miscellaneous writer; born (Murphy) in Dublin, May 17, 1794; died in London, March 17, 1860. She was the daughter of a noted artist, and began her literary work with 'The Diary of an Ennuyée' (1826). Then followed 'Loves of the Poets' (1829); 'Celebrated Female Sovereigns' (1831); 'Characteristics of Women'; 'Companion to the Public Picture Galleries of London' (1842); 'Memoirs of the Early Italian Painters' (1845), edited; 'Sacred and Legendary Art' (1848–52), not quite complete; etc.

Jameson, Robert William. A British journalist, novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer; born in Leith, 1805; died in London, Dec. 10, 1868. Radical in his politics, he wrote brilliantly during the Anti-Corn-Law agitation; evolving between times, 'Nimrod' (1848), a poem in blank verse; 'The Curse of Gold' (1854), a novel; and a tragedy, 'Timoleon,' which reached a second edition in 1852.

Jami, 'Abd-urrahmán (jâ-mē', ạbd'ör-oi-mạn). The last of Persia's classic poets; born in Jam, Khorasan, August (?) 1414; died at Herat (?), in May (?) 1492 or 1493. His best-known poetical works are: 'The Abode of Spring' (Behâristân); 'The Chain of Gold'; and 'The Loves of Joseph and Zuleika and of Mejnun and Leila.' He is known in Europe as the Persian Petrarch, while his countrymen call him "the fiery star to which the gold stars bend," a metaphor illustrative of the glories with which he invested the passion of love. *

Jamison, Mrs. Celia V. (Hamilton). An American writer of juvenile literature; born in Louisiana, 18—. Among her best-known works are: 'Toinette's Philip'; 'Lady Jane'; 'Seraph.'

Jamyn, Amadis (jä-mañ'). A French poet; born in Chaource, Champagne, about 1538; died there about 1585. He wrote in imitation of Ronsard, producing neat and dainty but rather insipid sonnets, in which we are assured that love, while a grand thing, has yet its inconveniences. 'The Hunt' and 'Liberality' are among his pieces.

Janda, Bohumil (yän'dä). A Bohemian novelist and poet; born at Patek, May 1, 1831; died at Prague (?), Sept. 29, 1875. His poetry and prose deal mostly with historical themes afforded by the annals of his native land. 'Jan Talafus z Ostrova' is his masterpiece in metre, being an epic of a fifteenth-century knight. His novel 'Anna Městecká Bocek' is based upon somewhat similar material.

Jan de Rijmer (yän dė rēmer). See **Goeverneur.**

Janet, Paul (zhän-ā'). A French philosopher and essayist; born in Paris, April 30, 1823. He has received important professorships in acknowledgment of the services conferred upon education by 'The Family' (1855), 'Studies of Dialectic in Plato and in Hegel' (1860), 'Masters of Modern Thought' (1883), and others which show the influence of Cousin.

Janin, Jules (zhä-nañ). A French critic, journalist, and novelist; born in St. Étienne, Feb. 16, 1804; died at Paris, June 19, 1874. He caught the fancy of the Parisians with his literary and theatrical criticisms, displaying an incredible aptitude for detecting the public taste, and guiding himself wholly by it. In 1870 he was elected to the French Academy. Among his stories and novels, 'The Dead Donkey and the Guillotined Woman,' 'Confession,' and 'A Heart for Two Loves,' are conspicuous. His permanent work is probably the collection of papers called 'History of Dramatic Literature.'

Janson, Kristofer Nagel (yän'son). A Norwegian poet; born in Bergen, May 5, 1841. He is a clergyman and educator, and settled in this country in 1881. 'Norse Poems,' a collection of lyrics, and 'Praerien's Saga,' are his most popular works, but he has produced many stories of merit. He writes in both Norse and English.

Janssen, Johannes (yän'sen). A German historian; born in Xanten, Düsseldorf, April 10, 1829; died in Frankfort-on-the-Main, Dec. 24, 1891. Distinguished for the zeal and learning with which he contends for the Catholic point of view in various valuable historical studies, he has produced in 'The History of the German People since the Close of the Middle Ages' (1877–94), a masterpiece of energetic controversialism softened by a happy style.

Janvier, Francis de Haes. An American poet, kinsman of Thomas A.; born in Pennsylvania in 1817; died in 1885. He published: 'The Skeleton Monk, and Other Poems' (1860); 'The Sleeping Sentinel' (1863); 'Patriotic Poems' (1866).

Janvier, Margaret Thomson. ["Margaret Vandegrift."] An American writer of juvenile literature, sister of Thomas A.; born in New Orleans, La., 1845. She is a resident of Philadelphia. Among her best-known works are:

'Clover Beach' (1880); 'Under the Dog Star' (1881); 'The Dead Doll, and Other Verses' (1888); 'Little Helpers' (1888).

Janvier, Thomas Allibone. An American novelist and miscellaneous writer; born in Philadelphia, 1849. He has published: 'An Embassy to Provence,' a volume of travel; 'Color Studies'; 'Four Stories'; 'The Mexican Guide'; 'Stories of Old New Spain'; 'The Aztec Treasure House,' a romance; 'The Uncle of an Angel, and Other Stories'; 'In Old New York'; etc. *

Jarves, James Jackson. An American prose-writer; born in Boston, Aug. 20, 1820; died in Terasp, Switzerland, June 28, 1888. He published: 'History of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands' (1843); 'Art Hints: Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting' (1855); 'Art Studies: The Old Masters of Italy' (1861); 'Glimpses at the Art of Japan' (1876); and 'Italian Rambles' (1884).

Jasmin, Jacques (zhäs-mañ). A Provençal poet; born in Agen, Lot-et-Garonne, March 6, 1798; died there, Oct. 4, 1864. His origin was of the humblest, and he earned his livelihood as a barber. He wrote: 'Curl Papers,' a string of quaint verses; 'Souvenirs,' a series of stanzas, the nature of which is sufficiently indicated by the title they bear; and the narrative poem 'Françonette.' He developed the possibilities of the language of Provence as a medium of modern literary expression. *

Jasykov, Nicolai Mikhailovich (yäs-ē'kov). A Russian poet; born in Simbirsk, March 16, 1803; died at Moscow, Jan. 7, 1847. His earliest verse was in a light and amatory vein (hence his sobriquet 'The Russian Anacreon'), but ill health changed the current of his thoughts. His first book is a collection of amorous lyrics, and his last a compilation of religious poetry. The good taste with which he uses the Russian language makes his verse notable.

Jauregui y Aguilar, Juan de (hou'rā-gē ē ä'gē-lär). A Spanish poet; born in Seville, about 1570; died at Madrid, Jan. 10 (?), 1649. His name became universally known in Spain upon the appearance of his charming translation of Tasso's 'Aminta.' He wrote 'Orpheus,' a long mediocre poem, and a 'Poetic Discourse' against the poet Gongora, besides rendering Lucan's 'Pharsalia' into Spanish with respectable fidelity to the original, but without its power.

Jay, Antoine (zhā). A French critic, essayist, and biographer; born in Guîtres, Gironde, Oct. 20, 1770; died at Lagorce, April 9, 1855. His early essays on literature won prizes from the French Academy, the reputation thus obtained being fully borne out by his work as an editor on the Journal de Paris; by the 'History of Cardinal Richelieu's Ministry'; and the 'Biographies of Contemporaries,' to which he contributed numerous articles. His 'Eulogy of Corneille' and 'Hermits in Prison' are much quoted.

Jay, John. An American lawyer; born in New York city, 1817; died there, 1894. He graduated from Columbia College in 1836, and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was an active opponent of slavery, and counsel for many fugitive slaves. From 1869 to 1875 he was minister to Austria, and in 1883 became a member of the New York Civil Service Commission. Among his works are: 'Caste and Slavery in the American Church' (1843); 'America Free, or America Slave' (1856).

Jayadeva (jī-ä-dā'vä). A Sanskrit poet; born in Kenduli (?), about 1150 (?). He is known only as the author of the 'Gita-Govinda' or 'Song of the Cowherd,' an expressively passionate and realistic outburst of the amorous Muse. *

Jeaffreson, John Cordy (jef'ĕr-sŏn). An English essayist, biographer, and critic; born in Framlingham, Suffolk, Jan. 14, 1831. He was bred to the bar, but became a novelist, changing his mind when his fiction failed and his 'Novels and Novelists from Elizabeth to Victoria' (1858) succeeded; since which time, 'A Book about Doctors' (1860), 'A Book about Lawyers' (1866), and 'A Book about the Clergy' (1870) have spread his fame. In biography 'The Real Lord Byron' (1883) and 'The Real Shelley' (1885) are studies in which the critic and the essayist show knowledge and skill.

Jean Paul. See **Richter.**

Jefferies, Richard. An English essayist and novelist; born in Swindon, Wiltshire, Nov. 6, 1848; died at Goring, Sussex (?), Aug. 14, 1887. His published works include: 'The Goddards of North Wilts' (1873), a local family history; 'The Scarlet Shawl' (1874), a novel; 'Restless Human Hearts' (1875), a novel; 'The World's End' (1877), a novel; 'The Dewy Morn,' a novel; 'Wild Life in a Southern County' (1879), a volume of descriptive sketches: this was followed by similar books, notably, 'Round about a Great Estate'; 'The Life of the Fields'; 'The Open Air'; 'The Amateur Poacher' (1879); 'Hodge and his Masters'; 'The Game Keeper at Home'; etc. His later works were the novel 'Green Ferne Farm' (1880); 'Wood Magic' (1881), a fanciful animal story; 'Bevis' (1882), a tale of childhood; 'The Story of My Heart' (1883), by many pronounced his masterpiece; 'Red Deer' (1884), a description of Exmoor; 'After London' (1885), an imaginative tale; 'Amaryllis at the Fair' (1887), a novel of country life; and some fugitive essays and sketches. 'Field and Hedgerow' was published posthumously. *

Jefferson, Joseph. An American actor of great repute and charm; born in Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1829. He came of a long line of dramatists, and has been associated with the most famous actors of his time. His play 'Rip Van Winkle' has delighted untold thousands, and continues to do so. No American actor occupies so warm a place in the American heart. His 'Autobiography' was published

in 1890, and he makes frequent lectures and addresses on the art of the actor, which contain his amusing and delightful recollections.

Jefferson, Thomas. A statesman of the first rank and fame; born at Shadwell, Va., April 2, 1743; died at Monticello, Va., July 4, 1826. The Declaration of Independence is the production of his pen; and he was author of 'Notes on Virginia,' 'Autobiography,' and 'Correspondence.' ('Complete Works,' 10 vols., 1892. *

Jeffrey, Francis. A famous Scottish critic; born at Edinburgh, Oct. 23, 1773; died there, Jan. 26, 1850. He was educated for the law, but chose letters, beginning his noted literary career by co-operating in the founding of the Edinburgh Review. He was one of the most conspicuous figures of his day in criticism. His multifarious writings are only partially represented in 'Contributions to the Edinburgh Review' (1843), 'Essay on Beauty,' and 'Nature and Principles of Taste' (1879).

Jeffrey, Rosa Vertner Griffith. An American novelist and poet; born in Natchez, Miss., 1826; died 1894. She contributed to the Louisville Journal under the name "Rosa" in 1850. Her published works are in part: 'Poems, by Rosa' (1857); 'Woodburn,' a novel (1864); 'Daisy Dare and Baby Power,' poems (1871); 'The Crimson Hand and Other Poems' (1881); and 'Marsh,' a novel (1884).

Jenkin, Henrietta Camilla. An English novelist; born in Jamaica about 1807; died in Edinburgh, Feb. 8, 1885. Well educated and clever, she wrote fiction as a means of livelihood. Her 'Cousin Stella' (1859), a portrayal of West-Indian life and manners, made a hit; as did 'Who Breaks, Pays' (1861), in which the flirt is admirably pictured. Her other novels are only mediocre.

Jenkins, Edward. An English political pamphleteer; born in Bangalore, India, 1838, and educated at McGill University, Canada, and the University of Pennsylvania. A Member of Parliament, he has written on social and political questions in the satirical vein; his 'Ginx's Baby' (1870), 'Lord Bantam,' 'Little Hodge,' and other efforts, have had great currency.

Jenkins, John Stilwell. An American prose-writer; born in Albany, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1818; died in Weedsport, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1852. He was a lawyer by profession, but edited the Cayuga Times. Among his works are: 'Generals of the Last War with Great Britain' (1841); an abridgment of Hammond's 'Political History of New York' (1846); 'Alice Howard' (1846); 'Life of Silas Wright' (1847); 'History of the Mexican War' (1848); 'Heroines of History' (1853); etc.

Jenneval (zhen-väl), pseudonym of Louis Dechez. A French-Belgian patriotic song-writer; born in Lyons, 1808; killed in the campaign of Lierre, Oct. 19, 1830. His fame rests upon that most renowned of Belgian patriotic songs, 'Brabançonne,' which won its way rapidly to official recognition as the national hymn; and his collected 'Poems' give evidence of a genuine inspiration.

Jennison, Lucy White. ["Owen Innsley."] An American poet; born in Massachusetts in 1850. She has lived mainly in Europe. She published 'Love Poems and Sonnets' (1881).

Jensen, Wilhelm (yen'sen). A prolific German poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer; born in Heiligenhafen, Holstein, Feb. 15, 1837. He is antithetic and realistic in method. Of his poetry the 'Songs from France' and 'A Dream in a Glade' must win a permanent place. The tragedy 'Dido' is meritorious. Of the novels, 'Eddystone,' 'Under Warmer Skies,' 'Nameless,' and 'After Sunset,' have achieved wide popularity. Impatience and rapidity of production tend to mar his style.

Jerábek, Frantisek (yer'shä-bek). A Czech poet of great eminence; born in Sabotka, Jan. 25, 1836; died at Prague, March 30 (?), 1893. 'Hána' was his first dramatic effort; but 'The Way of Public Opinion' and 'A Servant of his Lord' are deemed the triumphs of his genius. In the historic tragedies of 'The Son of Man' and 'Závist' he obtains the most vivid dramatic effects. Few play-writers of recent times have equaled him in sensational climax and in dignity of diction and movement.

Jerome, Jerome Klapka. An English humorist and story-writer; born in Walsall, May 2, 1861. He wrote: 'On the Stage—and Off' (1885), largely autobiographical; 'Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow'; and a comedy, 'Barbara.' 'Three Men in a Boat' (1889) was the success of its year; since which time his labors as dramatist, journalist, and story-teller, have been many.

Jerrold, Douglas William. An English humorist; born in London, Jan. 3, 1803; died there, June 8, 1857. His wit was caustic and keen, and his long-continued contributions to Punch are widely known. He wrote: 'Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures'; 'Story of a Feather'; 'The Rent Day'; 'Time Works Wonders'; and 'Retired from Business'; all jolly good things. *

Jerrold, William Blanchard. An English journalist and topical writer, son of Douglas; born in London, Dec. 23, 1826; died there (Westminster), March 10, 1884. He edited Lloyd's newspaper brilliantly, and became half a Frenchman in residence, speech, and manner, his best writings being contained in: 'Paris for the English' (3d ed. 1868); 'The Cockaynes in Paris' (1871); and 'The Best of all Good Company' (1871), a series of recollections of Dickens, Bulwer, and others: but he wrote a good comedy occasionally, and some readable stories, and also a 'Life of Napoleon III.' (1875-77).

Jervey, Mrs. Caroline H. ["Gilman Glover."] An American novelist; born in South

Carolina in 1823; died in 1877. Her works include 'Vernon Grove' and 'Helen Courtenay's Promise.'

Jesse, John Heneage. An English historical writer; born near London, 1815; died there, July 7, 1874. His early verse, 'Mary Queen of Scots' and 'Tales of the Dead,' is of no moment. He is remembered for a series of compilations of historical gossip, generally known as 'Courts and Cabinets' of the Stuarts, George II. and III., etc.; they show neither independent research nor critical judgment, but are convenient as bringing together many scattered bits from the original memoirists. He wrote also 'George Selwyn and his Contemporaries' (1843), and 'London and Its Celebrities' (1850).

Jessup, Henry Harris. An American missionary; born at Montrose, Pa., 1832. He was a missionary to Tripoli and Syria from 1856 to 1860, and is at present stationed at Beyrout. His works include 'The Women of the Arabs' (1873), and 'The Mohammedan Missionary Problem' (1879).

Jewett, Sarah Orne. An American short-story writer; born in Maine, 1849. Her works include: 'Old Friends and New'; 'Play Days'; 'Country By-Ways'; 'Deephaven'; 'The Mate of the Daylight, and Friends Ashore'; 'A Country Doctor'; 'A Marsh Island'; 'A White Heron and Other Stories'; 'The Story of the Normans,' a historical work; 'The King of Folly Island, and Other People'; 'Betty Leicester'; 'Strangers and Wayfarers'; 'A Native of Winby, and Other Tales'; 'The Life of Nancy'; 'The Country of the Pointed Firs'; etc. *

Jewsbury, Geraldine Endsor. An English novelist; born at Measham, Derbyshire, 1812; died in London, Sept. 23, 1880. Her novels, 'Zoë, the History of Two Lives' (1845), 'The Half-Sisters' (1848), 'Right or Wrong' (1859), and others of like charm and interest, met with success.

Jewsbury, Maria Jane. An English poet and prose-writer, sister of Geraldine; born in Measham, Derbyshire, Oct. 25, 1800; died of cholera at Poonah, India, Oct. 4, 1833. She wrote 'Phantasmagoria, or Sketches of Life and Character,' (1824 ?) and the fascinating 'Letters to the Young' (1828) during a severe illness. Her 'Lays of Leisure Hours' (1829) attracted general admiration, and her 'Three Histories: the History of an Enthusiast, the History of a Nonchalant, the History of a Realist' (1830) ran through four editions. She married Rev. W. K Fletcher, an Indian missionary.

Jirásek, Aloys (yē-räs'ek). A Czech novelist; born in Hronov, Bohemia, 1851. His talent is for the production of faithful and effective word-paintings of Czech life and character; 'Between the Streams,' 'Against All,' and 'In Foreign Service,' being typical examples.

Joachim, Joseph (yō-ä'kēm). A Swiss story-writer; born at Kestenholz, near Solothurn, April 4, 1835. The son of a peasant, and without early advantages, he did not take to the pen until mature life; but 'Lonny, the Homeless' (1889), 'The Brothers' (1891), 'Mother Lenen's Revenge' (1892), and other tales of village peasant life, have given him an enviable renown.

Jobez, Alphonse (zhō-bez'). A French historian and writer on social science; born in Lons-le-Saulnier, Aug. 1, 1813. His literary reputation dates from the appearance of 'A Preface to Socialism,' 'Democracy Is the Unknown,' and 'Woman and the Child, or Poverty Entails Oppression.' His history of 'France under Louis XV.' is an authority.

Jodelle, Étienne (zhō-del). A French dramatic poet; born in Paris about 1532; died there (?), 1573. At twenty his tragedy of 'Captive Cleopatra' met with almost unparalleled success. It was an imitation of the later classical models, confused with some of the methods of Seneca. His later plays, 'Dido' and 'The Meeting,' were comparative failures.

Jodrell, Richard Paul. An English dramatist and scholar; born in Derbyshire (?), Nov. 13, 1745; died in London, Jan. 26, 1831. He wrote: 'Seeing Is Believing' (1786), a good comedy; 'The Persian Heroine' (1786), a good tragedy; and 'Philology of the English Language' (1820), a good manual.

John, Eugènie (yōn). See **Marlitt.**

Johnson, Charles Frederick. An American scholar and author; born in New York city in 1836. He graduated from Yale in 1855; and is at present a professor of English literature at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. His works include 'Three Americans and Three Englishmen' (1886), and 'English Words.'

Johnson, Emily Pauline [Tekahionwake]. A Canadian poet; born in the Six Nations Reserve, Canada. She is of Indian descent. Her first volume of verse was 'The White Wampum' (1894). Her first sketch, 'A Red Girl's Reasoning,' took a prize in the Canadian Magazine.

Johnson, Helen Kendrick. An American author; born 1843; is the author of 'The Roddy Books' (3 vols., 1874-76), and 'Raleigh Westgate' (1889). She edited 'Tears for the Little Ones: Poems and Passages Inspired by the Loss of Children' (1878); 'Poems and Songs for Young People' (1884); and 'The Nutshell Series' (6 vols., 1885).

Johnson, Oliver. An American editor and author; born in Peacham, Vt., Dec. 27, 1809; died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1889. He was editor of the Independent from 1865 to 1870; became editor of the Christian Union in 1872; was one of the founders of the New England Anti-Slavery Society in 1832; and published 'William Lloyd Garrison and his Times' (1880).

Johnson, Robert Underwood. An American poet and editor; born in Washington, D. C.,

Jan. 12, 1853. He is associate editor of the Century Magazine. His efforts in behalf of the establishment of international copyright were recognized by the degree of M. A., conferred by Yale University in 1891. He edited, with C. C. Buel, the notable 'Battles and Leaders of the Civil War' (1887–88), and has published two volumes of poems: 'The Winter Hour and Other Poems' (1892); and 'Songs of Liberty' (1897), which volume includes paraphrases from the Servian after translations by Nikola Tesla, with a prefatory note by him on Servian poetry.

Johnson, Rossiter. A distinguished American editor; born in Rochester, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1840. He was educated there, and edited the Rochester Democrat jointly with Robert Carter. From 1869 to 1872 he edited the Concord (N. H.) Statesman; in 1873–77 was associated with George Ripley and Charles A. Dana in editing the 'American Cyclopædia'; in 1879–80 aided Sydney Howard Gay in his 'History of the United States.' In 1883 he became editor of the 'Annual Cyclopædia.' He devised and edited the series of 'Little Classics' (16 vols., 1874–75; two additional vols., 1880; 25th ed. 1887).

Johnson, Samuel. An English critic, essayist, poet, and lexicographer, the most picturesque figure in British literature; born in Lichfield, Sept. 18, 1709; died in London, Dec. 13, 1784. His works include: 'Voyage to Abyssinia' (1735), a translation; 'London' (1738); 'Marmor Norfolciense' (1739), an essay; 'Life of Richard Savage' (1744); 'Macbeth' (1745), an essay; 'Plan for a Dictionary' (1747); 'Vanity of Human Wishes' (1749); 'Irene' (1749); The Rambler (1750–52); The Adventurer papers (1753); the English Dictionary (1755); The Idler (1758–60); 'Rasselas' (1759); 'Shakespeare with Notes' (1765); 'The False Alarm' (1770); 'A Journey to the Western Isles of Scotland' (1775); 'Taxation No Tyranny' (1775); 'English Poets' (1779–81). ('Collected Works,' 11 vols., 1787.) *

Johnson, Virginia Wales. An American prose-writer; born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1849. Her publications include: 'Kettle Club Series' (1870); 'Travels of an American Owl' (1870); 'Joseph the Jew' (1873); 'A Sack of Gold' (1874); 'The Catskill Fairies' (1875); 'The Calderwood Secret' (1875); 'A Foreign Marriage' (1880); 'Tulip Place' (1886); 'Miss Nancy's Pilgrimage' (1887); 'The House of the Musician' (1887).

Johnston, Richard Malcolm. An American story-writer and essayist; born in Hancock County, Ga., March 8, 1822. He studied for the bar and practiced with distinction, but it was as an educator that he first attracted attention. His studies of character and manners in Georgia began to appear shortly after the war. Noted for humor and realism are his 'Dukesborough Tales,' 'Old Mark Langston,' and 'Ogeechee Cross-Firings.' *

Johnston, William Preston. An American educator and author; born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, 1831. He was a colonel in the Confederate army; became a professor in Washington and Lee University (1867–77); president of Louisiana State University (1880–83); and president of Tulane University (1884). His works include 'Life of General Albert Sidney Johnston' (1878), and 'The Prototype of Hamlet' (1890).

Johnstone, Charles. An Irish novelist; born at Carrigogunnel, Limerick, about 1719; died at Calcutta, India, about 1800. He had wit and imagination, which he exploited in 'Chrysal, or the Adventures of a Guinea' (1760–65), "the best scandalous chronicle" of its day; and in 'History of John Juniper, Esq., alias Juniper Jack' (1781). He emigrated to India, where he succeeded in journalism.

Johnstone, Christian Isobel. ["Margaret Dods."] A Scottish novelist; born in Fifeshire, 1781; died in Edinburgh, Aug. 26, 1857. She edited, in association with her husband as publisher, many periodicals and papers, and wrote popular tales, notably: 'Clan Albin: a National Tale' (1815), 'Elizabeth de Bruce' (1827), 'The Edinburgh Tales' (1845–46), and others, described as forceful, brilliant, and entertaining. She also compiled 'The Cook and Housewife's Manual' (1826).

Joinville, Jean, Sieur de (zhwaṅ-vēl). A noted French chronicler; born in Champagne in 1224; died there (?) in 1317 or 1318. He took part in Louis IX.'s crusade, and on his return spent his leisure composing his invaluable 'Memoirs,' which embody the important 'History of Saint Louis,' sometimes treated as a separate work.

Jókai, Maurice (yō'ko-i). A Hungarian novelist, journalist, and publicist; born in Komorn, Feb. 19, 1825. Few lives have been so busy, and few have been enriched with the accomplishment of so much that is good in the domain of letters. 'The White Rose,' 'The Gold Man,' 'The Man with the Iron Heart,' 'Mine, Thine, His,' 'Pater Pater,' 'The Poor Rich,' and 'Peter the Priest' (1897), must be named among his numerous fictions. *

Joliet, Charles (zhō-lyā'). A French journalist, essayist, and miscellaneous writer; born in St. Hippolyte-on-the-Doubs, Aug. 8, 1832. He has contributed to every periodical of note in Paris, producing likewise countless volumes, such as: 'The Athenians,' poems; 'The Ladies' Doctor,' a humorous narrative; 'The Viper,' a study of woman; 'The Story of Two Young Wives,' a novel; and others, all evincing the happiest versatility and felicity of style.

Jolin, Johan Kristofer (yō'lin). A Swedish dramatist, novelist, and poet; born in Stockholm, Dec. 28, 1818; died there, Nov. 13, 1884. His work, which is popular and original, includes 'Master Smith,' a drama, and 'Vinglaren,' a novel, besides pleasing verse.

Joly, Guy (zhō-lē′). A seventeenth-century French writer of memoirs, who came into some prominence during the Fronde, and compiled 'Memoirs to explain and continue those of the Cardinal de Retz' (1718),—a curious, readable, and accurate, yet partisan work.

Jonckbloet, Willem Jozef Andreas (yonk′-blēt′). A Dutch historian of literature, also essayist and critic; born at The Hague, July 6, 1817; died in Wiesbaden, Oct. 19, 1885. He is a conceded authority on Dutch letters, his masterpieces on 'The Middle Dutch Epic' (1849), 'The History of Middle Dutch Literature' (1851–54), and 'Study of the Romance of Renard' (1863), exhausting those subjects; and his editions of Dutch classics are the standard.

Jones, Amanda Theodosia. An American poet; born in East Bloomfield, Ontario County, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1835. Some of her war songs were very popular. She published: 'Ulah and Other Poems' (1860); 'Atlantis and Other Poems' (1866); and 'A Prairie Idyl, and Other Poems' (1882).

Jones, Charles Colcock, Jr. An American lawyer and author; born in Savannah, Ga., Oct. 28, 1831; died July 19, 1893. He was lieutenant-colonel in the Confederate service during the War, afterward removing to New York, where he practiced law. Among his works are: 'Antiquities of the Southern Indians' (1873); 'Siege of Savannah in 1779' (1874); 'History of Georgia' (1883).

Jones, Ebenezer. An English poet; born in Islington, Jan. 20, 1820; died in London (?), Sept. 14, 1860. His genius was of the erratic sort, as 'Studies of Sensation and Event' (1843), a collection of miscellaneous poems, showed. 'Winter Hymn to the Snow,' 'When the World Is Burning,' and 'To Death,' are his best-known pieces. Since his death there has been a revival of interest in his poetry.

Jones, Ernest Charles. An English poet, novelist, and agitator; born in Berlin, Jan. 25, 1819; died at Manchester, Jan. 26, 1868. He became a leader in the Chartist agitation, to which he sacrificed a large fortune. His prose and poetry were inspired by his political opinions; 'The Lass and the Lady' (1854) and 'Lord Lindsay' being his best fictions, and 'The Battle Day and Other Poems' (1855) containing his most popular songs.

Jones, Evan. A Welsh poet; born at Bryntynoriad, Sept. 5, 1820; died near Cardiff, Feb. 23, 1852. He was a clergyman, and best known as Ieuan Gwynedd, over which name he produced in his native tongue poems on 'The Huts of Wales,' 'Moses on Mount Pisgah,' 'Peace,' and other themes; in addition to which he edited many periodicals, including Yr Adolygydd, or National Review.

Jones, John B. An American journalist and novelist; born in Baltimore, Md., in 1810; died 1866. He spent many years in journalism, and is author of 'Books of Visions' (1847); 'Rural Sports: a Poem' (1848); 'The Western Merchant' (1848); 'Wild Western Scenes' (1849); 'The Rival Belles' (1852); 'Freaks of Fortune' (1854); 'A Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States Capital' (1866).

Jones, Joseph Stevens. An American playwriter; born in 1811; died in Boston, 1877. He wrote many plays, some of the best known being 'Solon Shingle'; 'Eugene Aram'; 'The Liberty Tree'; 'Moll Pitcher'; 'The Silver Spoon.'

Jones, Justin. An American novelist, writing under the pseudonym "Harry Hazel." Among his works are: 'The Flying Artillerist' (1853); 'The Yankee Middy' (1865); 'Virginia Graham, the Spy of the Grand Army' (1869); etc.

Jonge, Johan Karel Jacob de (yông′ē). A Dutch historian, son of Johannes; born at The Hague, June 17, 1827; died there, March 15, 1880. He has studied the colonial history of his country with effect, as 'The Rise of Netherland Dominion in the East Indies' (1862–78), and other works, demonstrate.

Jonge, Johannes Cornelis de. A Dutch historian; born in Zierikzee, May 9, 1793; died near Ryswick, June 12, 1853. He has quarried indefatigably and with rich results in the Netherland vein; 'Studies in the History of the Low Countries' (1825–27) and 'The History of the Dutch Navy' (1833–48) being the best specimens.

Jonson, Ben. A celebrated English dramatist; born in London in 1572 or 1573; died there (?), Aug. 6, 1637. He was about twenty-three when he tried dramatic authorship, and seems to have been only moderately successful until 'Every Man in his Humour' was written, followed by 'Every Man Out of his Humour,' both comedies being the fruit of a wit so clear and fine that his epitaph "O Rare Ben Jonson" fits him well. His poetry is "excellently bright," and impregnated with the Elizabethan atmosphere and spirit. *

Jordan, Cornelia Jane Matthews. An American poet; born in Lynchburg, Va., 1830. She wrote her poem 'Corinth' in 1863; it was published in 1865; by order of Gen. Alfred H. Terry, it was seized and burned in the courthouse yard at Lynchburg as objectionable and incendiary. Her publications include: 'Flowers of Hope and Memory' (1861); 'Corinth and Other Poems of the War' (1865); 'A Christmas Poem for Children' (1865); 'Richmond: Her Glory and Her Graves' (1867); 'Useful Maxims for a Noble Life' (1884).

Jordan, David Starr. An eminent American naturalist; born in Gainesville, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1851. He graduated from Cornell University in 1872, and has held professorships in several universities in the West; was president of Indiana University from 1885 to 1891; was elected the first president of Leland Stanford University (California) in 1891, and is still at its head. He wrote voluminously on ichthyology. Among his works are: 'A Manual of

the Vertebrates of the Northern United States' (1876); 'A Synoposis of the Fishes of North America' (1883); 'Science Sketches' (1887).

Jordan, Wilhelm (yor'dän). A German poet and story-writer, and an eminent publicist; born in Insterburg, Feb. 8, 1819. His early poems and sketches brought him into trouble with the authorities; but he managed, notwithstanding, to rise to a position of power in public life, while as a literary man his eminence has long been unquestioned. As a poet he voices his liberal political aspirations through the medium of a chaste but not severe Muse, 'Bells and Cannon' and 'Earthly Fantasies' being characteristic. In fiction he strives to make propaganda and to demonstrate the necessity of a higher social state by exposing the evils of the existing one, and yet he is neither a revolutionist nor a socialist, as 'The Sebalds' and 'Two Cradles' amply prove. 'Demiurgos,' a philosophical poem, 'The False Prince,' a comedy, and 'The Widow of Agis,' a tragedy, are also his.

Josephus, Flavius (jō-sē'fus). A Jewish historian; born in Jerusalem, 37 A. D.; died at Rome about 100 A. D. He was of noble birth, and bore a conspicuous part in the contests of his people with the Romans and the imperial government of Rome, rising finally to great favor with the Emperor Vespasian and his two immediate successors. He passed the years of his literary activity at Rome, living in dignified ease upon a royal pension and in a luxurious residence, enjoying also the rights of citizenship. The products of these favoring circumstances are the 'History of the War of the Jews against the Romans, and of the Fall of Jerusalem,' the 'Judaic Antiquities,' and an 'Autobiography.' As an eye-witness of much that he records, his work merits attention; but it is the subject of much controversy and doubt. *

Jósika, Baron Nikolaus (yō'shē-ko). A Hungarian novelist; born in Torda, Transylvania, April 28, 1794; died at Dresden, Feb. 27, 1865. The scion of a rich and noble family, he received a finished education, entered the army, and at last became a man of letters. His first efforts were collected into a volume of 'Sketches,' and were greatly admired. As a writer of realistic and historic fiction he achieved fame with 'The Poet Zrinyi,' 'The Last of the Bathory,' 'Abafi,' and 'A Hungarian Family during the Period of the Revolution.' A profound student of the life, manners, legends, and antiquities of his countrymen, gifted with a bewitching style, rich in invention and perennially enticing in his plots, he well merits the praises he has won as "the Sir Walter Scott" of the land that gave him birth.

Joubert, Joseph (zhö-bār'). A French moralist and writer of aphorisms; born in Montignac, Périgord, 1754; died at Paris, 1824. The bulk of his epigrammatic work was published posthumously under the critical supervision of Châteaubriand and Raynal, the titles of the volumes being 'Thoughts' and 'Thoughts, Essays, Maxims, and Correspondence.' *

Joubert, Léo. A French biographer and historical writer; born in Bourdeilles, Dordogne, Dec. 13, 1826. He is skillful, accurate, and readable, as a miscellaneous biographical writer; and his best studies, 'Washington and the Formation of the Republic of the United States of America' (1888), 'Alexander the Great' (1889), and 'The Battle of Sedan' (1873), are popular.

Jouy, Victor Joseph Étienne, called **de** (zhö-ē'). A French librettist, dramatist, and descriptive writer; born in Jouy, near Versailles, 1764; died at Paris, Sept. 4, 1846. He entered upon a military career in connection with the Revolution and the restoration, and wrote an opera libretto, 'The Vestal,' which won him a reputation. 'Ferdinand Cortez' and 'William Tell' came next, followed by 'Sylla,' a tragedy. 'The Hermit of the Chaussée d'Antin' is his best thing in prose. This, and other writings in similar vein, had once a tremendous vogue as witty and faithful portraiture of contemporary folly.

Jovanovic, Jovan (yō-vän'-ō-vitch), surnamed **Zmaj.** A Servian poet, journalist, humorist, and dramatist; born in Neusatz, Nov. 24, 1833. He qualified as a lawyer, but went into journalism, winning fame throughout Austria and Hungary as editor and founder of influential political and satirical sheets. He is called "Zmaj" or the "Dragon," from the name of his most successful paper. The volume 'Withered Roses' contains the finest verse, and his farce 'Saran' is perennially popular on the Servian stage.

Jovellanos (**Jove-Llanos**), **Gaspar Melchor de** (Hō-vel-yä'nōs). A Spanish dramatist, prose-writer, and statesman; born in Gijon, Asturia, Jan. 5, 1744; died at Viloga, Nov. 27, 1811. His political and official career was not fortunate, although he filled high posts with distinction. As a writer he was happy; applause greeting his tragedy of 'Pelagius,' founded upon the fortunes of the famed Asturian king. His 'Orations and Discourses' are the productions of a finished and talented rhetorician.

Joyce, Robert Dwyer. An Irish poet; born in County Limerick, 1836; died in Dublin, Oct. 23, 1883. In 1866 he came to the United States. He was a versatile writer of ballads, songs, and sketches; and contributed to the Pilot and other Irish journals. His best-known published works are: 'Ballads, Romances, and Songs' (1872); 'Deirdré,' an epic poem, which appeared anonymously as one of the 'No Name Series' (1876); 'Legends of the Wars in Ireland' (1868); 'Fireside Stories of Ireland' (1871); 'Blanid,' a poem (1879); 'The Squire of Castleton.'

Juana Inez de la Cruz (kröth). (See **Mexican Nun.** See also *

Juan Manuel, Don (Hö-än'), **Infant of Castile.** A Spanish romancer and poet; born in

Escalona, 1282; died 1347. He was a gallant knight who lived for love and fought against the Moors, varying these activities by the gratification of his literary tastes. His best work, 'Count Lucanor,' is a collection of anecdotes, apologues, and apostrophes to the gods of love and war, all set down in flowery style, the Oriental influence being readily discernible.

Judd, Sylvester. An American novelist, poet, and theologian; born in Westhampton, Mass., July 23, 1813; died at Augusta, Me., Jan. 20, 1853. His remarkable romance 'Margaret' will always be remembered. 'Richard Edney' is another romance; 'Philo' is a striking poem; and his discourses on 'The Church' were esteemed. *

Judson, Emily Chubbuck. ["Fanny Forrester."] An American missionary and writer of prose and verse; born in Eaton, Madison County, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1817; died in Hamilton, N. Y., June 1, 1854. She wrote: 'Charles Linn' (1841); 'The Great Secret' (1842); 'Allen Lucas' (1843); 'Alderbrook' (2 vols., 1846); 'The Kathayan Slave' (1853). Her poems appeared as 'An Olio of Domestic Verses' (1852). Among her other works are: 'Trippings in Author Land' (1846); 'My Two Sisters' (1854); and a memoir of 'Mrs. Sarah B. Judson' (1850). She married Adoniram Judson, the missionary, in 1846.

Judson, Harry Pratt. An American scholar and author; born in New York State in 1849. He is a professor of political science in the University of Chicago. His works include: 'Cæsar's Army, a Study of the Military Art of the Romans' (1888); 'Europe in the Nineteenth Century'; 'The Growth of the American Nation.'

June, Jennie. See **Croly.**

Junghans, Sophie (yöng'häns). A German novelist; born in Cassel, Dec. 3, 1845. Her literary career began with the production of short stories and verses; with the appearance of 'Käthe, the Story of a Modern Maid,' and 'The House of Eckberg,' a study of life during the Thirty Years' War, she attracted attention. Her novels, while analytical, and perspicuous where plot is concerned, are strong in style and interesting in incident; 'The American [Woman],' 'A Riddle,' 'An Heiress Against her Will,' and others, exemplifying these qualities pre-eminently.

Jung-Stilling (yöng-stil'ing), called **Johann Heinrich Jung.** A German writer of fiction and autobiography; born in Grund, near Nassau, Sept. 12, 1740; died at Karlsruhe, April 2, 1817. He was of very humble origin, reared in a narrow and simply pious environment, and sent out into the world for a livelihood; but his eager mind turned thirstily to study, and he worked his way to learning. The novels with which he began his literary career, 'The Story of Florentin von Fahlendorn,' 'The Story of the Lord of Morgenthau,' and others, are chronicles of his career at various stages; but he worked the field at its richest in the series of "Stilling" autobiographies, 'Heinrich Stilling's Youth,' 'Heinrich Stilling's Wanderings,' and the prolific cycle of their successors. The author recounts the incidents and the experiences of his life in these nominal fictions with a realistic power that has seldom been surpassed.

Junius. See **Francis.**

Junot, Madame (zhö-nō'), pseudonym of Laurette de St. Martin-Permon, Duchess of Abrantes; born in Montpellier, 1784; died at Paris, June 6 (?), 1838. She married one of Napoleon's generals, and after his death was compelled, by financial embarrassments, to take up literature. 'Recollections of Napoleon, the Revolution, the Directory, the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration,' is her most permanent work.

Junqueira Freire, Luiz José (Hön-kāy'rä frāy'rā). A Brazilian poet; born in Bahia, Dec. 31, 1832; died there (?), June 24, 1855. He manifested a spiritual purity of mind and heart that drew the attention of his religious instructors while he was yet a boy; and at nineteen years of age he took religious vows, but almost immediately learned that he had mistaken his vocation. He obtained a release from his vows in three years' time, after a period of such agony of soul that we owe to it the most profoundly moving verses in which the breaking of a human heart is recorded,—his 'Inspirations of the Cloister.' He died at twenty-three, the regret and the delight of his country.

Jusserand, Jean Jules (zhüs-räṅ). A French historian of literature, and diplomat; born in Lyons, Feb. 18, 1855. He has made a specialty of the Elizabethan age, and of the literature of England in the Middle Ages; his most brilliant studies being 'The English Theatre, from the Conquest to the Immediate Predecessors of Shakespeare,' 'The Novel in the Time of Shakespeare,' and 'The English Novel.'

Juvenal (jö'ven-al). (**Decimus Junius Juvenalis.**) A Latin poet; born at Aquinum about 60 A. D.; died about 140 A. D. Sixteen of his satires, in five books, are extant. *

Juvenal des Ursins, Jean. See **Ursins.**

Reference